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PREFACE.

AT a period when British ships of war have penetrated for the first time the Cimmerian Bosphorus, and the names of Crimean rivers and Tartar villages are become sad household words in so many an English home—when our fleets and armies are it is hoped gradually drawing their net around the Tauric peninsula, and the statesmen of the West are meditating the new destiny which it may be in their power to fix upon the Crimea, a veteran who could refer from his own recollection to the time when the Czarina issued the fiat which united the peninsula to her empire, would excite a momentary interest in any assembly. The memory of Sylvanus Urban goes back much further than this. Without consulting any other history than the notes which he has jotted down from month to month of the events which were passing around him, he can recall the period when the Muscovite was a stranger in the Chersonese. He can tell his readers of the rumours which reached St. James's of General Munich's first assault upon the Ottoman in that quarter; when the senators of Lilliput, by which name he was constrained in his youthful days to travestie the Parliament of Great Britain, heard with indifference of Kaffa and of Kertsch as of Tartar cities taken or evacuated by the armies of the elder Catherine. Even in the reign of George the Second some little interest was felt in England as to the events of a foreign war on those remote and unknown shores, and the purchasers of the Gentleman's Magazine for the year 1739 were enabled to follow the movements of the Turkish and Russian armies by an "Exact Map of the Crim," in which the great-grandfathers of our present readers might learn the position of the river of "Almassu," and the harbour of "Baloglow," and little anticipate the sensations which those unregarded names in a somewhat altered form would one day excite in every English breast.

In those days the Gentleman's Magazine had not so many able and vigorous assistants in its task of amusing and instructing the public as it now has. Many a country mansion and more retired parsonage drew from its pages all that they knew of passing events, as well as of the science and the literature of the day.

Politics as well as history had a part in the labours of our earlier years, and in the days of William Pitt the younger, Sylvanus Urban used to make his yearly boast of the staunch loyalty of his principles, and of his unwearied efforts in the support of our constitution in church and state:—

*Mersatus adhuc civilibus undis,
Virtutis vero custos rigidusque satelles.*

We are content in our older days to leave it to others to follow with graphic illustrations the marches of armies, and to relate with copious fidelity the debates of senates. The institutions of our country need not our defence, and we have no arms for the service of party. We have long devoted our strength and directed the labours of our contributors to the field of historical and antiquarian literature. In the course of our long service we may boast of having preserved some fragments of history which would otherwise have been lost, and of having rescued some monuments which the hand of Time would else have obliterated.

It is needless to describe the nature of our present work. We desire, without launching into a wider field, to continue to employ ourselves usefully in that which we have chosen. We shall continue our brief chronicle of passing events: by our obituary we aim at preserving the accurate details not only of public but of private and family history; and our pages will always be gratefully open to letters of correspondents who have any valuable observations to communicate, or any curious information to be preserved. In our own portion of the work our readers may be assured that our endeavours will not be relaxed to make our periodical the adequate representative of the antiquarian science and historical literature of the country.

SYLVANUS URBAN.

June 30, 1855.



THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.
JANUARY, 1855.

CONTENTS.

	<u>PAGE</u>
<u>MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.</u> —The Highlanders in Northamptonshire — Arms required of various Bishops — Seal of the Hundred of Flaxwell — The fish-hook mark in china — Corrections to Obituary	2
Lord Mahon's History of England	3
Schools and School Inspectors.....	13
The Tricolor on the Atlas.....	18
The River Fleet: by J. G. Waller	24
The Antiquary in his Cups	33
The Court of Exchequer in Ireland (<i>with a Fac-simile of an ancient Drawing from the Red Book of that Court</i>)	37
<u>CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.</u> —Worcestershire Manuscripts—Vearius' Epitome of the Roman Law—The Holy Loaf—The Chapel of Mary Magdalen and St. Arnill at Tintern—The Emperors and the Kings of the East	55
<u>NOTES OF THE MONTH.</u> —Anniversary of the Royal Society—Divisions in the British Archaeological Association—Proposed alterations at Hallebury College—Site of the Wellington College—Owens College at Manchester—Sir F. G. Ouseley's Oratorio of St. Polycarp—Loss of Dr. Barth and Mr. Henry Warrington—Mr. Hugh Miller—Testimony to Dr. Diamond—Works of Napoleon III. and of Lady Morgan, and Southey's Correspondence—Sales of the Libraries of Mr. J. C. King and Lord Cockburn—Mr. Pickering's Collection of Manuscripts—Statue of Wordsworth—Sale of Baron de Mecklenburg's Pictures—Destruction of Mr. Naylor's Pictures—Illustrations of the War—Medal of St. George's Hall, Liverpool—M. Marquette's Discoveries at Memphis—Temple of Juno near Argos—Tomb of Pope Alexander I.—Scientific and Archaeological Congresses in France	49
<u>HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.</u> —The Official Handbook of Church and State, 52; Dad's Parliamentary Companion for 1855—The Rose and Ring, by M. A. Timarsh —The Discontented Children, by Mary and Elizabeth Kirby—The Blue Ribbons, by A. M. Drury—The Seven Poor Travellers—Playing at Setters, by Mrs. R. Lee, 53; The Old Chelsea Bun House, by the author of "Mary Powell"—The Vicar of Wakefield, Illustrated by Absolon—The Christian Annalist—Odessa and its Inhabitants, 54; The Geography of Strabo, translated, 55; Calderwood's Philosophy of the Infinite—The Annotated Paragraph Bible—Business and Pleasure—Irish Stories—Biggs' Night and the Soul	56
<u>ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.</u> —Society of Antiquaries, 57; Numismatic Society, 60; Archaeological Institute, 61; British Archaeological Association, 64; Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, 65; Brickwork in Gothic Architecture	67
<u>HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.</u> —Foreign News, 69; Domestic Occurrences	71
Promotions and Preferments, 72; Births, 75; Marriages.....	75
<u>OBITUARY;</u> with Memoirs of Lord Viscount Lortor; Lord Viscount Chevton; Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P.; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart.; Sir Wm. Cumming-Gordon, Bart.; Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir George Cathcart, K.C.B.; Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. F. G. Hood; Lieut.-General Ewart, C.B.; Major-Gen. Middleton; Brigadier-General Tylden; Brigadier-General Goldie; Brigadier-General Fox-Strangways; Colonel Syng; Colonel Jouline, R.M.; Lieut.-Colonel C. C. Alexander; Lieut.-Colonel James Hunter Blair; Captain Nolan; Colonel Upton; Henry Stuart, Esq., M.P.; Charles Geach, Esq., M.P.; James Hall, Esq., F.G.S.; Thomas Marsland, Esq.; J. G. Lockhart, Esq.; Miss Ferrier; Charles Kemble, Esq.; The Cardinal Mai; Professor Edward Forbes, F.R.S.; Rev. A. B. Evans, D.D.; Fred. Knight Hunt, Esq.; Thomas Mackenzie, Esq.; Mr. Peter Buchanan.....	78—103
<u>DEATHS,</u> arranged in Chronological Order	103
Registrar-General's Returns of Mortality in the Metropolis—Markets, 111; Meteorological Diary—Daily Price of Stocks.....	112

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—In reply to your inquiry as to my authority for the history of the Highlanders in Northamptonshire as related in your November Magazine, I refer you to the 4to. Tract published in 1743, with a woodcut of the execution of the Highlanders on the Tower Green, with the White Tower in the background; the Northamptonshire Mercury of 1743 (which Journal is still in existence, and lately has reprinted the account of the Surrender of the Highland mutineers); and to Caulfield's Remarkable Characters, where a minute detail of the counter-march and capitulation is given, illustrated with a portrait of Corporal McPherson, fully accouuted "with sword and pistol." Yours, &c. R. S. W.

Another Correspondent refers us to Grant's "Sketches of the Highlanders," for a narrative of the same occurrences. The men belonged to the 42d regiment, not long before embodied as "The Black Watch." Grant distinctly states that many of the original members of "The Black Watch," even among the privates, were "gentlemen," being sons of smaller proprietors, kinsmen of the chiefs of the clans, to which they respectively belonged. The account of Mr. William Knight, inserted p. 455, is thus confirmed, notwithstanding the doubt expressed, p. 456, by R. S. W. Whether or not the present 42d Regiment, or "Royal Highlanders," represents the old "Black Watch," having been afterwards so numbered, our Correspondent does not know, but rather imagines that it does.

MR. URBAN,—I am desirous of ascertaining the arms borne by the following prelates:—

Richard Beadon, Bishop of Gloucester 1789; Bath and Wells 1802.

Robert Creyghton, Bishop of Bath and Wells 1670.

John Garnett, Bishop of Ferns 1752; Clogher.

John Graham, Bishop of Chester 1848.

Richard Howland, Bishop of Peterborough, 1584.

John Kaye, Bishop of Bristol 1820; Lincoln 1827.

Thomas Musgrave, Bishop of Hereford 1837; Archbishop of York 1847.

Alfred Ollivant, Bishop of Llandaff 1849.

John Porter, Bishop of Killala 1795; Clogher 1798.

Beily Porteus, Bishop of Chester 1776; London 1787.

Edward Rainbow, Bishop of Carlisle 1664.

Thomas Watson, Bishop of Llandaff 1789.

Philip Yonge, Bishop of Bristol 1758; Norwich 1761. C. H. COOPER.
Cambridge, 8th December, 1854.

Mr. Pishey Thompson has favoured us with an impression of an old Seal, apparently of bell-metal, lately found in digging out a ditch, about 16 inches below the surface, on the borders of the parish of Fishtoft near Boston. It is circular, about 1½ inches in diameter, bearing in its circumference the words,

* SIGILL' COM' LINCOLN' P' S'VIS
and in the centre the name

F L A X
W E L L.

Flaxwell is the name of one of the hundreds into which the county of Lincoln is divided, lying north of the town of Sleaford, and therefore at a considerable distance from the place where the seal was found. We do not recollect to have previously seen a seal of this description; but from its appearance we conjecture that it is of the age of Henry VIII., and we should be inclined to interpret the contracted word "s'vis" as meaning *supervisibus*, or surveys; in which case such seals may have been made for the surveys of ecclesiastical lands on the dissolution of monasteries. Probably another example may hereafter occur to confirm or correct this interpretation.

J. G. N. has seen a china butter-boat of the same pattern as those described by L. N. in Nov. p. 418, one of which had  the mark of a small fish-hook. This  had mark of an L. which is assigned by Marryat to the manufactory of Ilmenau, Breitenbach, and Limbach in Germany.

H. L. T. is desirous to ascertain the parentage of the late Admiral Abraham Lowe, of whose services a memoir was given in the Obituary of our November magazine.

ERRATUM, p. 479.—The decorative star found among the reliques of Sir John Franklin was that of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order (of which Sir John was a member) and not that of the Bath. Engravings of this and the other reliques have appeared in the Illustrated London News.

Page 629. The late John Wilks, esq. was not a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was for many years Vestry Clerk of St. Luke's, Old Street. In col. 2, lines 10, 11, the names of Mr. Brownrigg and Major Hadley should be transposed, but not the figures.

Page 633 a, 38, for 1834 read 1824.

Page 641 a, 13 from foot, read the late James Riley of Abbey House, Bermondsey.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

LORD MAHON'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

History of England from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles. 1713—1783.
By Lord Mahon. Vol. vii. 1780—1783. London. 8vo. Murray.

WE would not "give a button," as the song says, for a man who professes that he does not feel an interest in what was said or done in the old times. In our day we have met with several such people. They avow a regard only for what they term the practical business of life. The rise or fall of the funds, the opening of some new branch of industry, the price of a commodity in a foreign market, the details of an every-day business life—such are the objects which engross their attention, and are alone deemed worthy of their study. Men of this class care not how things came into their present state. "What matters it?" they say, "Here we are, and we must make the best of our position." Our readers may be assured that such persons are poor narrow-minded fellows, unfertile in expedients, devoid of imagination or rational curiosity, cold, selfish men, whom it is unwise as well as unsafe to follow. Sylvanus Urban has no sympathy with them. It is his belief that men, earnestly engaged in an important course of action, have in all times done glorious things worthy to be had in remembrance—things the consideration of which is a source of instruction as well as of delight—things which make history, and need only to be told clearly in order to inspirit the heart and enlighten the intellect of all who read them. To Sylvanus Urban the publication of such a book as this of Lord Mahon's is therefore at all times a source of pleasure. The book itself—apart from its subject—has qualities which ought to render it generally ac-

ceptable. It is a clear lucid narrative, written in a calm placid strain, deriving no interest from exaggeration, but simply giving what it is evident the author desires to be a fair and candid estimate of every person who comes under his notice. "Nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice," was the high-minded charge which Othello, when determined to die, gave to him on whom devolved the task of chronicling his history. Lord Mahon, whilst fully acting up to the latter part of the injunction, is ever ready to extenuate what he cannot defend. We do not always agree with him. We occasionally see, as we think, that political opinion or predetermined judgment colours his conclusions; but, if it be so, we are quite sure that such warping influence is unconscious on his part, and that he has striven to write kindly and fairly of every one. He has desired, in a word, that the light which he throws upon our history should be as pure as it is clear.

This volume brings to an end the seven decades of English history which comprise his subject. The close of the American war offered a fitting period of pause, and he has availed himself of it. The three years comprised in this final volume present to notice the Lord George Gordon Riots of 1780, the capture and fate of Major André, the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, the break-up of Lord North's administration, Rodney's victory over Count de Grasse, and the siege of Gibraltar. To these subjects—enough of themselves to make up a volume of no little in-

terest—Lord Mahon has added three chapters on India, and a final chapter on Life and Manners.

Looking back upon the England of seventy years ago, it seems difficult occasionally to recognize our own country. How singular, for example, those riots of 1780! The supineness of the authorities is at this distance of time quite unaccountable. Lord Mahon mentions various causes which may have contributed to produce the "disgraceful torpor," but the only one of them which seems to have perceptibly operated upon the members of the government only adds to our amazement. A doubt we are told was generally entertained as to the legality of using military force against a mob engaged in burning and plundering, unless a magistrate had first warned the mob by reading publicly, and "at full length, all the provisions of the Riot Act." The existence of such a doubt seems truly marvellous, and not less so the sluggishness which omitted to resolve the doubt, if it really existed, by instant reference to the highest authorities. Scarcely less extraordinary, to our thinking, was the quibble by which Lord Mansfield is reported to have ultimately vindicated the legality of the employment of the soldiery. "His Majesty and those who have advised him," remarked the Lord Chief Justice at the conclusion of a speech on the subject in the House of Lords, "have acted in strict conformity with the common law. The military have been called in, and very wisely called in, not as soldiers but as citizens. No matter whether their coats be red or brown, they were employed not to subvert but to preserve the laws and constitution which we all so highly prize." But the Chief Justice is here reasoning upon what were not the facts. The troops were marched to the scenes of uproar, not as citizens, but as soldiers, under an order of the King in council; they went thither armed as soldiers; they were posted as soldiers; they charged the mob as soldiers; they fired upon a given word of command as soldiers; yet we are told by the Lord Chief Justice that they were called in "not as soldiers but as citizens," and by virtue of that mis-statement we are, upon his authority, to believe that their employ-

ment was legally defensible. We are not contending, be it remarked, against the legality of their employment, which we think justifiable upon every moral, social, and legal ground; what we are contending is, that there is no force, but, on the contrary, much constitutional danger, in the justificatory fiction of Lord Mansfield. By basing the legality of the employment upon an untruth, Lord Mansfield virtually allowed that the employment as it stood upon the real facts was illegal. Surely there must be some mistake in this presumed report of his speech. The Riot Act was passed to enable magistrates to disperse large assemblies of persons—not necessarily committing outrages, but assemblies so numerous as to occasion interruption to business, or excite fear lest some breach of the peace might ensue. In such cases a proclamation was to be made, not as Lord Mahon supposes by reading all the clauses of the Riot Act in full, but in a short form of words provided in the Act; and, if the concourse did not disperse within an hour after such proclamation, they might then be dealt with by force. But there is a wide difference between the case of an assembly of persons loitering or speechifying, which was the case principally contemplated by the Riot Act, and a mob burning, sacking, plundering, destroying, opening jails, and firing chapels. The latter case is one to which the provisions of the Riot Act were never intended to apply. The absurdity of supposing that such a mob as that which sacked Lord Mansfield's house, could not be interfered with unless a magistrate had first read to them the proclamation contained in the Riot Act, and then waited an hour for their voluntary dispersion, seems too glaring for any public officer to have entertained for a moment. It is clear that at the common law, to which Lord Mansfield appeals, and which, in such a case, is mere common sense, the first duty of the executive government was to provide for the peace of the realm, and that they were not merely justified but bound, in the sight of God and man, to use all necessary means in their power for the suppression of such atrocities. In the same joint judgment of common sense and common law they were bound to accomplish their end by

such force as was necessary, whether by the truncheon of the constable or the firelock of the soldier. The timidity of the government in hesitating to employ the necessary means, and the argument of the Lord Chief Justice, defending the employment by a quibble, are equally unaccountable. The misconduct of the government was the more inexcusable as they had been already warned by the riots which had taken place in Scotland under the influence of the same party, and by the use made of those riots as an example by Lord George Gordon in his inflammatory addresses to the mob. The first of the riotous assemblies in London occurred on Friday the 2d June. The freedom of parliament was then gravely invaded, and on the same night two Roman Catholic chapels were destroyed. There were some slight disturbances on the night following, and on Sunday the 4th there occurred several most serious outrages. Still nothing was done by way of active prevention or repression. On Monday the 5th there were again alarming outrages. Still nothing was done. Tuesday the 6th was the day on which Newgate and Clerkenwell prisons, and the residence of Lord Mansfield, were destroyed. Still nothing was done. On Wednesday the 7th there was rioting all day long; the Bank of England was attempted, and the King's Bench and other prisons were broken open. In the evening the town was in a blaze with incendiary fires. It was not until this same day, the 7th, that a council upon the subject was summoned—not by the ministers, but by the personal direction of the King. The military were then at once called out, and in the evening of that day a wholesale slaughter ensued. Two hundred persons were shot dead in the streets, between seventy and eighty more died of their wounds, and one hundred and eighty wounded were received into the hospitals. This waste of life, and the vast destruction of property on the 7th and the preceding day, might have been avoided by the measures which common prudence dictated a week before. The parallel which Lord Mahon intimates between the excitement occasioned by the employment of the military in the Wilkes riot in 1768, and their employment against

such a mob as that of 1780, cannot be maintained for a moment. If really adduced by the government as an excuse for inaction, it renders their timid incompetency more conspicuous.

The case of Major André was emphatically a hard and melancholy one. Lord Mahon contends that the signature of his death warrant constitutes "by far the greatest, and perhaps the only, blot in Washington's most noble career," and he anticipates that ere long "the intelligent classes" amongst the Americans will unite with the similar classes in our own country in its condemnation. We cannot share in this expectation, nor do we concur in Lord Mahon's critical remarks on André's treatment. The facts are remembered by every one. Arnold, an American General intrusted with the command of a most important fortification, determined to betray his trust and desert to the British. André went within the American lines to confer with Arnold on the best mode of effecting this iniquity. On his return André was taken prisoner. He was dressed at the time of his capture in plain clothes, had in his possession a pass from Arnold granted in a false name, and in his boots were found plans of the place to be given up, and papers relating to the mode of capture in Arnold's writing. Washington referred the consideration of the case to a Court of Inquiry, composed of general officers. They adjudged André to death as a spy, and Washington ordered him to be executed accordingly. Lord Mahon, although admitting the general respectability of the officers who composed the Court of Inquiry, yet alleges that

the American generals at that time were for the most part wholly destitute of the advantage of a liberal education. They were men drawn from the plough-handle or from the shopboard at their country's call. Greene himself, the president of the tribunal, had been a blacksmith by trade . . . such men, having no light of study to guide them, having never probably so much as heard the names of Vattel or Puffendorf, could be no fit judges on any nice or doubtful point of national law. And by whom (continues Lord Mahon) had they been assisted? By La Fayette, who, though for some years a trans-Atlantic General, was still only a youth of twenty-three, and who, as he tells us, had learnt little or nothing at college. By

Steuben, who had undoubtedly great knowledge and experience, but who, speaking no English, while his colleagues spoke no French, was unable to discuss any controverted question with them. It follows then that the verdict of such a tribunal ought to have no weight in such a case.

We cannot agree in this conclusion. The remarks upon the general character of the American generals are inapplicable, and those upon La Fayette needlessly depreciatory. If Steuben possessed the "great knowledge and experience" attributed to him, we may feel assured that he did not concur in the sentence without perfectly understanding it. But all these remarks of Lord Mahon are thrown away, in consequence of one unfortunate omission. Besides the fourteen generals, there was another member of the Court of Inquiry, and a most important one, whom Lord Mahon has forgotten—the Judge Advocate General, Mr. Laurens. He was, no doubt, appointed a member of the court to supply Vattel and Puffendorf, and all other deficiencies of the military men. He attended the inquiry and signed the report. In this respect the inquiry was therefore just such an one as might have taken place amongst ourselves. Persons competent to judge of military practice were kept right in point of military law by the highest professional legal officer, who was attached to the court for that purpose.

Lord Mahon adds that, in such a case, Washington was bound to "ponder and decide it for himself." Who shall say that he did not? That the decision ultimately rested upon his fiat is unquestionable. There is the clearest evidence also that he was intimately acquainted with the facts.

But Lord Mahon adds, in condemnation of the sentence, that

when André was arrested he was travelling under the protection of a pass which Arnold as the commander of the West Point district had a right to give. The Americans contend that this right was forfeited or rendered of no effect by Arnold's treacherous designs. Yet how hard to reconcile such a distinction with plighted faith and public law! How can we draw the line and say at what precise point the passes are to grow invalid—whether when the treachery is in progress of execution, or when only matured in the mind, or when the mind is still wavering upon it? In

short, how loose and slippery becomes the ground if once we forsake the settled principle of recognising the safe-conducts granted by adequate authority, if once we stray forth in quest of secret motives and designs!

We think Lord Mahon will find that he is under a mistake in supposing that nothing else is to be considered with reference to the validity of a safe-conduct save the authority of him by whom it is granted. The *animus* with which it was granted is a clear subject of inquiry, and it is equally clear that treachery in a general officer invalidates all acts done by him towards carrying out his treachery. Were the governor of Sebastopol to determine to sell the place to the allies, and did he grant a safe-conduct to a British officer to enable him to enter within the Russian lines, in order to arrange the best mode of betraying the place, would Lord Mahon consider that safe-conduct a sufficient and pleadable protection against the power of the Emperor Nicholas, because granted by adequate authority? If a safe-conduct be valid under such circumstances, why not a capitulation, an order for the garrison to lay down their arms, a passport for a body of the enemy to enter within the lines and take up a commanding position? These are all acts which may be done in the same right by which a general grants an ordinary safe-conduct. The point to be considered in these cases is not, we submit, as Lord Mahon supposes, the state of mind of the person who signs the paper, but whether the paper is signed *bona fide* in the service of that state, from the head of which the signer derives his power. A treacherous purpose renders all such papers invalid.

André's case was a most unfortunate one, but we cannot think that the court of inquiry was legally wrong in its adjudication, nor that Washington's fame will suffer for having carried out the sentence. A spy is defined by writers on national law as one who finds means to obtain a knowledge of the enemy's affairs, and then gives intelligence thereof to his employers. He generally carries out his purpose through the treachery of some other person. Whether or not he is invited by that person to make his inquiries, or whether that person be a general or a civi-

lian, matters not. A military man found within the enemy's lines in disguise, and with proofs upon his person that he has employed treachery in order to obtain information, may be treated—and this is the doctrine of those authorities to whom Lord Mahon alludes—as a spy.

Lord Mahon suggests that Washington may have signed André's death warrant in a time of passion. It is possible, but is a mere conjectural supposition. The appeals to his compassion would probably have been successful at any other time. But when the American cause seemed almost irretrievably damaged by the shameful defection of Arnold, when the people were everywhere excited, alarmed, and furious at such an act of treachery, public policy demanded a sacrifice. At such a time mercy to the only person connected with the treachery whom American justice could reach would have been an act of impolicy, if not of injustice to the American cause. But it is thought that Washington should have interfered to give André the death of a soldier, and not that of a felon. Even that is far from clear. André was either a spy or he was a prisoner at war. Only in the former case could his life be taken. Any deviation from the usual mode of punishment inflicted upon a spy might have been thought to intimate a doubt as to the propriety of his sentence. They who are most shocked with the punishment as inflicted would, in case Washington had altered the punishment, have inferred that he entertained doubts as to whether André was liable to be treated as a spy, and consequently whether he ought to have been punished at all. The moment André parted with his uniform he became, legally speaking, a spy, and amenable to death in that character. Upon this point jurists, we believe, are now agreed. Whether mercy should have been extended to him was a question of public policy. Washington no doubt considered the question solely with a view to what was best for the interests of America at the period of Arnold's defection, and we believe that future ages will confirm the propriety of his decision. The chief blame rests, in our opinion, upon Sir Henry Clinton. He ought never to

have allowed a British officer to be engaged on such a service.

We owe an apology to our readers for involving them in a subject which has probably lost its interest to most of them, and will hasten on to "make more attractive." Some of the best parts of Lord Mahon's book are his sketches of character, which are rendered occasionally more interesting by the personal knowledge which is brought to bear upon such of the actors of that period as were afterwards known to the noble historian. The following is an example of the kind and courteous spirit under the influence of which he writes. The subject is the gentleman to whom we are indebted for the Grenville Library at the British Museum.

Buckinghamshire—where the earldom and estates of Temple had not long since descended to George Grenville, the eldest son of the late Prime Minister—sent, as one of its representatives, his second son, Thomas Grenville. Never did the character of two brothers stand forth in bolder contrast to each other. George, second Earl Temple, and subsequently first Marquis of Buckingham, steeped as his own letters show him in selfishness and pride,—Thomas Grenville, a man of the kindest heart, of the gentlest and most graceful manners, of the most public-spirited intentions. In diplomacy he manifested considerable aptitude, and his abilities for public speaking, though seldom exerted, were not small. The Duke of Wellington has told me, that a speech which he heard Mr. Thomas Grenville deliver in 1807, as First Lord of the Admiralty during a few months, and in moving the Navy Estimates, was among the best and clearest statements he remembered. Thus, for high political eminence, he wanted only larger opportunities, and, perhaps, a more stirring spirit of ambition. His books—now the pride of the Museum, through his own munificent bequest—were his refuge and delight, yet not so as ever to abstract him from his friends. Born in 1755, and surviving in the fullest possession of his faculties till 1846, he formed, as it were, a link between the present and a long past age. With the same clear intelligence that had beheld the dying flashes of Lord Chatham's eloquence, or the last gleams of Lord North's wit—that had scanned with care, from day to day, the busy scenes of party contention which ensued—would he turn to counsel Mr. Gladstone, and other statesmen of rising

fame, half a century removed from the former; nor can any one, even of far subordinate importance, who was admitted to the high privilege of sharing his familiar hours, forget that calm and benignant countenance, that voice of cordial welcome, or those stores of political wisdom so cheerfully supplied.

Such are far, very far, from being the impression of only a single friend. Thus writes one of Mr. Grenville's most attached and constant associates, the Earl of Ellesmere, in a short but eloquent and feeling Memoir, which has hitherto, to the regret of many, remained in manuscript:—"If Providence should give me the same long tenure of unimpaired faculties as was the lot of him I mourn, the recollection of my intercourse with that wise and good man will be my enduring and best companion to the verge of that great change, which I hope and pray—with all the hesitation which springs from a sense of unworthiness—may effect a restoration of that intercourse."

Another example may be appended by way of contrast. It is from the account of Lord Erskine.

Spontaneous as his gift of eloquence might seem, he had not neglected (how few great orators have!) early studies for its cultivation. The two years during which he had been shut up in Minorca were, it soon appeared, the most improving of his life. There he had carefully embued himself with the principal classic writers of the English language. Dryden and Pope he had there, in some measure, learned by heart. But his principal favourites, as we are told, were Shakespeare and Milton; and, above all, as we may presume, the noble speeches in both. His knowledge was indeed confined, or nearly so, to his native tongue; but within that range he had ever at his command some apt passage to recite, and had formed for himself, with especial care, a pure and idiomatic diction. By such means he had gradually unfolded and matured that rare gift of eloquence, which, as one of its greatest masters so finely says in its praise, can never be simulated, though philosophy may. The main character of his forensic style was a most vehement earnestness in striving to persuade; an earnestness espousing, in all its points, the position of his client, and bearing down everything before it. All those who heard him at the Bar, concur in saying, that his fervid eloquence was in no small degree assisted by his expressive features, and, above all, by his speaking eye. "Juries have declared," says Lord Brougham, "that they felt it

impossible to remove their looks from him, when he had riveted, and as it were fascinated, them by his first glance." In another branch of his duty as an advocate, namely, in the examination of witnesses, his skill was likewise celebrated, and formed one more element of his merited success. Never did his fame at the Bar rise higher than during the State Trials of 1794, when, by his genius and exertions, he obtained verdicts of acquittal in the teeth of a strong Government, and rescued, as his partisans believed, the public liberties from danger. As he left the Courts on the last night, the exulting populace took the horses from his carriage, and, amidst bonfires and acclamations, drew him home. Twenty years afterwards, "an Elector of Westminster," one of those who had been harnessed to his wheels, thus in a public letter addressed him: "My Lord, you should have died when you descended from the triumph of that memorable day. The timely end, which is the sole protection against the reverses of fortune, would have preserved you from that more lamentable change which could have been occasioned only by yourself." Bitter words—the more bitter because true. Alas! for what scenes of failure and of folly was that great career prolonged! until, as their consummation, and even beyond the date of this reproof, we find Erskine steal down, a septuagenary lover, to Gretna Green; there, to contract—his face concealed in a woman's bonnet, and unattended by a single friend—an ignominious marriage.

The genius of Erskine at the Bar is, indeed, the more remarkable, since that was its only sphere. In every other study or endeavour of his life we find nothing but unsuccessful exertion. He failed as a speaker in the House of Commons. He failed as a speaker in the House of Lords. He failed as Chancellor in the able administration of the law. He failed in the prudent care of his private property. He failed as a poet. He failed as a prose writer. He failed as a pleasant member of the social circle. The reason seems to be, that an advocate pleading at the Bar must perforce speak mainly of his client and cause. In any other sphere of action it is possible for him to speak mainly of himself. And the principal fault at every period of Erskine's mind was a most craving and ravenous vanity. This soon became his by-word, not only among his enemies but among his friends. Counsellor Ego grew to be his common nickname. Once we find an apology in a newspaper for breaking off the report of one of his speeches at a public dinner, be-

cause, as they said, unhappily their stock of capital it's was quite exhausted. On another occasion, in 1812, when on a visit at Lord Jersey's seat of Middleton, we find him described as follows by Lord Byron, who was another of the guests : " Erskine, too ! Erskine was there, good, but intolerable He would read his own verses, his own paragraphs, and tell his own stories again and again ; and then the Trial by Jury ! I almost wished it abolished, for I sat next him at dinner ; and, as I had read his public speeches, there was no occasion to repeat them to me."

Again, for we are sure our readers will appreciate these summaries of character, we will extract a comparison between Chatham and Grattan, with a few words on Grattan's general character.

His eloquence may be compared to that of the great orator whom he had so often heard and so much admired—Lord Chatham. On one point, indeed, they were most unlike. So skilled was Chatham in all the graces of action and address, that those very graces have sometimes been urged against him in reproach. The exact reverse was the case with Mr. Grattan. Thus speaks of him one of his contemporaries, in his latter days : " Grattan," says Lord Byron, " would have been near it [a great orator] but for his harlequin delivery. . . . Curran used to take him off, bowing to the very ground, and thanking God he had no peculiarities of manner or appearance, in a way irresistibly ludicrous." But, on the other hand, his eloquence had many of those lightning flashes, those vehement and impassioned bursts, in which Chatham shone. Like Chatham, he was wont to dwell on great principles far rather than on subordinate details. Like Chatham, he had a spirit alive to every call of freedom, and chafing, as though instinctively, at every form of oppression or of wrong. There was in him, as in the English statesman, a genuine force and fervour, which, as a rushing torrent, worked out its own way, and which sometimes with the common herd might bear the name of madness. Whenever in debate the occasion was greatest, then were Chatham and Grattan greatest too ; then, fearless of the frowns of power, they knew how to embody their bold thoughts in some striking phrase, which, as a watchword, flew from mouth to mouth ; then their whole age feel the impress of their resolute will and glowing words.

Grattan was an Irishman most truly and thoroughly ; an Irishman in heart, in soul, in mind. With all the quick talents of his

GENT. MAG. VOL. XLIII.

countrymen, he had also some of their defects. It is remarkable that in the published collection of his Speeches the very first sentence of the very first harangue contains a close approach at least to what we are accustomed to call an Irish bull. " I have entreated your attendance," says he, " that you might in the most public manner deny the claim of the British Parliament, and with one voice lift up your hands against it !" There may also be ascribed to him some of that straining at effect—that unwillingness to say a plain thing in simple terms—that vehement exaggeration both in sentiment and style—by which the genius of his countrymen is but too often dimmed and marred. Take as one instance, out of many, Grattan's words on the French advance upon Moscow : " Ambition is omnivorous ; it feasts on famine, and sheds tons of blood that it may starve on ice, in order to commit a robbery on desolation." Thus his eloquence had, perhaps, something of a local tinge, and, though thriving and luxuriant in its own land, did not, at least in middle life, bear transplantation to our English soil. His temper, though warm, was generous and manly ; he loved, with all his heart, the whole of Ireland, and not merely one of its parties and one of its creeds. To him at least could never be ascribed the fault with which so many of his countrymen are charged ; that even within the ranks of the same party they are prone to backbite and revile each other. " I never knew," thus on one occasion spoke King George the Third to an eminent statesman now alive, " I never knew one Scotchman speak ill of another, unless he had a reason for it ; but I never knew one Irishman speak well of another unless he had a reason for it."

The important military and naval events, before alluded to as comprehended in this volume, are well described by Lord Mahon. Justice is done to the undaunted resolution of Lord Cornwallis, and the circumstances of the siege of York Town, with the surrender of the British forces, are related without novelty but in an agreeable manner. Lord North received the news of the surrender " as he would have taken a cannon ball in his breast. He opened his arms, exclaiming wildly, as he paced up and down the room for a few minutes, ' Oh God ! it is all over,' words which he repeated many times, under the deepest agitation and distress." Far greater was the fortitude of George III. His Majesty's reply to the communi-

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cation of the Secretary of State, who announced the intelligence, "was neither tremulous in its hand-writing nor yet desponding in its tone." Its only peculiarity was the omission to mark the hour and minute of his writing, "as he was accustomed to do with scrupulous exactness."

Rodney's achievement of the great naval manœuvre of breaking the line is thus related:—

It was at seven in the morning of the 12th April that the battle began. There was so little wind that the six hindmost sail of Hood's division were becalmed and unable to come up until almost the end of the conflict; thus, allowing for three of the French disabled, the number of the ships engaging was exactly equal on each side. Rodney, on this memorable day, was the first, not indeed to invent or to devise, but to put in practice, the bold manœuvre known by the name of "breaking the line." His own ship, the *Formidable*, led the way, nobly supported by the *Namur*, the *Duke*, and the *Canada*. After taking and returning the fire of one half of the French force, under one general blaze and peal of thunder along both lines, the *Formidable* broke through that of the enemy. "In the act of doing so," thus continues an eye-witness of the scene, "we passed within pistol-shot of the *Glorieux* of seventy-four guns, which was so roughly handled that she was shorn of all her masts, bowsprit, and ensign-staff, but with the flag nailed to the stump of one of her masts, and breathing defiance as it were in her last moments. Thus become a motionless bulk, she presented a spectacle which struck our admiral's fancy as not unlike the remains of a fallen hero; for, being an indefatigable reader of Homer, he exclaimed, 'that now was to be the contest for the body of Patroclus.' In that contest a most important advantage was already gained. For the enemy's fleet, being now, as it were, cut asunder, fell into confusion, and could not again be combined. The French, however, still fought on with their usual high spirit and intrepidity; nor did the firing cease till sunset, nearly eleven hours from its first commencement. It was stated to Rodney by persons who had been appointed to watch, that there never was seven minutes' respite during the whole engagement, "which I believe," adds Rodney, "was the severest ever fought at sea." At the close of the day the English had taken five large ships and sunk another, besides two more which Sir Samuel Hood afterwards captured in their retreat. Thronged as were the French vessels with troops, the slaughter on board them was

immense. It was computed, perhaps with some exaggeration, that in the two actions of the 9th and 12th together, they had 3,000 slain, and twice as many wounded; while the loss of the English, in all kinds, did not much exceed 900.

In none of the French ships was the loss of men more severe, or the resistance braver, than in the *Ville de Paris*, where De Grasse himself commanded. That great ship, the pride of the French navy, and conspicuous far and near as overtopping all others in its size, seemed, as Rodney might have said, like one of Homer's heroes in the meaner ranks of war. De Grasse continued to fight long after the fortune of the battle was decided. It was only when the *Barfleur*, coming up at last, poured in a fresh broadside, and when, as is alleged, there were but three men left alive and unhurt on the upper deck—De Grasse himself being one of the three—that the *Ville de Paris* struck her flag. "The thrill of ecstasy"—thus writes a bystander, Dr. Blane—"that penetrated every British bosom in the triumphant moment of her surrender, is not to be described." So high, indeed, was the renown of that great ship, that, when a king's messenger brought the news of the battle to Plymouth, some French officers who were going home by a cartel from that port, would not believe in this the crowning glory of the conflict, and exclaimed, "Impossible! Not the whole British fleet could take the *Ville de Paris*!"

Lord Mahon's chapter on Life and Manners is anecdotal and extremely amusing. He opens with the great topic of all reviewers of the state of society in the last century, the insecurity of our roads, even down to a late period in the reign of George III. "In 1775 Mr. Nuthall, the friend and solicitor of Lord Chatham, returning from Bath in his carriage with his wife and child, was stopped and fired at near Hounslow, and died of the fright. In the same year the guard of the Norwich stage, a man of different metal from the lawyer, was killed in Epping Forest, after he had himself shot dead three highwaymen out of seven that assailed him." Later still the evil was much worse. Horace Walpole complains, in 1782, that after having lived in quiet at Strawberry Hill for thirty years, he was then unable to stir out without a retinue of servants armed with blunderbusses. But the metal of Horace Walpole was probably akin to that of the lawyer.

The Earl Berkeley of that day was made of sterner stuff, more nearly allied to the mail-guard. Travelling across Hounslow Heath, he was suddenly awoke by the stoppage of his carriage. The window dropped, and a pistol was at his lordship's breast. The highwayman scornfully demanded his purse, alluding at the same time to some boast which the earl was said to have uttered, that he would never allow himself to be robbed. "Nor would I now," said the peer, "but for that other fellow who is peeping over your shoulder." The man turned round, and on the instant was shot dead by the quick, courageous peer.

A broad it would seem that the notion of the danger of travelling in Great Britain is scarcely yet got rid of.

Only three summers since, a French gentleman in the Highlands was gazing with some surprise at the tranquil and orderly scenes around him, and saying that his friends at Paris had advised him to come upon his journey well provided with pistol and sword, since, as they bid him bear in mind, "you are going into the country of Rob Roy!"

The insecurity of the roads diminished the access of country families to London, and contributed to that coarseness of manners which distinguished the squires and parsons of that period, as portrayed in the pages of our novelists. The condition of the clergy was also mainly influenced by the laxity and want of discipline in our universities. Lord Eldon's examination in Hebrew consisted of one question, "What is the Hebrew for the place of a skull?" His examination in History was equally searching, "Who founded your college?" The Church was of course in a kindred condition. "Pray, Dr. S. what is your time of residence at Rochester?" inquired Bishop Pearce of a fat prebendary. "My lord," was the answer, "I reside there the better part of the year"—meaning that he was never there except during the week of the annual audit.

Lord Eldon assured me that he had seen at Oxford a Doctor of Divinity whom he knew, so far the worse for a convivial entertainment, that he was unable to walk home without leaning for support with his hand upon the walls; but having by some accident staggered to the rotunda of the

Ratcliffe Library, which was not as yet protected by a railing, he continued to go round and round, wondering at the unwonted length of the street, but still revolving, and supposing he went straight, until some friend—perhaps the future Chancellor himself—relieved him from his embarrassment and set him on his way.

Men in those days dining, as Lord Mahon says (he is speaking of Scotland), at four [?] o'clock, did not quit the dining-room until ten or eleven, and "nothing could be duller than these topers." A lowland gentleman of large estate, "well remembered in Whig circles," as his lordship is careful to note, thought conversation "the great bane of all society." Gambling always accompanies the prevalence of the drinking which is called social, in contradistinction from solitary sotting. A case is recorded of a lady who lost at a sitting three thousand guineas at loo; Charles Fox played at hazard for two-and-twenty hours, and lost eleven thousand pounds; and public lotteries and E. O. tables spread the vice of gambling through all classes of society. Of the E. O. tables we are told that in 1782 there were 269 in two parishes of Westminster, and servants and apprentices were invited to them, on Sundays as on other days, by cards of direction thrown down the areas.

Vices are bound together in a chain. Loose talking is linked inseparably to loose living. The chaplain retired from the dinner-table with the ladies, and the nature of the song and talk which followed upon their departure may be guessed. The most fashionable novels of the day—those of Mrs. Afra Behn, as licentious as the plays of Dryden—were read aloud for the amusement of large circles of the best company; and ladies inquired with avidity into the minute particulars of trials for rape.

The costume of that period is of course a mark for the delineator of manners. Hoops, low dresses, hair-powder, periwigs, scarlet high-heeled shoes, gold snuff-boxes, and dangling canes are all commemorated; and we are told (everything may be put to some use) that Governor Pitt brought home his famous diamond concealed in the heel of one of his shoes. Lord Mahon is highly scandalised by the Whig colours of blue and buff, which

Wraxall states to have been the American uniform. Perhaps some of our readers could tell us the real date and history of the assumption of this party costume.

As proofs of the deplorable ignorance of the labouring classes, Lord Mahon quotes William Huntington's notion as a child, that the exciseman with his ink-horn at his button-hole was a heaven-directed chronicler of children's sins. He gives also examples of ancient superstitions still lingering amongst us "in congenial darkness." Our pages contain numerous evidences of a similar kind prevalent down to a very recent period. The Baal-fire still burns amongst us; and the ash is still split, that weakly children may be passed through. These are indeed relics of heathenism, but in the minds of those who now use them they are rather relics of Toryism—the mere maintenance of old customary usages, the origin and meaning of which are altogether forgotten.

Glancing from the state of society to the growth of those remedial agents which have happily rescued us from many of these degradations, we are reminded of Robert Raikes and Sunday schools; Arthur Young and improved agriculture; Adam Smith and political economy; the changed state of Edinburgh and London since Bolingbroke lived in Golden-square, and Harley in Buckingham-street in the Strand; and even since Ranelagh was crowded with princes, and crowds travelled to Tyburn to witness the doings of Jack Ketch; since people let out spying-glasses, like the old pensioners on Greenwich Hill, at a halfpenny a look, to enable the curious passers-by to inspect the grizzly heads of traitors affixed on Temple Bar; and, finally, since Howard found jails in which there was no separation between the sexes, where the unsalaried jailor lived by extortion, and the poor prisoners, being without allowance, depended upon charity even for their daily food.

Stringing such facts together, Lord Mahon has written a chapter of much amusement and deep instruction. The moral lies upon the surface, and ought to be taken into the understanding and heart of every reader. Lord Mahon thinks that, as compared with the con-

temporary annals of other countries, the period of which he has treated combined happiness and glory; that it was a period of kind rulers and a prosperous people: we would add, that it was a period upon which we ought not to look back without a feeling of the deepest thankfulness for the improvements which have been since effected. During that period, the law was disgraced by innumerable cruelties and absurdities—it has been freed from the greater number of them, and replaced under the dominion of common sense; the Church had lapsed into a condition of deadly apathy—she has been aroused, and converted into an active moving power; the House of Commons had ceased to be a real representative of the people—the constitution has been strengthened by making that House what it was always designed to be; medical science has been greatly improved, and human suffering in proportion diminished, more especially in the application of mechanical aids to the practice of surgery, and in the treatment of the insane; ignorance and superstition have been driven back—would that we could say "driven out"—by advancing education; our universities have been rendered more efficient; the spirit of philanthropy has made itself conspicuous in a variety of novel and most beneficial forms; religious intolerance has been diminished; in their intercourse with others, the higher and middle classes have been relieved from the conjoint dominion of drunkenness, gambling, and duelling; our homes are no longer desecrated by the continual use of profane, disgusting oaths, nor ourselves rendered absurd by the tyranny of customs in dress most peculiarly unnatural and ridiculous; individual freedom has been protected by many new and valuable guarantees; our houses have been filled with multiplied comforts and conveniences which to our great-grandfathers were utterly unknown; and—more important than anything else—a juster consideration of what is due to other people, whatever their opinions, circumstances, or situation of life, has been worked into the general tone and spirit of society, and made to produce its effects in all classes, from the highest to the lowest. In this way the foundations of society have been rendered more secure; in-

ternal convulsions have been avoided; and all this has been effected—bear witness Alma and Sebastopol!—without emasculating the people, or lowering that manly courage which is the foundation of excellence, whether in the

individual or the nation. The effect of the perusal of Lord Mahon's volumes ought to be to urge on every one to promote the progress of our country in her new and better course.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education. Annual volume for 1853-4.

NO one, surely, can honestly endeavour to master the contents of the huge annual volume now lying before us without feeling increased heart and hope with regard to the great subject of National Education.

Abundant as are the materials for more *painful* contemplation, our own predominant feeling is, year by year, one of increased sympathy with the earnest and sincere men who are engaged in the work of school inspection. We find in their reports a pervading tone of candour, a greater willingness to give way to experience, a more serious sense of their responsibilities. We find these reports in general more practical, with less aim at literary effect; more simple, and more short. They have learned to know the really important points of their ease, and to select the valuable from the insignificant portions of their school memoranda. We are no longer entertained or wearied by stories exemplifying the absurd ignorance of poor children. At the same time there is considerable variety of opinion among our school inspectors—a variety that may disconcert the reader occasionally—but which will do no eventual damage to the cause, and probably effect much good.

To be a school inspector must, we should think, be either the most agreeable or one of the most irksome of employments. Nothing in the world would seem more uncongenial to the mind of a high Oxford or Cambridge scholar, a gentleman, a man of the world, perhaps a poet, than to have his days occupied in examining poor children, whose faces he may never see again, in the elements of reading, spelling, arithmetic, and geography; in remarking on the school furniture, the size and arrangement of rooms, in ap-

prentices; yet we know, and rejoice in the thought, that the principle and benevolence of these men's hearts are more than a match for the difficulties of the position. This is testified by the evident good-will with which our Inspectors mostly seem to plunge into their work, not merely doing it with a reference to the absolutely required details, but taking a broad, careful, and interesting survey of the states of society, and of those many matters of social detail which lie very *near*, but not *in*, the paths they have to tread.

Feeling thus thankful for their important services, we hope it is also apparent that our inspectors are received in most places in a far less captious spirit than formerly; in many with a frankness and cordiality which tells well for their cause and themselves. On this point we cheerfully cite the language of one of their number, a veteran himself in the work of school inspection:—

It is sometimes said (he observes) that the visit of an inspector is equally dreaded by teachers and children. An experience of many years, and of a large district, under every variety of circumstances, has confirmed me in the very opposite opinion. Excepting in cases where incompetent or dishonest teachers have communicated their own tremors to their pupils, or when a similar effect has resulted from over-excitement in teachers of a nervous temperament, the children, as well as the parents, and the managers and supporters of the school, uniformly receive the inspector with an alacrity and friendly welcome that prove sufficiently the value attached by them to his visit. They regard him as the representative and agent of a system, which, so far as it has extended, is producing results of incalculable importance, and which is to them the strongest evidence that can be brought to bear upon their minds that their temporal as well as spiri-

tual superiors are interested in their well-being, and anxious to aid them in their hitherto hopeless struggle to escape from the worst evils of their condition. Parents, teachers, and children are equally anxious in most places to present a full attendance and a well-ordered school at the annual visit of her Majesty's inspectors.*

This, indeed, is no more than might have been anticipated. In proportion, especially, as the number of trained and certificated teachers extends, will be the warmth of this welcome. A young man or woman, the whole course of whose previous education has been more or less calculated to create a high idea of the good faith with which the aids of Government are tendered to schools and their teachers, whose whole tone of mind has been raised by the education received, whose sympathies are earnestly scholastic, looks forward we believe with the greatest eagerness to the day of an inspector's visit, as that one day of all the year when the teacher is most sure of being understood, and of receiving practical aid and advice. The apparatus wished for long in vain, the small suggestions of desirable changes in the arrangement of his school-room, deemed by employers perhaps hardly worth attention, it is known will not be so regarded by the inspector. He is the school-teacher's true friend and ally; as to a little fault-finding, this is anticipated with resignation. The lesson of the day is to bear rebuke and improve upon it, to keep one's own spirit clear of conceit, or foolish apprehen-

sion; to be, in short, more of a true man or of a true woman than before.

Such, it is our belief, are the generally good results of the inspector's visits. We feel, indeed, that these benefits will be more or less real and apparent, according to the character and aptitude of the particular mind employed in the work; and hence, although it is really a benefit to obtain a considerable variety of view, Government does well in watching with scrupulous fidelity over the conformity of its agents to the principles laid down, while yet it receives affably and considers with sufficient care their suggestions, direct or indirect. An instance of this care and desire to establish the correctness of a particular view, may be seen in a correspondence between the Secretary of the Committee of Council and the Dean of Hereford (page 65), on the "Minute refusing Capitation Grants to mixed Schools conducted by Schoolmistresses." Here, although in the main our opinion and sympathy are strongly on the side of the council, and we might add on that of the reverend the dean also, we are glad to find that most kindly and zealous educator suggesting a practical way of dealing with some cases, which otherwise might be treated hardly, with reference to educational assistance, and pleading for a modification, which we have no doubt will receive the fullest consideration, of an otherwise severe regulation.†

The great difficulty, indeed, which has always been a source of trouble to

* Rev. F. C. Cook's Report, p. 333.

† The question is briefly this. Many country clergymen and rural proprietors find it difficult, in some cases impossible, to maintain separate schools for boys and girls, or, in short, both a schoolmaster and mistress. To meet this difficulty the Home and Colonial Model Infant School Society has been for some time past, partly by the suggestion, we believe, of the Rev. Mr. Cook, training mistresses expressly for the management of these mixed country schools. The Committee of Council, however, has passed the Minute we have above alluded to, and in doing so has excited some dismay in the minds of many country residents. Accordingly, a strong appeal has been made against the Minute, upon which the Secretary calls on the Dean of Hereford, as an experienced judge, to state his own view of the case. The Dean admits the difficulty in many situations; but shows the evil of giving way to the easy mode of settling a woman in a parish as schoolmistress, and there ending the matter. It is clear that the education of boys would thus come to an early close. He, however, thinks he sees a door of escape. The Minute denies Government aid to women-kept schools, *when there is no other school in the parish*. Now in many of these places there is an ancient foundation or a free school, which might be made available for older boys. The schoolmistress for girls cannot be dispensed with; and in many situations several parishes might unite to form one good school for elder boys.

those who make the rules and those who have to see that they are carried out, is the pressure upon the inspectors by parties who, in almost every place, have been calling out for a low species of universal education. The cheapest and easiest thing has too often seemed the best. To judge by the applications we have seen for aid, every locality in the kingdom is what is called "a poor locality," and on account of its poverty is doomed to the lowest measure of education. Well, says the Committee of Council, through its secretary, then our aim should be to create such a school as shall, not simply correspond to the state of things which it is intended to correct, but erect a higher standard of education. However anxiously, indeed, we may contemplate the state of children belonging to what are called the "destitute" and even the "dangerous" classes, and earnestly desire some safe means of providing for *them* also, we must strenuously contend against any plan which shall compromise the efficiency of our best national schools. By some means, compulsory or other, these Pariahs must be reached; but we cannot consent to have our better schools demolished and disorganised to make way for them.

We will now turn to a few of the principal points which have struck us in turning over the Minutes of 1853-4. There is no very great variety in the accounts of the training schools. They are now, for schoolmasters in connection with the Church, fourteen in number; for schoolmistresses in the like connection, eleven. In addition to these the British and Foreign School Society, and the Wesleyan Society, have each one large training establishment under inspection. The institution last alluded to, however, which is located in the Horseferry-road, Westminster, cannot be passed by without some further notice. It is a remarkable instance of denominational effort in a good cause, carried out in the most creditable manner. When we state that the cost of building, fittings, and school furniture (not, however, including the furniture of the master's residence and students' rooms), was 38,274*l.*—7,000*l.* of which only was contributed by Government, the reader will see how large a balance was left to be raised by the Wesleyan

body, and most satisfactory it is to know that the whole of this great debt is discharged, the subscriptions and collections amounting to more than 30,500*l.* There are five practising schools and a training college for 100 students, the fee for each of the latter being 15*l.* per annum; while the practising schools provide accommodation for 2,339 children at varying rates of payment from 2*d.* per week to 6*d.* according to the kind of school, whether for infants, for juniors, for seniors, the model school, or the industrial school for girls only. The beautiful order and arrangement of these congregated schools seems indeed to be quite a study, and Mr. Arnold, their inspector, is almost eloquent in their praise. Covering an acre and three-quarters of freehold land in the heart of Westminster, and letting light and air into one of the most neglected, overcrowded, and unhealthy places in the metropolis, by the destruction of a number of buildings of the worst class, its founders seem to have had in view the object of keeping rather than removing their students from the haunts of ignorance and misery. We "did not wish them," say they, "to be spoiled in training, and by a lengthened residence away from the dwellings of the poor, and among the attractions of superior life, disinclined and rendered unfit to undertake the arduous and self-denying life of school teachers. We hoped that, surrounded by the families of the poor, their want of education, with its attendant degradation and misery, would excite their best feelings." In looking at the moral and religious ends proposed to themselves by this body, Mr. Arnold justly speaks with tenderness of what he yet feels to be matter of doubt,—whether there is not too much of direct religious exhortation and teaching, whether the methods are always the best, &c. At the same time we must observe that a conviction of pure and high aims on the part of the present managers of a school must not be allowed to blind us to imperfections in a system; still less should an inspector permit the consideration of the general difficulties of education among the poor to lower his standard. We observe that in his more general Report Mr. Arnold complains of a high rate of school fees as having a tendency

to exclude the lowest classes of children: so much the better then surely should the instruction be, since it is after all a main consideration that the class just above these should be dealt with in a way which may secure improvement.

If from training schools we glance at the more general Reports, we must expect to meet with greater variety, and also with more of discouragement. It is no wonder if, on looking over these general reports, we find a very large proportion of the communications between the School Inspectors and the Committee of Council consists of statements touching the enormous multitude of children who get little serviceable education, not by reason of the guilt or abandonment of parents, but simply from the conflict between nearer interests and those more remote. No wonder that the schoolmaster is discouraged and the school inspector confounded. In some districts in England the obvious, undeniable cause of school absence is poverty; but in others it is riches, or rather the temptation to gain them. Take the children of the Staffordshire Potteries as illustrations of the latter. Mr. Norris will tell us that a boy of from seven to nine will be earning his 1s. 6d. or 2s. per week at the wheel; in a year or two from 2s. to 4s. weekly; that out of ten boys' schools (having 1,110 on the books), 476 had been withdrawn in one year; and that the ages of those so withdrawn had been as follows:—

28 per cent. were under seven;
 51 per cent. under ten;
 17 per cent. under thirteen; and
 4 per cent. were above thirteen.

Even worse does it seem in the northern districts, where, says the Rev. D. J. Stewart, "a young boy of 13, who has never seen a book, can earn in a week at a pit or factory what would more than cover a fortnight's wages of an agricultural labourer in the South of England."

This, no doubt, must operate as heavy discouragement to education, and some of our inspectors avow their belief that nothing but a compulsory enactment

will meet the difficulty; yet how are we to deal with facts and figures which seem to show that such compulsory measures would be attended with very serious disarrangements in the localities where they appear to be most needed? Mr. Bellairs, the inspector for Gloucester, Oxford, Warwick, &c. thus writes; the passages are remarkable, and worthy of attention—

Suppose a legislative enactment obliging all children to remain at school until 14 years of age, the loss of earnings to the employed, and of production to the country, would be somewhat as follows:—In a respectable establishment at Birmingham, where 315 pairs of hands are employed, 33 per cent. are between 8 and 14 years of age, earning on an average 4s. per week. By the census of 1851, the number of children in these six counties between 10 and 15 years of age was 170,492. The number of those between 9 and 14 would probably be much the same. Supposing these children to be employed at 9 instead of 8, as at Birmingham, and to earn on the average 4s. per week, the gross annual earnings would be 1,773,116*l. 16s.*

But by the census of 1851, it appears that of the 170,492 children between 10 and 15, 49,843 only were employed. Supposing these to earn 4*s.* a week each, the gross amount would be 518,367*l. 4s.*; at the rate of 3*s.* per week, 388,775*l. 8s.*; at the rate of 2*s.* weekly, 259,183*l. 12s.* This calculation, making all allowance for its imperfection, will give some proximate idea of the difficulty of dealing with the question, &c. . . I have never yet seen it laid down with sufficient clearness that there is this antagonism between the material interests of the poor, the laws of political economy, in a mere productive point of view, and the objects of education. . . The earnings of the adult labourer are insufficient to support himself and *his children* up to 14 years of age; hence the removal of them from school, in order to meet the wants of his household. Compel them to go to school, and you drive the family into the workhouse." *

Such is the discouraging position of education throughout a very large portion of England. Various palliative measures have been and are in progress; nor, although their present operation is small as regards the numbers in need of the benefit they are designed to bring, can we with any

* Report, p. 401—2.

prudence venture to limit their ultimate efficacy. The prize schemes of the mining and manufacturing districts of Staffordshire certainly appear to have had a very cheering effect in these districts, and it is not easy to say, when once a good example has been set and a high standard raised, what may not be the eventual good done. Our limits will not allow us to extract from the highly interesting Special Report of the Rev. J. P. Norris, on the workings of this prize-system.

Somewhat akin to these extra and special attempts to meet cases of great difficulty are, in agricultural districts, the industrial schools, which are springing up in many hitherto neglected localities—some designed for the instruction of boys, some of girls. The former, when the boys are permitted to cultivate small allotments of their own, seem to be popular; not so if this advantage is denied; the parents with some justice observing that they can teach their sons to dig at home, and do not send them to school for such a purpose.

In like manner, it is not found easy to secure the domestic training of girls at a proper and efficient age, unless some direct and immediate inducement is held out to the parents to spare them. Our school inspectors are, we observe, rather at cross-purposes in their ideas of female employment. Mr. Arnold, eschewing crochet and ornamental needle-work, which, he says, managers and teachers should, in his opinion, *utterly prohibit in schools*.^{*} While Mr. Mitchell, the Eastern Counties Inspector, is *happy to see ornamental work introduced into female schools; drawing and embroidery, &c.*—p. 668.

Touching these contradictions, it

may be said that the Rev. Mr. Mitchell seems to have no adequate idea of the necessity of a *thorough* initiation into the art of plain sewing, in order to the formation of that important person in a family establishment—a good *mender*. The “sewing-machine,” over which he rejoices, will do little to effect this object, we imagine. On the other hand, we differ from Mr. Arnold, and think the introduction of fancy-works often useful as well as ornamental. It is a subject of regret with many who are concerned with female schools in England that there is among our English girls so little of the quickness, invention, and delicate manipulation, which distinguishes the Irish and Scotch, to say nothing of French girls. In our Irish schools the best managed and best taught institutions appear to be those which combine both the manufacture and the school; and we have lately had the pleasure of visiting a Normal school for teaching the making Valenciennes lace to girls, in Wentworth Street, Dublin, in which the measure of attention bestowed on ordinary accomplishments, both of the head and hands, equalled, indeed surpassed, what we often see in England.[†]

One caution in connection with all our industrial schools we feel indeed strongly impelled to make. We should deprecate them did we see them encroach too far on the precious time which poor children possess for moral and intellectual training, and for such application of their rudimentary learning as may give a fair chance of its being carried on. We mean by this, that pains must be taken to get them beyond the mere capability of hammering out a chapter in the Bible or a few pages of a school book. Till they

* P. 1,050.

† The excellent institution above alluded to was established only in 1851, and has already sent out upwards of 40 pupils to different districts of Ireland, competent to teach the art of lace-making, in which they have been carefully instructed by a Belgian teacher. From 25 of the schools to which the girls have been sent we have reports; others are of too recent establishment to give account of themselves. All those which are reported on teach reading, writing, &c. In some the pupils are well instructed also in grammar and geography. The lace is patronized as a probable future benefit to the girls, though the earnings at present are small; we have seen specimens, which, though not *fine*, were better made than any known *English* laces of a similar kind, and were pronounced by a London tradesman to be fully equal to much of what he received from Valenciennes. Whether the exquisite fineness of the Belgian flax thread can ever be equalled in Ireland, either in cultivation or manufacture, remains to be seen. Could this be secured, there seems no doubt that laces of the most perfect quality might be made in Ireland.

arrive at the point of reading with ease and comprehension such plain and simple literature as is likely to reach them, we have really done next to nothing for them. Let us be very careful that the positive, practical manual labour which it is proposed to give in some of these schools, does not supersede what should be done towards raising the general character of the scholars as rational beings. Everything depends, we are aware, on the manner of communicating instruction "in common things;" it may elevate boys or girls, or it may reduce them to mere machines. In schools for servant girls, for instance, there is often, we fear, an artificial atmosphere and position created, which precludes the exercise of comparison and judgment, and deadens the faculties while it facilitates the performance of certain manual operations.

But it is time to bring these somewhat miscellaneous observations to a close. With all the disadvantages, and they are many, against which education in England is labouring, we conclude as we began, by a congratulation on the spirit of emulation evoked throughout the country, and ascribe it in large measure to the encouragement of the Government and the efforts of its agents. It is delightful to remark on the numerous instances of private contribution to this good cause. Such an example as that afforded by the Whitkirk Sunday Reading Room* is most salutary. All such attempts to render friendly service to a parish or a district, conceived in no overbearing spirit, but in a manner at once Christian, kindly, and with due regard to the love of independence, are among the most blessed characteristics of our day.

THE TRICOLOR ON THE ATLAS.

UNDER the above rather fanciful name, the Messrs. Nelson have recently published a volume which professes to afford details, especially, of Algeria and the French Conquest. The information given, however, is not confined, as the fanciful portion of the title might seem to imply, to the period since the fall of the Dey's and the founding of the French settlement. The book accomplishes much more than this. It embraces a succinct, intelligible, and interesting history of the country from the earliest times down to the present era. It further contains an admirably written description of the Regency of Algiers, comprising pictures of the city and of city life; the scenes in the vicinity of the capital, the sea-coast, and the inland provinces. A still more attractive portion of this book is that which is devoted to a picturesque description of the native races of the Regency of Algiers. In this portion we are permitted to gaze at some very magnificent pictures of fierce Arabs and fiercer Kabyles, of placid Moors and fatalist Turks, and of crafty Kurnuglis, the offspring of Turk and Mooresses, of patient and persevering

Jews, of faithful and courageous Negroes, and of Mozabites, singular alike in person and pursuit.

To the portion wherein is described the history of the Regency we have already alluded. It is only necessary further to state that the narrative commences with the earliest times; and the drama played thus far in Northern Africa is replete with scenes of painful interest, grandeur, sublimity, meanness, suffering, and triumph. Numidian, Roman, and Greek, soldiers of the Caliphs, mercenaries of the Turk, savage Dey's, and conquering Frenchmen, all are successively crowded upon the stage, with rare and artistic skill. The concluding portion, from the French conquest to the present time, is perhaps as interesting as any other division of the volume, embracing, as it does, the words and deeds, theories and practices of men of whom we have heard much, and of whom we really know but little. Among these are Bourmont, who blundered into the conquest; Clauzel, who endeavoured to consolidate it by colonisation and further bloody victories; Berthezene, the governor of good intentions; Savary,

* Rev. F. Watkins's Report, p. 492,—the Rev. Arthur Martineau's Reading-room.

Duke of Rovigo, the viceroy who loved the smell of blood; Voirol, unlike his predecessor in all things save courage; D'Erlon, the easy; Dauremont, the incapable,—albeit he took the city of Constantine, before whose gates Clauzel had failed; Valée, who had a sharp eye to his own interests as well as those of his country,—not that he was by any means singular in that respect; and Bugeaud, under whose administration Abd el Kader surrendered, upon a promise that was most disgracefully violated.

Such is an outline of the contents of a volume, touching whose authorship we have now to speak. The book, then, is in part a translation from the work published in 1841 by the Bavarian naturalist, Dr. Moritz Wagner, who resided three years in the regency, and took notes, from which he constructed subsequently a very amusing account for the benefit of the public,—and himself.

When we say that the present work is chiefly a translation from Dr. Wagner's volumes, we hardly describe it with sufficient accuracy. Mr. Francis Pulszky, who is the compounded or composite translator, editor, and author of "The Tricolor on the Atlas," considering that Dr. Wagner's lively work had become somewhat antiquated, only condensed the first volume of it, translated the second, and added from his own pen an account of later events, from the capture of Constantine to the surrender of Abd el Kader, and a general view of the present state of the French possessions on the north coast of Africa.—We have been thus particular in description, because a book like the present has long been wanting, and this volume by Mr. Pulszky may be pronounced as perfect both in matter and manner. Having said thus much of the edifice generally, let us now look at some of its details, and even handle a few of the bricks.

In treating of the city life of Algiers the invincible,—a name as little applicable as that of Peronne la Pucelle,—the editor mentions some characteristic traits of Moorish manners and morals. Thus we are told, that in the schools a pleasant relation and mutual confidence subsist between master and scholar. The teacher rarely displays severity, and then the pupil is so deeply afflicted

with sorrow, that the schoolmaster has to appease him by kind words. It is further added, that the friendly relation between the teacher and his former pupils usually continues long after the latter leave school, which they seldom do before their fourteenth year, and "the old preceptor rarely fails to appear at the nuptials of the grown-up scholar." We wish there was as much happy wisdom in orthodox lands as is displayed in that of the Moslem,—at all events, with regard to this single question. In Christendom the pupil, too commonly, hates his preceptor; but, as his parents generally rank the poor pedagogue below their tradesmen, little wonder need be expressed that the scholar should entertain only scorn for the sage.

But, luckily for our pride, the civilization of the Moors is something like our own on one point. "They have a barbarous custom in common with the English,—they like to bury their dead among the living."

Setting aside the spirit which animates these same Moors in the house of prayer, there is something in their deportment there from which a Christian, the most careless of God's created beings in presence of his God, might learn something. In the mosques, the devotees with faces turned towards the recess in the sanctuary where stands the mufti with the Koran, form several long rows, standing or sitting, with crossed legs, motionless and dumb as statues. At the first sound of the voice from the priest, a thrill seems to run through the audience; and is maintained as he recites the titles of the Almighty, reads from the Book of the Prophet, or in prostrate self-humiliation puts up the prayer at Ramadan. With every modulation of his voice, "the devotees are seized with the strangest convulsive fits, precipitating themselves head foremost on the carpet, kneeling, bowing, convulsively rising again, and again crouching." All this, however, is done systematically, but it is nevertheless a striking sight to see a mixed assembly, with no distinctions of rank and race (no cushioned pews for the wealthy miserable sinners, and hard boards and stone floors for the vulgar), all aspiring to the Creator with the same pious devotion,—the aristocratic Turk side

by side with the apish negro of Sudan. "The perfect sentiment of equality is one of the characteristic features of Islam." But there are always two sides to a medal, and, turning over the page, we read that "on their way home many of these devotees do not hesitate to plunder their co-religionists, or to cut the throat of the very first Christian whom they may chance to meet in lonely paths."

Christians retiring from church usually murder only reputations, or fall foul of the sermon, which has trodden upon the very tenderest corn of their conscience. They must not plume themselves as being so much better than that poor publican in the mosque. Indeed both have many vices in common, particularly gambling. "The Bedouin of Algiers in this respect is as depraved as the Parisian of the Palais Royal." This gambling goes on in the day-time in the market-place. In the evening, "everybody returns home. The way to Beledu and to Coleah is lined by a procession of white-clad persons, *all* riding on mules, asses, and horses, a *few* on camels;"—a clever feat, which we should like to see, and which reminds us of the catastrophe of the boys in the ballad who went upon the ice at Midsummer, and of whom we are told that "they *all* fell in, the *rest* they ran away!"

A really creditable trait of the Arab is worth narrating. A Polish settler at Rosolta, Prince Mirski, placed on the top of his house a gigantic cross, "which gave no offence to the Arabs, since they have respect for the religious symbols of other nations, and on the whole love zealous Christians better than sceptical unbelievers." This spirit of toleration is accompanied by a more practical virtue still, and one equally worthy of our imitation. The author was at a sort of pic-nic party with some French officers, when a party of Bedouins arrived at the spring near which the revellers were banqueting. "They came to fill their sheep-skins with the crystal water. We offered them in vain our purple claret. Even the example of Karfalla, who was drinking with his two nephews, could not induce them to taste the forbidden wine; they drank their water and rode away singing, and no less merry than we wine-drinkers were."

The Bedouins and the lions seem to divide some of the plains in the western portion of the Algerian territory between them. The plain of Ceirat, watered by the Sig, is, according to the Arabs, one of the most favourite plateaus of resort for these lords of the forest. They are but very questionable fellows after all, it would seem; "our guide told us that they never attack a man if he rails at them as thieves and sons of thieves, and spits on them, and goes boldly onward; but whoever shows them respect is inevitably lost." By this recipe we now know how it was that lovely Una and Gordon Cumming kept such dangerous company without peril of life or limb.

We have been as much mistaken about African lions as we have about Arab hospitality. The author does not deny that this is "the renowned virtue" of the Arabs, but he declares that its exercise is confined chiefly towards countrymen and co-religionists. Foreigners, and those especially of a different religion, who have no previous acquaintance in the encampment, or who are not introduced by some friends, find generally but an unwilling reception, and are often sent away with rough words. Upon the text of Dr. Wagner, Mr. Pulsky makes this not very complimentary comment. "To the German, and yet more to the Hungarian and Pole, accustomed to exercise hospitality to everybody, this seems strange; *the English will find that the Arabs are right.*"

The last words of this paragraph are simply impertinent, and the paragraph itself lacks truth for a prop. As for German hospitality, our own experience shows us that it is generous and unreserved to strangers bearing a proper introduction, but to no other sort of strangers. An Englishman has no more chance of finding his way into society in Vienna, Berlin, or any other German city, without an introduction, than German has in London. Moreover, if that Englishman were a political refugee, he would not even be permitted to tarry and rest in those cities. Of Hungarian hospitality we can say nothing from experience. We know something of that of the Poles, and can speak of it with grateful memory. It does not follow, however, that we are bound to open our houses

and give the freedom of our hearths and homes "to everybody," as Mr. Pulszky writes it. Heaven forbid that we should be compelled to do so to *all* the Hungarians and Poles who are sojourning among us! Assuredly there are among them very many of high character, to be familiar with whom is an honour to the host who is so fortunate as to have them for guests and friends:—but *all!* We ask Mr. Pulszky himself, not if he would in Hungary entertain *every* Englishman who needed entertainment, but if he would make an *ami de la maison* of those whom he appears to like better—every Pole? We can only say for our own parts that we never met with three of this particular class of Scavonians without finding them "daggers drawn" upon the commonest of topics before their discussion was five minutes old. Why, Mr. Pulszky ought to know that even the "lodges" of the Poles are but the tents of the sons of discord, where intrigue, selfishness, noisy words, and little hearts, alone abound. With many a Pole we may feel honoured to enjoy brotherhood, but we do so upon the good assurance that they are worthy of respect,—the Arab fashion, which Mr. Pulszky sneers at us for deeming a right fashion.

Nevertheless, all Arab fashions are not good for Europeans. The author speaks of some ardent youths who, being led away by a theoretical admiration for the unrestrained life of the Arab, have sought his tents on the *plateau*, put on the *bournoise*, sat down to rice—and rheumatism, persevered through false pride even to assume a false faith, and remained miserable and despised ever after. One of these renegades, a German baron of education, was encountered by the author in M ascara. We are told that his adventurous turn of mind had led him to join the Bedouins, and that he became a great favourite with one of the most influential chiefs, accompanying him on all important expeditions, and being treated by him with a measure of favour more abundant than was vouchsafed to any other renegade; "but in a very few weeks he got tired of the happiness of the Arabs, and would have preferred to read its description in novels and poetry, rather than to taste of it in reality." The fact was, he was

not born to it, nor built for it, nor had bowels to bear it. The Arab is as strong as a Scotch Highlander, can bear hardships as uncomplainingly, and is able to thrive on his kuskusu as the other does on his oatmeal. Fancy a young German, with tight gloves, polished boots, easy principles, and a waist like thread-paper, pretending to profess Bedouinism! There have been German travellers who have laid open the very heart of Africa; but these were not men who affected to be Arabs, but who were hearty honest Germans, and philosophers and Christians, with more courage in one finger, and more sense in the head, than were to be found in all the bodies of all the German renegades who have turned away from German stoves, to grow dirty and disgusted in Arab tents. So it was with this "Baron O——." He disliked living beneath skins, and hard riding was a terrible torture to him. He could not, German though he was, get up even a little obfuscation by gazing at the starlit canopy of heaven, and trying to "think he was thinking;" and as for the boundless wilderness, he could not contemplate it with patience. He tried all he could to be devout, but devotion would not come for such trial. He missed no form, filled up his time by endeavouring to obey the law, and surpassed the most zealous of Arabs in his fervour. Had he tried half as sedulously to have been a good Christian, he never would have been so miserable a mountebank of a Mahometan. He had, of course, a perpetual remorse of conscience that he was playing an infamous jugglery with God and with himself. "Faith and inspiration did not come, and the unhappy fool, who in the Nomade life had expected the realization of the Arabian tales which had filled his imagination in early youth, found now his only consolation in tears. But even this comfort was not granted to him, except when his comrades had fallen to sleep. To them he could not disclose his feelings without danger, except when the howling of the hyenas drowned his nightly sighs, and but the dumb stars above saw the confession of his tears." We confess we do not pity him, nor is there majesty in such a sorrow. A disappointed dandy who has turned Arab, and cannot turn back again to

dandyism, is Mr. Keeley in a farce, but not the hero of a mournful epic.

The Kabyles, fair-haired descendants, some of them, of the old Vandals, are as brave but a more treacherous and untameable race than the Arabs. We can only afford one instance out of many. A planter who had married a young Spanish lady, resided some distance from Algiers, on his estate. He had in his employ several Europeans, and three Kabyles. The rudeness of the latter he was good-naturedly resolved to cure by kind treatment. He even went so far as to allow them to sleep in the house, a stretch of confidence which would have made a Turk turn pale simply to think of—the European planter paid dearly for the hospitality which he thus afforded to “everybody.” The three Kabyles got up one night, murdered the German servants, cut the throat of the planter, slaughtered the children, and then made love to the terror-stricken wife. After which, they stripped the house, set it on fire, and complacently returned to their mountains with a cart-load of booty, eight murders on their souls, and the consciousness of a summer profitably spent!

A kind French officer, Captain Rozet, who liked to visit the Kabyle labourers in their huts, once proposed to accompany them on a visit to their mountain homes. They received the proposal with an ironical smile, and on being asked by the Captain if his life would be in danger, only answered with an eagerly-grunted “Ah!” as if the very thought made their mouths water. One of these fellows, whose life was saved through the angel-ministrations of the Sisters of Charity, was asked if those ladies would be in peril if they went among the Kabyles in their homes. “They had better stay where they are,” was the very satisfactory reply.

The Moors are the *citizens* who contrast with the tent-dwelling Arabs. They have accustomed themselves to the presence of the French infidel conquerors, and care for little save peace. The Moorish ladies, too, are said to have witnessed the change of dominion in Algiers with wonderful equanimity,—but this feeling is confined to the ladies of the capital who play *loto* and drink sherbet, to say nothing of cham-

pagne, with officers of the Zouaves, Hussars, and Chasseurs d’Afrique.

The Turks have greatly diminished since the overthrow of the Deyls. Of their character it is unnecessary to speak. We have already noticed that the Kuruglis are the offspring of Turkish husbands and Moorish wives, and, of course, pure Turks and pure Moors hate this cross-breed with an intensity worthy of a better provocation. Their hatred is not greater for the Jews, who are much the same here as everywhere—money-worshippers if not money-makers.

The Negroes are the black jewels of this district. Even the slaves among them live in a kind of voluntary servitude under masters whose yoke is really light as gossamer. The females are terribly ugly, and, as a consequence, are the only women who walk about unveiled. Yet Moors have married them, just as English judges have married their cooks, for Moors have no prejudice touching colour and amalgamation. They are proverbially faithful, and brave to boot. “When after the Turkish bombardment the Turkish garrison retreated from the Emperor’s fort, the Dey sent a Negro to throw a match into the powder magazine, and thus to blow up the citadel. The black faithfully obeyed the order of his master, and was buried beneath the ruins.”

Not the least singular people of this district are the Beni-Mozab, or Mozabites, whom the Rabbis declare to be descendants of Moab, and who are undoubtedly of Jewish descent. Crime is rare among them, and love-making eternal. They “easily fall in love,” says Dr. Wagner; and then there ensues something like a scene in a ballet. Elopements follow a proper overture; pursuit follows; village is at feud with village, a general uproar ensues, but peace is at last established by the talebs, or doctors, who enter before the curtain falls, to join hands generally, and spread benediction over the final tableau. It is singular that there is as much dislike among them to be elected to the office of chief as there is among the higher class of city men to be Lord Mayor.

The emigration of the tribe to Africa is accounted for on the ground of the persecution which they endured in the closing period of the Hebrew monarchy.

The Arabs hold of them a tradition respecting an incestuous origin, and biblical Semitic names are common among them, such as Ben-Elam, Ben-Judah, and others; "and the peculiar exclusion of the Mozabites from the mosques of Algiers, though they are Mahomedans, reminds us of the old law of the Hebrews which excluded Moab from the community of God." The author thus sums up the character of this remarkable people: "Simplicity, frankness, meekness, piety without fanaticism, calmness blended with energy, intelligence, and industrious habits, distinguish this interesting people of the republic of the Desert, which is probably one of the happiest tribes in the world."

The historical portion of the volume is excellently drawn up. We pass over the early incidents and come to the opening of the sixteenth century, at which time Algiers was an independent state, threatened by the Spaniards. A Sicilian renegade, Horuk Barbarossa, was hired to overthrow the Spaniards, and that personage not only did so, but the Algerian government too, murdering all who opposed him, and finally reigning supreme, with a little aid from Turkey, for whose soldiers and pasha Algiers paid tribute, until the office of pasha was abolished and the troops had the right, not only of electing their own Dey (or, *uncle*), but to recognise in him their legitimate sovereign. This right, and that of murdering their monarchs, they exercised for one hundred and twenty years, until the last and unlucky Dey slapped the French consul's ears with a fan, to punish that functionary for rudely answering him on being asked why Charles X. had not replied to a letter addressed to him by the Dey.

The elections were sometimes attended by much bloodshed, indeed a peaceable election was *never* known. The details are so atrocious that they seem to have bewildered Mr. Pulszky or Dr. Wagner; for while, at p. 38, he tells us that on one occasion five Deys were elected and murdered in one day, we find, at page 221, that the five have grown into seven, with a warrant that the graves of all are yet to be seen "before the gate Bab al Uad." But, whether five or seven, the consequent difficulty was cleverly got over. As soon as one unhappy

individual had been elected by one half of the soldiery he was murdered by the other, who immediately chose a new Dey, whose throat was instantly cut by the opposing militia, and both parties, Deys elect and actual included, protested against the disregard paid to purity of election. At length, when five, or seven, had thus been sacrificed in the course of one afternoon, the adverse parties consented to a compromise. They agreed to walk in procession to the grand mosque, and to choose the first man whom they saw issuing from its gates. Away they went, and as they came in sight of the building, the most hilarious of cobblers stepped forth within, across the portal. They rushed upon him, and made him serious in a minute, by informing him of the greatness to which, "will he, nill he," he was about to be elevated. To decline it was only to lie in the same bed that night with the other Deys, and thereupon the cobbler bethought himself for an instant, contemplated the matter philosophically, and finally stripping off his apron, accepted the brilliant but sharp-edged grandeur that was offered him. The soldiery flung a robe over him, hoisted him on a scarlet cushion, and proclaimed his enthronement through the orthodox voice of the muezzins. The choice turned out a lucky one. Crispin proved to be as good a sovereign as if he had served apprenticeship to that instead of to a humbler, but, in its way, as useful a calling. "He was one of the best Deys Algeria had ever seen. He had the five Deys buried close to one another, and built five monuments in their remembrance, in form of five minarets, of oblong slender form, richly ornamented with marble and porcelain. But the French soldiers," it is added, "have greatly defaced those handsome monuments."

One of the greatest mistakes committed by Bournon after the French conquest (by the way, all idea of "conquest" was solemnly repudiated by the French government,) was in decreeing the expulsion of the Turks. He fancied that the Arabs would be the natural allies of France, and that their resistance was organised by the Turks. It was long before the effects of this error ceased to be felt. The Duke of Rovigo was as unwise with respect to the Moors, imposing cruel

contributions on them, and levying them by force. Here is a scene enacted during the bloody drama of Savary's administration. It is only necessary to premise that in April 1832 an embassy from a great Arab chief, Farbat ben Said, arrived at Algiers to urge on the Duke an attack on the city of Constantine, and to promise aid in the shape of 10,000 men. The Duke received and dismissed the legates with much pomp and cordiality.

Farbat's ambassadors left Algiers laden with rich presents. They had, among other gifts, received red *bournouses* of honour, embroidered with gold, such as the Dey's were wont to bestow upon mighty chiefs. A few hours from town they were plundered by Arabs of the tribe El Uffia, and robbed of their red *bournouses*. They returned to Algiers, complaining to the Duke, who just then chanced to have an evening party, and had gambled and taken wine. He rashly gave the order to one of the generals, a guest at the party, immediately to start with some troops and destroy the tribe. The general took the order literally. For this sudden attack he chose two corps of the army most notorious for their cruelty,—the Foreign Legion and the Chasseurs d'Afrique. In the dead of night he surrounded the encampment of the El Uffia, which lay in the neighbourhood of the fortified *Maison Carrée*, and slaughtered the whole population,—old men silently awaiting the death-blow, women crying for mercy, and children who did not know what was to beset them, were unmercifully slain by the sabre and the bayonet. The soldiers returned with rich booty, carrying in triumph gory heads on the tops of their lances and bayonets to the camp. There they feasted and revelled until the next night in an inhuman way; not one of them seemed to repent their horrid deed.

This crime was, however, not unequalled in atrocity by that inhuman act of Pellisier, who, unable to over-

come a tribe of men, women, and children whom he was besieging in a cavern, kindled a huge fire at the entrance and roasted the whole alive!

Savary's administration was disgraced by another act of blood,—one not unnatural to one of the judicial murderers of the Duke d'Enghein. He was much annoyed by the opposition made against him by Ben Mussa Kaid of the Beni Khalil, and Messand Kaid of the Beni Sibt. To get these two active enemies into his hands he sent them a friendly invitation, and despatched with it a safe conduct both for going and coming. On faith in this the Arabs repaired to Algiers, where Savary seized upon them, forced them to undergo a mock trial, and beheaded both!

The chief cause of the ill-success of the French as colonists in Algiers, has been the sudden and frequent changes of governors and of systems. But we have not space to discuss this matter; and, moreover, it is ably treated in the volume before us. Of that volume we must now take leave. Its uses are far beyond what its title implies, and, if "book-making" were not a term which implied reproach rather than panegyric, we should be inclined to describe it as the most successful example of "book-making" we had ever met with. The fact is that it is not a mere matter of "scissors and paste;" the mind has been as busily employed as the hand; and we may add, that as the Pulszkys in "White, Red, and Black," produced the best work on America which has of late years issued from the press, so has Francis Pulszky, in "The Tricolor on the Atlas," compiled the most satisfactory and complete work on Algeria that has ever been published.

THE RIVER FLEET.

IN connection with the subject of the extension of the metropolis during the last century, I propose to give some account of the river Fleet, which, now, like most of the old watercourses of London, has almost a mythical existence. A century ago, and even within that time, this stream was open from its source at Hampstead, to its

influx into the Thames at Blackfriars, with trifling exceptions. Thirty years ago half that length was visible, the nearest point being at the prison in Cold-bath Fields. A few years more, and the same necessity which compelled its being veiled from public view thus far, will probably cause it to be utterly hidden, excepting only the little brook-

lets which run directly from the springs.

Of all the streams which ran into the Thames through the heart of London, this was by far the most important, and the immense space it directly influences would scarcely be believed, except by those acquainted with it. On all sides, in its progress through London, which is directly north and south, it presents natural geographical marks of so strong and imposing a character, that it is quite impossible to travel east and west without coming in contact with them; and these indications divide the metropolis, as nearly as possible, into two equal parts. Indeed the declivities which accompany its course throughout, constitute the most remarkable natural feature in the metropolis.

The Fleet river has an importance in London's history: it was without doubt the earliest western boundary, and a military protection to the first Roman colony. It has also an importance in its social history, for the changes that have taken place upon its banks have been eras in our civilisation. Of later times, its history and its waters have been both polluted streams. The "sweet waters" which once supplied the citizens with beverage, became, as population increased, a muddy turbid pool, often doubtless a source of pestilence and death; and, as if a moral taint was conveyed by its deadly miasma, its banks have been the haunts of the outcast and the hunted-down of society. Many a deed of blood has been washed away in its dark tide, and many an unknown horror has it helped to conceal. It seems even now that a blasting influence hangs upon its course, for many suburban villas, erected not much more than thirty years ago upon its banks, have already faded into dank squalor. The names of the streets in the older part of the metropolis on its sides are curiously suggestive, whilst the antagonisms they present to their present condition are ridiculously absurd. "Field Lane," for instance, which has been exposed by the proposed continuation of Farringdon Street, when King Richard III. saw the

strawberries of the Bishop of Ely's garden growing on its slopes, was probably a rustic alley, and led into fields. Saffron Hill, its continuation, at the same time might be yellow with that plant; whilst Hatton Garden, Hatton Wall, and Ely Place, mark out the site of this ancient episcopal retreat, which Queen Elizabeth procured for her "dancing Chancellor." And beautiful, indeed, must the river have been as its rushing waters wended between the steep acclivities of its banks. Even now, covered as they are by buildings, the course is extremely picturesque; what must it have been when the undulations were green and pleasant fields—now unfortunately so distant for the Londoners to attain!

I shall give some account of the sources and the course of this stream, but must first allude to the different names it has borne—Fleet River, River of Wells, Turnmill Brook, Fleet Ditch—the latter, of course, representing the river in its fallen state. The name River of Wells referred to the number of wells or springs it received; Turnmill Brook, to the purpose to which a portion of it was applied.

The name Fleet originally belonged only to the wider portion near the Thames; for it is not derived, as might be imagined, from the rapidity of the stream, but from its being a piece of water where vessels might ride at anchor.* The term is applied to many inlets of the Thames and the Medway; and it has conferred a name upon two villages on the banks of the former—Northfleet and Southfleet.

The several sources which give origin to the river Fleet have their rise in the most picturesque and beautiful spots in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. The hills of Hampstead and Highgate have long been famed for their salubrity, the prospects they afford of the vale of London, and their charming walks, presenting almost every variety of feature of which a landscape is capable. But of the many thousands that visit Hampstead Heath, perhaps not one in every thousand is acquainted with the quiet secluded lane in

* A document of the reign of Henry I. relative to the *hitha*, or wharf, *de fletâ ubi naves Sancti Pauli solent cum petra applicare*, will be found in our Magazine for May, 1854.

the rear of Ken Wood, the residence of Lord Mansfield; and where the most important of the springs which supplied the Fleet are found. It is rare to find even two or three persons in it, and is evidently unknown to the majority, or else despised for the more open attractions of the Heath. We will suppose ourselves leaving the latter and proceeding towards Highgate: after a distance of about half a mile, we turn on the left by Lord Mansfield's, and passing through a gate, enter a meadow by a footpath at its side, and find ourselves in a charming spot, shut in on all sides. On the east is the crested hill of Highgate; on the north, the woods of Lord Mansfield's park, the field sloping gently down to the south; and above the trees, which compose themselves ready for the artist's hand, appears the distant metropolis, with its numerous spires and tall chimneys rising above the mass of buildings, and all o'er-crowned by the dome of St. Paul's cathedral. The quiet is delicious, though so near the busy hum of men; and, if we have chosen a fine autumn day, when the season begins to wane, there is such a glorious variety of foliage in every shade, from the deep red-brown to the bright yellow, and these set off here and there by the evergreen holly, that it is scarcely possible to behold elsewhere within so small a space more sylvan beauty.

Keeping the footpath by the side of the meadows, close to the palings of Lord Mansfield's grounds, we find a gradual descent, which conducts to a lane having its exit on Highgate Hill. On the left of this path is a hedge-row of trees in great variety, and assuming most picturesque combinations; among them may be noticed two of the holly, of considerable and unusual size. We now come to where "a willow grows aslant a brook," and almost immediately beneath its roots there gurgles forth from the bank a little streamlet; it is one of the sources of the Fleet. The scene makes a very pretty bit—to use an artist's phrase; but the brook is soon lost under a small arch, which conveys it into the inclosures to a reservoir, the first of seven ponds, which succeed each other at different levels, in a southern direction. Continuing our walk, we arrive at another brook crossing the road in the same

manner, and for a similar purpose. The gap by which it issues is even more picturesque than the other; a large ash-tree, with most fantastic roots, grows close over the little stream; but this is not the source, which is higher up in the fields nearer to Highgate. Another stream issues from the inclosure of Ken Wood, and these three springs form the most important of the river's sources. All three are used to fill the seven reservoirs before alluded to, which were formed for a water supply; from which proceeds a small stream carrying off the redundant water, which is very trifling except in wet seasons, running nearly parallel to the road leading to Kentish Town.

But there is another important spring which belongs to the Fleet. This comes from the Vale of Health on Hampstead Heath. Passing thence on the slope of the Heath to the south-east side, it runs in a little channel, until, like the other, it is received into reservoirs. The sides of this channel are lined with elms, which dispose themselves in an exceedingly picturesque line, well known to the sketcher; but, after passing into the reservoir, the water is conveyed by pipes from one pond to another, and the natural course of the stream is not visible until it finds a much lower level, meandering through the fields between Haverstock Hill and Kentish Town. Here the channel is much wider and deep, and has very rugged sides, denoting that a water-course of considerable rapidity and volume has at one time been accustomed to flow in it. Now there is scarcely any water at all, except after rains, as the reservoirs arrest nearly all that comes from the springs. On the banks are a number of old stunted willows, of most grotesque and fantastic forms, and, when these fields a few years since were far from the clink of the trowel, they often became subjects for the artist's pencil.

Following the line of the stream, we soon come to a bend towards Kentish Town, and before it takes this direction it receives the sewerage of Haverstock Hill, and hence, until it disappears, is a filthy, fetid stream, offensive to the smell, and without doubt most injurious to the health of the inhabitants of Kentish Town who live in the vicinity of its noxious effluvia.

Notwithstanding this impediment, the rage for building speculation has actually arranged a number of dwellings immediately opposite, and, although they have been recently built, it seems that the river Fleet is faithful to its tradition, to cast a blight upon whatever it comes in contact with. One of these dwellings, built in fantastic Gothic, is already in a neglected condition, and bids fair soon to become a ruin. The character of all the houses is very mean; they are spoiling pleasant fields to make unpleasant dwellings. Soon after passing these houses the stream takes another bend, and receives the other channel from the sources by Ken Wood, and the course meanders along, keeping a general parallel towards Kentish Town, and receiving on its way a small streamlet; then drawing nearer, it washes the gardens of a few houses, now wretchedly faded, but not much more than half a century old; and, passing along close in the rear of these dwellings, it at length disappears under an arch in a new neighbourhood which is fast extending itself. For a short distance its course is lost altogether, but it passes a little north of the Mother Red Cap to the Regent's canal, which passes over it, and it follows pretty nearly the same course for a little distance towards St. Pancras, which a century ago was a mere suburban village, but is now a huge parish, with a population exceeding that of many European cities.

The course hence is distinctly to be traced by the undulations and hollows which have not been effaced by the accumulation of soil. Proceeding towards the immense workhouse of this parish, which is still in the vicinity of fields, we enter into a district with many indications of former suburban retreats. Those on our right have some pretensions, and must have had their gardens washed by the river; the hollow of its course is plainly visible at the back of all these houses, and a little way beyond the workhouse it follows the road to Battle Bridge. The left side has generally the steepest banks, and this holds good nearly all the way to Blackfriars. In many parts of the road we can still trace, in some measure, its meanderings; in some places, where it evidently came near the path, walls are made

for the protection of passengers. This is the case close to the old church, now indeed quite a misnomer, for it has been rebuilt in a very quaint style. It is on a rising ground, and was so secluded in the last century, as to appear like a small village church. Its churchyard was famous as a burial-place for Roman Catholics. In earlier times it was a notorious neighbourhood for thieves, as is related by Norden; in fact, not much more than a century ago, it had a very bad reputation, and was often the scene of robberies, and sometimes of murder. Some public-houses along the line of the present New Road were the rendezvous of these ruffians.

During this part of the course of the Fleet its width began to increase, according to a writer in Hone's Table Book, who recorded it as one of the last of the ancient streams of London of which traces remained uncovered. He describes it at Battle Bridge as spreading out a little, and pursuing its way rather sluggishly. This accords with the geographical features, for at this part there is a level at the foot of the steep hills on the Islington side, and it was evidently a marshy district. Many miserable dwellings and huts that used to be here have been removed for the Great Northern station, as well as the Small Pox and Fever Hospitals, so that the character of the place is much changed. Before we quite reach the station, on the south side between this and the New Road, is the low district of the Brill, which Stukeley considered a Roman camp. It is worth while here to call attention to the extraordinary space immediately affected by this watercourse at this particular spot, as marked by the declivities of the ground. From the reservoir of the New River at the top of the hill at Pentonville, there is the longest and one of the steepest descents of any road in London, down to the hollow at Battle Bridge, or King's Cross; the ascent up the New Road, which may be called the opposite bank, is much more gradual, but is still longer, for it does not cease until it reaches Tottenham Court Road, from the corner of which, down to the Mother Red Cap at Camden Town, there is also a slope towards the bed of the Fleet river. The distance in a direct line from the Reservoir to Tot-

tenham Court Road is rather more than a mile and a quarter, the other side of the angle from Tottenham Court Road to Mother Red Cap not quite so much.

In consequence probably of the situation of Battle Bridge at the foot of hills, it was subject to inundation after heavy rains, the channel of the Fleet being insufficient to carry off the accumulated waters. The last serious inundation is recorded in Nelson's History of Islington as having taken place in January 1809:

At this period, when the snow was lying very deep, a rapid thaw came on, and the arches not affording a sufficient passage for the increased current, the whole space between Pancras, Somers Town, and the bottom of the hill at Pentonville, was in a short time covered with water. The flood rose to the height of three feet in the middle of the highway, the lower rooms of all the houses within that space were completely inundated, and the inhabitants sustained considerable damage in their goods and furniture, which many of them had not time to remove. Two cart-horses were drowned, and for several days persons were obliged to be conveyed to and from their houses, and receive their provisions, &c. in at the windows, by means of carts.

The course continued along the flat ground to the foot of Pentonville Hill, when it bent its way to Bagnigge Wells, in the rear of the mean-looking houses of Hamilton Place, and it then was about twelve feet in width, but it narrowed as it approached the House of Correction. At a point near Bagnigge Wells called "Black Mary's Hole," but why I will not attempt to determine, it was said that an anchor had been found, proving that it was formerly navigable up to that spot; which indeed I think by no means improbable, if we examine closely the strongly-defined features of the locality, which even now, where the elevation of the ground has been very considerable, presents a very wide hollow, which might well have given space for a good-sized channel. Some have stated that an anchor was also found as far as St. Pancras, but no weight can be given to this story.

Bagnigge Wells, the residence of Nell Gwyn, and afterwards a place of public entertainment, has altogether changed its character since the whole neighbourhood has been covered with

houses. Some few old and miserable dwellings still remain, the original occupiers of the soil, and the changes here are too singular not to be noted. The course of the stream appears to have been behind the houses in Bagnigge Wells Road, and through the ground belonging to the place of entertainment. This part is now a curiosity: if we go to the north side of the prison, and look across a small timber-yard, we behold in a dell, some twenty or twenty-five feet beneath us, a few wretched and decayed houses, whose chimney-tops scarce reach the level of our feet. These houses must have been by the side of the stream, for they are directly on its course; but improvements have taken place around them, the soil has been artificially raised, and here they are pushed entirely aside, as if disowned by their more genteel neighbours.

This raising of the soil occurred at the erection of the Coldbath Fields Prison, and in the "Table Book" is a view of the newly-erected walls, raised upon lofty arches, higher even than the present height of the walls from the ground, and at their foundation is seen the stream of the Fleet. This entirely accounts for the alteration, and for the phenomena just alluded to. Some little change of the course of the river was made at the time the prison was erected in 1825, and at that period this was the nearest point at which the stream became visible. All the rising grounds on the Islington side of Bagnigge Wells were then gardens, rented by London tradesmen, to cultivate their own cabbages and lettuces; a custom which one must regret is now dying out, because of its utter impracticability.

The course runs on the west side of the prison, to a hollow and somewhat peculiar spot called Mount Pleasant, where, bending a little towards Gray's Inn Lane, it again turns eastward and meanders towards Holborn Bridge. The names of the streets and localities are characteristic of its former condition. "Mount Pleasant" a century ago might have deserved that name; Elm Street perhaps points out where a solitary elm lingered, having outlived its companions of the forest. Coppice Row, a short distance hence by Clerkenwell Green, is pleasantly suggestive; now both will pro-

voke a smile or a sigh at the contrast. Laystall Street is a still more curious denomination, being quite an obsolete term for a refuse-heap; so we may conclude that the rubbish of the neighbouring city was once thrown here.

We now lose any obvious traces of the stream, for from this point it runs behind the houses; but its course is again visible at the end of Warner Street, and pursuing the route of Saffron Hill we find ourselves on the west bank of the river, and by Field Lane we issue out at Holborn Bridge. At all these points the course is strongly defined by a broad and deep hollow, which is remarkably seen at Hatton Wall, formerly the boundary of Sir Christopher Hatton's estate, and which, I think, shews that his gardens must have run down to the river side.

It will perhaps be scarcely believed, except by those who are already informed on the subject, that at this part of its course the Fleet river is *still* visible. Fortunately it cannot be so long, as the continuation of the new street, so long delayed, will compel its being covered up.

The river Fleet may surely claim the bad pre-eminence of being the most ancient existing nuisance, having flourished in that character for nearly six hundred years; for in 1290 the prior and brethren of the Carmelites (White Friars) complained to the king and parliament of the putrid exhalations of the Fleet River, which were so abominable that many brethren died from the effects of the miasma, and even the divine offices were interrupted. To this petition the Black Friars added theirs, and the Bishop of Salisbury his, as well as all the neighbours. The Bishop's residence was close by, and is now indicated by Salisbury Court, Fleet Street. A succession of plagues of all kinds have since decimated London; and, although a frightful disorder, known to be peculiarly aggravated by proximity to open sewers, has given us three warnings, yet does this nuisance still exist, almost within sight of the locality where the inhabitants raised such vehement complaints against it six hundred years ago.

The curious visitor should go where they are now destroying the houses in the vicinity of Hatton Wall and Vine Street, and he will there see the broad

open stream of the Fleet at some depth below him, running in a swift course towards the Thames. On each side are old dwellings of a ruined character, and all sorts of communication therefrom for discharging their refuse into it. It is about twelve feet in breadth, and comes in sight from beneath a broad arch under Vine Street. It was uncovered a very few years ago nearly as far as Holborn Bridge, and, apart from the nuisance of having an open ditch in the heart of London, it is known to have been used in this very locality for the most dreadful crimes, even to the present generation.

Field Lane, at the foot of Holborn Hill, in Stowe's time had just been built on, and was called "Gold Lane, sometime a filthy passage into the fields, now both sides built with small tenements." This and Chick Lane, now West Street, Smithfield, are both notable names in the criminal annals of London. The glories of the former are departed, one side being renoived, and its narrow court laid open to the continuation of Farringdon Street; yet what does remain retains some features to give an idea of the past. As we pass now, and look at the strangely primitive character of the shops, we are carried back at least two centuries. But the distinguishing features of Field Lane are the many-coloured silk handkerchiefs which flauntingly hang about the doors of some of the sons of Israel. Probably each has its story—and it would be no scandal to say that their *real* owners never sent them there. When this notable receptacle for stolen property was a narrow court at the foot of Holborn Hill, the passenger losing his handkerchief might pursue the thief hopelessly if he turned the corner of Field Lane. A story related to me by one of the actors I can vouch for the truth of, and it illustrates the *morality* of the place. A *fast* gentleman from the country wished his friend to show him all London's wonders. He took him one evening to see Field Lane, and to understand the place thoroughly they entered a shop, and asked for some French cambric handkerchiefs. Some were soon produced and selected. The purchaser then said to the *lady* who served him, "*I hope* there are no *marks* in them."—"No, I'll be bound there

are not," was the reply, "for *I picked them out myself.*"—"Well," he rejoined, "suppose before I get home I have my pocket picked?"—"Come back *here*, and you shall have your handkerchief again at *half price*," was the answer.

Such was Field Lane; its companion and neighbour Chick Lane, from one house alone, had a more dreadful character. This street crossed the Fleet Ditch, and had but a part of it on that stream, which ran at the back of the houses of Field Lane now destroyed. On commencing the continuation of Farringdon Street, a house in this Lane, known as a most notorious resort of thieves of every kind, was laid bare and pulled down. It excited considerable attention at the time, and was visited by numbers of persons of all classes. It was formerly known as the Red Lion Inn, and used by those gentlemen who levied contributions on the Northern and Western roads; and it is said that the buildings in the rear, let out as penny lodgings, formed part of a homestead called Chalk Farm, adjoining which were ranges of stabling for the coursers of these highwaymen. It was full of trap-doors, sliding panels, secret recesses, and passages, to assist in concealment and escape, or for the security of plunder. The outward indication was a chandler's shop. A counter faced the door, behind which were trap-doors and secret places for the deposit of stolen goods. If a thief were pursued into the shop, he could drop through a trap-door into the cellar beneath, and escape across the Fleet Ditch by a plank moving upon rollers, thence into Black Boy Alley and Cow Cross, which rendered pursuit hopeless. On one occasion the police had surrounded the house to take a notorious burglar, but he actually made his escape in their presence. In another room stood an old four-post bedstead: an officer entered to apprehend a thief who was in bed, and, while he turned to call the assistance of a brother-officer, the man got under the bed, and, as they prepared to seize him, vanished. After some time the trap-door was found, and one instantly jumped down, but broke his leg in the fall, and the fellow got clear off. It is scarcely twenty years ago that an unfortunate sailor was robbed and stripped in a room of this house, and thrown

by a woman of the town and two men, naked and alive, into the Fleet Ditch. The strong current carried him away into the Thames, and his body was taken out at Blackfriars Bridge. The guilty parties were apprehended and transported. One room had three means of escape by a treble flight of stairs, which rendered it next to impossible for an officer to take a thief who had succeeded in reaching the door. There was a shoot down which property could be sent into the cellars beneath, in case of a hot pursuit. Nor were the hiding-places less extraordinary; for Jones the sweep, who escaped from Newgate, concealed himself in a horrible hole, only five feet wide and eight feet long, partitioned off in the cellar by a wall, besmeared with soot and dirt to avoid observation. Food and drink were conveyed to him through an aperture made by the removal of a brick near the rafters. He was not discovered, although the police several times searched the cellars, until the incautious avowal of a confederate of his knowledge of the place of concealment finally led to his capture. This house was said to have been used by Jonathan Wild, Jack Sheppard, and Jerry Abershaw, as well indeed as by every conceivable villain who set defiance to law and preyed upon the public. One might easily imagine that truth here, if walls could speak, would exceed the most horrible romance.

It is germane to this part of my subject to relate a story illustrative of the state of society within the last century, and for the truth of which I have ample vouchers, though, for obvious reasons, I must suppress all names. About eighty years ago a commercial gentleman, passing over Hounslow Heath, was robbed of 100 guineas by a highwayman. All efforts to trace the robber were fruitless. Twenty years after the event Mr. A., of a respectable legal firm, had a visit from this gentleman, who, at the time of the robbery, had been his client, and who had sought his advice in tracing the robber. He had been unfortunate, and had been lost sight of by the attorney. He introduced himself, saying, "Mr. A. you may remember I was a client of yours twenty years ago." Mr. A. replied, "Yes, I think I remember you, you are Mr. ——." The gentleman then

said, " You may remember that about that time I was robbed of 100 guineas. You may also remember that we made many exertions to discover the thief without effect. From the time I was robbed until *to-day* I have never seen the thief, but this morning, walking along Pall Mall, I saw the man, whom I can swear to, hand a lady from one of the shops into a carriage; I followed them home, and discovered him to be Mr. ——, Member of Parliament for ——: I leave myself in your hands." Mr. A. said, " Surely you must be mistaken?" " No," replied the gentleman, " I will swear to the man." Mr. A. said, " What then do you expect?" He answered, " Considering the circumstances, a sum of money." Mr. A. replied, " If I have anything to do with it, you will receive nothing but your 100 guineas." " But," said he, " I must be entitled to the interest of my money;" and he, being in straitened circumstances, urged it the more. Mr. A. said, " You will receive nothing more than 100 guineas;" and he then wrote as the client had directed. On the following day he received a visit from a gentleman, who stated he had come from Mr. ——, to settle an affair on his *own* terms; and he added, " I know, not what may be the nature of the business I am about to settle, but all I know is, that I left my friend last evening in a state bordering on frenzy, and he has this morning started for the continent, leaving his family in great anxiety, lest he might destroy himself." Mr. A. without mentioning any particulars, stated that he required 100 guineas, which was immediately paid. The solution of the story, which was not known for many years afterwards, is, that a young gentleman, having lost all his money at a gaming-table, had actually ventured on the desperate step of resorting to the public highway. As the story, with its details, belongs altogether to a past age, it is worth recording, as a passage in the romance of life, stranger even than fiction.

In the immediate vicinity of Chick Lane, on the edge of Smithfield, near to St. John's Court, was "The Elms," from very early times the place of

public execution. It derived its name from the number of elms growing about the place, but which old John Stowe states, " The building there hath been so increased, that now remaineth not one tree growing;" and he further alludes to the extension of the metropolis, by saying, that " Amongst these new buildings is Cowbridge Street, or Cow Lane, which turneth toward Oldbourne, in which lane the Prior of Sempringham had his inn or London lodging." It may be remarked that the elm particularly flourishes on the soil of London and its environs. At the time that this spot was selected for execution it was outside the metropolis, obedient to a custom that seems to have been generally prevalent, both here and abroad, not to have the offensive instrument of death constantly in the sight of or too near dwellings. If this were the reason, it was a humane and feeling one, especially when the instrument was a fixed erection, as was the case until the invention of the drop, and the transferring the place of punishment to the gaol. As early as 1196 William Fitzosbert, for seditiously exciting the citizens, was condemned to be drawn by the heels to the " Elms," in Smithfield, and there hanged. In 1330 Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, was brought from the Tower and hanged there. But in 1413, when the extension of the metropolis had probably brought dwellings near this place, the gallows was removed to the upper end of the High Street, St. Giles's: when London advanced so far, it was removed to Tyburn; and when Oxford Street, in 1760, had reached within sight of this locality, it was removed to Paddington.

Perhaps I may here mention that the old form of the gallows then, as a permanent structure, consisted of three upright beams set at an equilateral triangle, with transverse beams across them. The gibbet, however, for hanging in chains, was usually a projecting arm, similar to that which suspends the sign of a country inn; but sometimes there were two, and then it assumed the form of a cross. This distinction is observed in the old maps, in which the positions of gallows are marked.*

* In Smith's *Obituary*, published by the Camden Society, are some curious notices of public executions.

Holborn Bridge is now invisible, but still remains beneath the paving; and a few years ago, while the sewers were undergoing repair, I saw it completely uncovered. It was built of red brick, with a key-stone, on which was inscribed the date 1678, or it might be 1668, for I cannot quite recollect. At this point the Old Bourne fell into the Fleet River, having its origin near Middle Row: there is a pump yet there, which is probably fed by the same springs. Here the bed of the Fleet causes a very extraordinary declivity on each side, that of Holborn being steepest. Its great inconvenience has given rise to several projects of a viaduct, but none have been carried out, or have any present probability of being so. The continuation by Farringdon Street to Blackfriars Bridge presents no particular feature except the steeps of Ludgate Hill and Fleet Street; but they are both of minor importance when compared to that of Holborn.

From Blackfriars to Holborn is the only portion of which we possess any authentic record of the navigable facilities of the Fleet River, and we may dismiss the traditions of the finding of anchors at St. Pancras or Bagnigge Wells as belonging to a class of untruths put forward to support a theory. Anchors would scarcely have been required, even if the stream had been navigable thus far, but it is very probable that boats of some burthen could have proceeded at one time much further than Holborn Bridge. Every thing favours such an opinion. The first impediments to free navigation were effected by the Priors of St. John of Jerusalem, who erected mills upon the stream; hence the name Turnmill Brook, which is still preserved in Turnmill Street; and flour and flatting mills were turned by its course as late as the beginning of the present century.

It became very early a receptacle for the filth and offal of some manufacturing trades, and in 1307 it was complained, in a parliament held at

Carlisle, that whereas in times past it had borne "ten or twelve ships navies at once, with merchandise, now the same course, by filth of the tanners and such other, was sore decayed," &c. I was surprised to find tanners or fellmongers' pits still close to the Fleet River at the back of Saffron Hill, where they are now pulling down houses for the new street.

The river required frequent cleansing, and was kept navigable after the Fire of London in 1666; but continued encroachments had obstructed the stream; and though in 1589, by authority of the Common Council of London, means were taken to increase its volume by diverting further springs on Hampstead Heath into it, yet the project failed of its purpose. Probably some of the reservoirs were begun at this time, and the springs at the Vale of Health so diverted. But, however, a century ago, it had long degenerated into a muddy ditch, and in 1733, by Act of Parliament, it was covered over from Holborn to Fleet Bridge, and a market erected upon it, which was opened September 30th, 1737. After Blackfriars Bridge was built, in 1765, it became necessary to arch over the remainder, and thus this old nuisance became veiled from the public eye, and sunk into a common sewer—the Cloaca Maxima of the metropolis.

Beside the two bridges alluded to, it was crossed at Bridewell by one of wood, and another of a similar kind at Chick Lane. The wells or springs which it received, and which gave it the name of "The River of Wells," were St. Bride's well, now covered by a pump, the Old-bourne before noticed, Skinner's well, and Clerken, or Clerkes well, interesting in the annals of our drama (the course of the latter is yet marked by Brook Hill), Loder's well, Fagswell, Radwell, and Todwell, (some of these were, even in Stowe's time, filled up and decayed,) also Chad's well in Gray's Inn Lane, as well as others of less note.

J. G. WALLER.

THE ANTIQUARY IN HIS CUPS.

A RECENT correspondent in our Magazine brought to our recollection an epigram of Julius Caesar Scaliger, in which the gormandizing capacities of our ancestors are celebrated. The discriminating scholar, while he gave the palm of drinking to the German, attributed to the Englishman the distinction of being the greatest eater in the universe, but confessed himself perplexed in his judgment, by the fact of the Fleming bidding fair to rival either nation in both accomplishments.* We all know that, in Iago's opinion, our countryman was well capable of disputing with the German his bacchanalian chapter. England he affirms to be the country "where they are most potent in potting; your Dane, your German, and your swagbellied Hollander, are nothing to your English. He drinks you with facility your Dane dead drunk; he sweats not to overthrow your Almain; he gives your Hollander a vomit ere the next pottle can be filled."† If the Venetian rightly estimated the potency of our ancestors in this particular, they had quickly profited by the lessons which they had learned in the Low-country wars. It was there, according to the revered authority of Camden, that our countrymen, once the most abstemious and sober of all the North, first learned to indulge in intemperate potations, and to ruin their own health by drinking to that of other people.‡

A statute passed in the fourth year of James I., to which Camden refers as the first law which it was ever found necessary to make in this country against drunkenness, is founded upon the preamble that "the odious and loathsome sin of drunkenness is of late grown into common use within this realm," &c. It is remarkable that by a prior Act of the same reign an at-

tempt was made to fix a statutory price for strong ale and "small beer," the former at a penny a quart, the latter at half that price. The one enactment was probably as effectual as the other.

That there was some truth in Camden's supposition of the English having contracted or at least become habituated to the practice of hard drinking in those wars, which were long the unprofitable outlet for the courage and enterprize of the nation, and in which the ambition and chivalry of Elizabethan England sought the "bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth," is confirmed by the stories preserved to us by that pattern of British knight-errantry, the brave and gentle lord of Cherbury. The readers of Lord Herbert's life will remember how important an element in his Low-country adventures is the hero's memorable quarrel and attempted duel with Lord Howard of Walden. This quarrel originated in one of those "wine parties" in which our countrymen indulged, in polite complaisance to the custom of the country in which they were campaigning. "The lord of Walden," says the autograph, "having been invited to a feast in Sir Horace Vere's quarters, where, after the Low-country fashion, there was liberal drinking, returned not long after to Sir Edward Cecil's quarters, at which time, I speaking merrily to him, upon some slight occasion he took offence at me." Then followed the drawing of swords, and as pretty a quarrel as ever was raised upon the retort courteous and the re-proof valiant.

Vino et lucernis Medus acinaces
Immane quantum discrepat: implum
Lenite clamorem, sodales!

"Our army swore terribly in Flanders," said Corporal Trim. Had it not

* *Tres sunt convivæ, Germanus, Flander, et Anglus;*
Dic quis edat melius, quis meliusve bibat?
Non comedis Germane bibis: tu non bibis, Angle,
Sed comedis; comedis Flandre bibisque bene.

† *Othello*, act ii. sc. 3.

* "Hoc tamen non prætereundum, Anglos qui ex omnibus Septentrionalibus gentibus minime fuerant bibaces, et ob sobrietatem laudati, ex his Belgicis bellis didicisse immodico potu se proluere et aliorum saluti propinando suam affligere. Adeoque jam inde ebrietatis vitium per universam gentem prorepit ut legum severitate nostro tempore primum fuerit cohibitum." *Camd. Annales*, P. iii.

been for these occasional visits to the "cockpit of Europe," we should doubtless be the most sober and mild-spoken race in the world. It was probably in these wars that the English palate first learned the value of Rhenish wine, which does not appear to have been in use here before the sixteenth century, in the same way that their sons acquired a taste for "sherris sack" in the Earl of Essex's expedition to Cadiz in 1596. The "vino seco de Jerez" was not however the first "sack" with which the topers of Eastcheap became familiar, and as early at least as the time of Henry VII. there was a considerable importation of wine into this country from Spain. In the "Italian Relation of England" written in that reign, and published by the Camden Society, we are told that "the natural deficiency of the country was supplied by great quantities of the best wines of Candia, Germany, and Spain." The ordinary import, however, from that country had been, we may suppose, the sweet wine of the Mediterranean coast, and our ancestors, when they first obtained the dry wine, or "sack," shewed how far they were from appreciating the treasure they had obtained, by generally adopting Falstaff's recommendation, and "putting sugar in their sack." The author of the homily "Against gluttony and drunkennesse," set out by the authority of the Queenes Majestie in 1563, has the good taste to fulminate the especial anathema of the Church against this heretical practice, which he asserts to be especially avenged by the mark of Bardolph, a disfigured face, and redness of eyes: so that "in their faces be seene the expresse tokens of this intemperancy, when men set themselves to excesse and gurmandise, deuising all meanes to encrease their greedy appetites by tempering the wine and sawcing it in such sort that it may be more delectable and pleasant unto them."

The staple drink of our ancestors from the earliest times was undoubtedly beer, and we have no doubt that the conquering army of the Norman Bastard attri-

buted their superiority over the brave but sluggish Saxon to the nobler beverage which they drank.

Can sodden water,
A drench for sur-reigned jades, their barley broth,
Decoet their cold blood to such valiant heat,
And shall our quick blood spirited with wine
Seem frosty ?

Henry V. Act iii. sc. 5.

Shakspere had a precedent for putting this sentiment into the mouths of his French, of which he was probably little aware. The Greeks had long since accounted in the same way for their own superiority over the Egyptians:—

*ἄλλ' ἄρσενάς τοι τῆσδε γῆς οἰκήτερας
ειρύσσεται, οὐ πίνοντας οὐκεθών μιθον.**

Here may you look to meet a race of men,
Not such as drink your sodden barley mead.

The Greeks however attributed the invention of beer to the same divine origin as that of wine. Bacchus, according to Diodorus, taught the inhabitants of those countries in which the vine could not be cultivated, to make a drink from barley, which, he says, is little inferior in *bouquet* to the juice of the grape.†

From the time of the Conquest, the wines of France continued to be imported into England in large quantities, and we have no doubt that the wine-trade of the neighbourhood of Bordeaux, which was so long in the English possession, was early stimulated by the market provided in this country for its produce. We have the best authority for stating, that the sailors of the fourteenth century were as well acquainted with the art and mystery of "sucking the monkey" as any of this enlightened age. Chaucer's Shipman from Dartmouth—

Full certainly he was a good felaw,
And many a draught of win he hadde draw
From Burdeux ward, while that the chapman
slepe.

It was probably in the Crusades that the English taste first became familiar with the sweet wines of the Archipelago and of Syria, which constituted a very considerable item in the imports of this country during the middle ages.

* Aeschylus, Suppl. 957.

† Εὑρέν δὲ φαῖ Διόνυσον καὶ τὸ ίκ τῆς εριθῆς κατασκευαζόμενον πόμα, τὸ πρωταγορεύμενον μή ύπ' Ινιών ζέθον οὐ πολὺ δὲ λεπτόμενον τῆς περὶ τὸν οἰνον εἴωδις τοῦτο δὲ ἀδάκαι τοῦς χώρας ἔχοντας μὴ διναριένην ἐπιδίκεσθαι τὴν τῆς ἀμπελὸν φυτείαν. Diodorus Siculus, Hist. lib. iv.

The most favourite wine of this sort was that which took its name from Napoli di *Malvasia*, in the Morea, but was usually imported, after the Turkish conquest of Greece, from Candia. The Duke of Clarence, some say by his own choice of the manner of his death, was suffocated in a pipe of Malvesey. The statute-book of his brother, by whose contrivance, according to the Shaksperian version of history, his soul was so shortly despatched to heaven, contains some curious illustrations of the condition of this important trade. It appears that those politicians of his day whose memories were sufficiently retentive could well recall a happy time when the merchants of Venice and Genoa supplied more capacious *botes* of their favourite liquor, and not only sold their wine cheaper but were content to receive part payment in the English staple commodity, cloth,—a curious relic, by-the-by, of the traffic by barter of an earlier time. Those glorious days appeared to be gone for ever, but the Protectionists of Richard the Third's court made a desperate effort to bring them back by Act of Parliament. The 13th chapter of the statute-book of that reign is entitled "An Act for the Contents of a Butt of Malmesey." It complains that "whereas Buttes of Wyne called Malvesey were wont in great plente to be brought in to this realme to be sold before the xxvij. and xxviii. yeares of the Reigne of Henry the Sixte, late in dede and not of right King of Englund, and also in the same yeres, and than divers of the Buttes helde in mesure vij. score galons apece, and the leste of theym helde vj. score vj. galons apece, and than a man might bye and have of the merchaunte strangieller seller of the said Malveseys by meane of the seid plente of theym for l. shillings, or liij s. iiiij d. atte the most, a butto of such Wyne, he takinge for his payment thereof ij. partes in Wollen cloth wrought in this Realme, and the iij. parte in redy money, It is so that the Buttes of Malvesey latewards brought in are sore abridged and mynysshed of the said mesure so largely, that a Butte of their Malveseyes at this day scantly holdeh v. score viii. galons;" and the merchants besides, by their management

of the market, had "enhaunced the priece of the same wynes to viij. marcs a butte redy money and no cloth, to the greate enrichyng of themself and greate disceite, losse, hurt, and damage of our Soverayne Lord, and of all the Comens of this realme;" and it proceeds to enact that for the future no butt of malvesey should be imported, "but if it held in mesure atte the leste the seid olde mesure of vj. score vj. galons."

Another remarkable statute of this monarch is also connected with this branch of traffic. It is further interesting as showing the anxiety of the parliament to provide, though by a mistaken mode, for maintaining the great national arm, and securing an abundant supply of the material of that weapon which our countrymen knew so well how to use. The preamble of the act states the "outrageous price" to which "bow staves" had risen, a circumstance which is attributed to the "seducious confederacy" of the Lombard merchants, who appear to have been no favourites of the legislature; and it is therefore enacted that "noon merchant of Venice nor other bring any merchaundisez but if he bryng with every butte of Malvesy and with every but of Tyre x. bowstaves."

If Clarence's death was intended as a satire on his fondness for wine, he shared the taste of his brother and destroyer King Edward IV. whose own death was attributed by the historians of his age to his excessive fondness for the pleasures of the table. "He cared for nought," says Philip de Comines, "but his pleasures, and for ladies, feasts, banquets, and hunting. He became very fat and full, and in the flower of his age his excesses were his punishment, and he died suddenly of an apoplexy."* The Scandalous Chronicle attributes his death to a surfeit of "bon vin du creu de Challnau, que le roy de France luy avoit donne, du quel il but en si grande abundance qu'el en mourut."

From a contemporary description of an English dinner at a great table of this period, it seems that sweet wine made its appearance twice during the repast. The first course before the "potage" was "mustard and brawne,

* Comines, livre vi.

swete wine served thereto;" and at the end of dinner it very naturally reappears with the fruit and cheese. But the great display of *vins de liqueur* was at bedtime, when in conducting strangers to their chambers they were to be tempted with "juncates, cherys, and pepyns, or else grene ginger confetts, and swete wynes, yopocrasse, Tyre, mustadell, and bastard bervage of the beste that may be had to the honour and laude of the principlall of the house."*

Our ancestors were far more catholic in their taste for wines than the English of the present day. Harrison, the author of the Description of England, prefixed to Holinshed's Chronicle, boasts that all sorts of wine are to be had in England. "Neither," he adds, "do I mean this of small wines only, as claret, white, red, French, &c. which amount to about fifty-six sorts, according to the number of regions from whence they come: but also of the thirty kinds of Italian, Grecian, Spanish, Canarian, &c. whereof Vernaye, Catipument, Raspis, Muscadell, Romnie, Bastard Tire, Oseie, Capricke, Clareie, and Malmeseie, are not least of all accounted of, because of their strength and value. Furthermore, when these have had their course which nature yeeldeth, sundry sortes of artificial stuffe, as yopocras and wormewood wine, must in like maner succeed in their turnes, beside stale ale and strong beere."

The same authority estimates the wine trade of his time at between 30,000 and 40,000 tons annually imported into the country. The present annual importation of wine is probably about seven millions of gallons. The number of gallons of foreign wines retained for home consumption in the year ending Jan. 5, 1845, was 6,838,684, of which 2,887,501 were Portuguese wines, 2,478,360 were Spanish wines, and 473,789 were French, the rest being Cape, Sicilian, and other sorts.

The average annual consumption of wine by each individual in England was much larger in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries than it is at present. In the time of James the First the light wines of France were the ordinary drink of the work-

ing-classes of London, and their use has been replaced, not so much by a greater consumption of beer, as by the introduction of the poisonous compound which, under the name of gin, is consumed in England to the extent of some six or seven millions of gallons annually. A well-known law case of King James's time, reported by Coke under the familiar title of the Six Carpenters' Case, illustrates the manners of the lower classes of our countrymen at that period. The six heroes of the story answer the plaintiff's charge of trespass, in breaking his house, by the following plea: that the said house, *prædicto tempore quo, &c. et diu ante et postea*, was a common wine tavern of the said John Vaux, with a common sign of the said house fixed, &c. by force whereof the defendants, *prædicto tempore quo, &c. videlicet hora quartâ post meridiem*, into the said house, the door thereof being open, did enter, and did then buy and drink a quart of wine, and did then pay for the same." It is stated † that in 1700 the average consumption of wine in England was nearly a gallon a head in the year, whereas it is now less than a fourth of a gallon. In France the consumption of wine is nineteen gallons a head; and in Holland, with moderate duties, the consumption of French wines alone amounts to a gallon a head.

The first check to the large importation of French wines into this country was given, as is well known, by the Methuen treaty, which, by establishing differential duties in favour of Portugal, encouraged the taste for the heady and potent wines of that country, which distinguished the heroes of the last generation, and of the decadence of which we think we see everywhere unmistakeable signs. That treaty, and our present tariff of high duties on wine, were conceived in enmity to the French; we trust it may be one of the fruits of our present close connection and amity with that nation, that we may be able before long to enjoy the more wholesome produce of their vineyards, at prices correspondent to those which our frugal ancestors were anxious to retain.

* Directions "how to serve a lord," cited in the notes to the Italian Relation of England, published by the Camden Society.

† Standard Library Cyclopedia.

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THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER IN IRELAND.

(With a Plate.)

Qui non dat quod amat, non accipit ille quod optat.*

THE view here presented to us of the Exchequer Court of Ireland is copied from the Red Book of that court (at fol. 32), a manuscript of an antiquity supposed to be coeval with that of the Red Book of the English Exchequer. The original drawing appears to have been made with a pen, the several figures having been depicted with black, and the table and border with red, ink. It appears also to have been partly tinted or painted with a light green colour: this probably has been an addition to the original sketch; and it is not improbable that when the artist (whoever he may have been) had coloured the chequered cloth, finding he had time and paint to spare, he wasted both by disfiguring the hair as well as the head-dresses of several of the officers of the King's Exchequer.

With respect to the period of time at or about which this sketch was drawn, we have but somewhat doubtful guides. The word "Henricus," and the character of the handwriting, lead to the supposition that it was made in the time of Henry the Fourth, Fifth, or Sixth.

Having been unable to discover any authentic description of the Court of Exchequer of either England or Ireland at this period of time, I have been obliged to refer to such ancient works as have come within my reach and seemed to be likely to afford information upon this subject, to printed references to the Chancery records of Ireland, and also to the original records of the Irish Exchequer, to which I shall now refer as briefly as the subject will admit.

"The Exchequer (says Gervase de Tilbury, the supposed author of the 'Dialogus Scaccarii,' written in the year 1177) is a quadrangular table of ten feet in length and five feet in breadth, placed like a dining-table before guests, having on all sides a border of four inches, least any thing placed

thereon should fall from it. And there is placed upon the upper Exchequer a cloth bought in Easter term, not of the ordinary kind, but black, separated by lines distant from each other to the extent of either a foot or a hand's breadth. And in the spaces there are counters," &c. Madox says that "the Exchequer was in all probability called *scaccarium*, because a chequered cloth figured with squares like a chess-board was anciently wont to be laid on the table in the court or place of that name;" but Skene, *ad verbum Scaccarium*, observes, "Uthers thinkis that *scaccarium* is so called a *similitudine ludi scachorum*, that is, the playe of the chess; because mony persones conveenis in the checker to pleye their causes contrare uthers, as gif they were fechtand in ane arrayed battell, quhilke is the forme and ordour of the said playe." There appears however to be but little doubt that the Exchequer Court derives its name from the *pannus laneus*, or chequered cloth, which was anciently provided for the court twice a year, and which is still to be found upon the table of that court.

The principal officers (says Madox†) of the great or superior Exchequer were the two remembrancers, the ingrosser of the great roll, the usher, the constable, the marshal, the auditors, and the clerk of the estreats; and the position or seats of the principal judges, as well as of the inferior members of the court, as described in the *Dialogus de Scaccario*, were as follow:—

At the four sides of the Exchequer there are placed four seats or benches. At the head of the Exchequer, that is, where the breadth is, in the middle, not of the seat, but of the Exchequer, is the place of the Principal (*principalis*). In the first seat on his left hand is the Chancellor; after him an ordinary knight, whom we call a Constable; after him two Chamberlains; after these the knight commonly called the Marshal; and sometimes others are introduced if these be absent, and some-

* Verse placed over the King's Exchequer when it was at Woodstock, 25 Hen. III.

† History of the Exchequer, vol. ii. p. 264.

times even when they are present, if the authority of those nominated by the King be such that they ought to give place to them. And this is the disposition of the first seat.

On the second bench, which is on the long side of the Exchequer, in the chief seat is placed the clerk or other servant of the Chamberlains, with the counter-tallies of receipt: next to him, and after any of those who are not seated there *ex officio*, but are sent by the King, there is a place in the middle of the side of the Exchequer for him who takes the account by the ranging of the counters; after him some not *ex officio* yet necessary. At the end of that bench is the seat of the clerk who is set over the *Scriptorium*, and he sits *ex officio*. Thus you have the disposition of the second bench.

But to the right of the presiding judge, and in the first place, sits the present bishop of Winchester not *ex officio*, but under a recent appointment, in order that he may sit next to the Treasurer, & apply himself diligently to the writing upon the roll. After him the Treasurer at the top of the second [third?] bench on the right hand. Next after him sits his clerk, who is the writer of the Treasury roll. After him a writer of the Chancery roll. After him the chancellor's clerk. After him, at the bottom of that bench, sits the constable's clerk. And this is the description of the third bench.

On the fourth bench, which is opposite to the justiciary, at the top sits Master Thomas Brown with the third roll, lately added by the King, because, as it is written, "a threefold cord is not easily broken." After him the sheriffs & their clerks, who sit to account with tallies and other necessary things. And this is the disposition of the fourth seat.

It is apparent from this description of the Court as it appeared in the time of Henry II. that it bears but a very slight resemblance to the court as depicted in our sketch; slight however as the resemblance is, we gather from it the fact that the sheriffs and their clerks then sat to account in the Exchequer at a time when the court was composed of its principal members; and that in Edward the Second's reign the Treasurer, Barons, Chamberlains, and other officers sat *in pleno scaccario* upon the proffers of sheriffs and other accountants is shown by the Memoranda Roll of the English Exchequer, 5 Edw. II.,* when the Earls of Pen-

broke and Hereford, and other magnates, came to the court, and with threats directed the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield to act no longer as treasurer.

Upon referring to the Calendar to the Patent and Close Rolls of the Irish Chancery, pp. 105 and 108, we find that in the 1st and 4th years of Richard the Second, the Court of Exchequer in Ireland consisted of a Treasurer, Chancellor, a chief and two puisne Barons, two Chamberlains, two Engrossers, the Treasurer's clerk, the King's Attorney of the Exchequer, Chief Remembrancer, the Second Remembrancer, Summonister, Transcriptor of the Estreats, the Chaplain, Marshal, and Usher. These records present to us a court composed of five judges and twelve officers, and consequently fail to convey a true picture of it as it is given in our sketch, which is composed of but twelve figures, exclusive of that at the bottom, whom I take to be a sheriff and not a member of the court.

Elizabeth, acting under the advice of her Treasurer Burghley, was extremely anxious to reform the Irish Exchequer, and to make the practice of the court analogous to that of England, and for this purpose she transmitted to Ireland a Book of Orders, which contains the following entry:—

Item, the Barons of the saide Exchequer & all other officers and ministers of the same Courte, shall geve theire diligent attendance in the same Courte *in crastino Sancti Michaelis* and *crastino clausi Pasche*, yerelie there to take & receyve the proffers of all and singuler shreves, escheters, scenceshalles or stewards of liberties, & bayliffes accomptable in the same Eschequer, &c. accordinge to the auncient course of the sayde Eschequer.

This record however fails to throw much, if any, light upon the figures in the sketch; and even the following, although it goes more fully into particulars, affords but little aid towards that object. It is remarkable however as giving precedence to the Treasurer before the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and I shall assume it to be the fact that the Treasurer was the principal judge of the Irish Ex-

* Madox, vol. i. p. 267.

chequer at the time when our sketch was made.

Saturday, 5th July, 1617.

Memorandum, this day the right honorable the Lord Deputy came into Court, attended with divers of the Barons & others of the privy council, & also by Sir Dominick Sarsfield, knight, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, & Sir Francis Aungier, knight, master of the rolls, in assistance to be present at the taking of an office or inquisition post mortem of Richard late lord baron Bourke of Castleconnell, &c. And the lord deputy being set on the highest bench of the Courte, and the lord cheife baron and the master of the Rolls on his left hand, and Master vice-treasurer & the lord Sarsfield and Mr. Chauncellar of the Exchequer on his right hande, and all the other lords and privy councell and barrons and the king's councill sett on the lower benches, the Courte proceeded to the said inquiry, &c.

I propose now to take in review the different figures of our sketch, commencing with the usher, who is placed at the extreme right and at the top with his staff of office in his right hand, and ending with the sheriff, who is seated at the table at the foot of the sketch, and whose head is covered with a cap of a peculiar form. There can be little doubt that the exclamations which proceed as it were from the mouths of the several figures, and also the words that appear upon the parchments which are placed in the hands of three of the officers, and the words upon the sheriff's cap, were intended to convey the nature of the office that was held by each of those persons, and thus assisted I have assigned to them the following offices: 1. to the figure to the left of the usher the office of second remembrancer; 2. to his left is placed the chief remembrancer; 3. the summonister to the left of the chief remembrancer; 4. the pursuivant; and, 5. the marshal. These occupy the upper bench. Upon the bench to the left of the picture we have three figures, the uppermost I conceive to be one of the Barons of the Exchequer; immediately beneath him is probably the chancellor of the court, and the third may be the treasurer. Opposite to the judges and at the bar we have, as I presume, three suitors or strangers to the court; and, lastly,

as I have already observed, we have the sheriff seated alone at the table.

THE USHER.

It appears by an Exchequer record* of 5 Edw. II., that when John Dymok and John de Eggemere were appointed ushers (*hostiaries*) of the English Exchequer, the barons directed them to cause the court to be firmly closed at sunset and not to be again opened until sunrise; that persons for whom they would be responsible should sleep therein every night; and that they should not permit a candle or any fire to be therein introduced, so that, as Madox observes, "the King's records which were laid up there might be in safety." And, says the author of the *Dialogus de Scaccario, Ostium domus illius in qua Scaccarium residet, Ostiarius ille solus sine consorte custodit.*

The following document has relation to the usher's robe, which it appears was by an ancient custom in Ireland supplied to him by the sheriff of the county of Dublin once every year.

Be it remembered that John Gerard the deputy of Martin de Fishacre the usher of the Exchequer proceeded against John Derpatrick the sheriff of Dublin for the fee of 20*s.* for taking his oath; to which the sheriff replied that it was not the custom for any sheriff to pay the usher any fee save the gown (*robam*) he had on when he was being sworn, which he is ready to give; and the treasurer and barons, considering that the sheriff had used his gown ever since he was sworn, and that it was much deteriorated and of less value than when he took his oath, they adjudged him to pay the usher his demand. (Memoranda Roll Scacc. Hib. 6 Edw. II. m. 13).

By the *Rotulus Exituum* of the Exchequer of Ireland of the 1st Hen. V. it appears that it formed a part of the duty of the usher to supply the court and its officers with parchment, ink, and other necessaries. The following payments were made to Thomas Wallays, the usher, in the year 1414.

	s. d.
For 18 dozen & 4 skins of parchment	27 5
One pottle & a "pynt" of ink	20
Four pound & three pennysweight of green wax	3 11
Paper	3
Two bags for holding the books of the two chamberlains	6

* Madox, vol. ii. p. 278.

	s. d.	
Two gimblets (<i>gembles</i>) & 2 iron staples for a chest for the marshalsea	" 4	at the same time in the act of stepping out of the court and adjourning it by exclaiming <i>à demain</i> , "to-morrow;" and it may be observed that the crier at this day adjourns the court by saying aloud, "To-morrow. God save the Queen."
To a strange man for carrying a chest & divers books contained therein from the house of Edmond Berle in which the Exchequer was lately held to the house in which it is now held	" 2	Item, the usher of the said Eschequier shall give his attendance diligentlie upon the said Courte daylie from the firste openyng to thinclosing of the same Court, to whose office it dothe also belongeto se the house where the said Courte is kepte to be cleane, without any noyse, sightes or savours, and also the dores of the same to be surclie made and locked when the Courte dothe not sitt. Item, when the Barons doe sitt in the saide Courte, the said usher muste be there with his little staffe in his bande redie to cause silence to be kepte while the Accomptaunts and other assayres be there taken and employed, and also to make Oyes* and proclamation as the Courte shall commaunde. [Queen Elizabeth's Orders.]
To divers strange messengers carrying the King's writs & letters to divers magnates as well to Munster as to Leinster, Meath, & Ulster	6 10	
To a carpenter working for a day in the chapel of the Exchequer as in the receipt thereof making forms (<i>formulas</i>) and divers other necessaries there	6	
For timber for the same	13	

To this officer also were committed those whom the court had ordered to be taken into custody, for whose diet, &c. the usher was entitled to the following payments, as appears by the Memoranda Roll 34 & 35 Eliz. m. 45.

The several rates of prisoners for their commitments and diets committed from her Majesty's Courte of Exchequer as followeth (in Irish money):

	£ s. d.
The earle, count, or viscount—for his commitment	6 13 4
for his diet by y ^e daye	0 6 0
The baron or lord—for his committment	5 0 0
for his diet by y ^e daye	0 6 0
The knight—for his committment	0 50 0
for his diet by y ^e daye	0 4 0
The esquier—for his committment	0 20 0
for his diet by y ^e daye	0 3 4
The gentleman—for his committment	0 13 4
for his diet by y ^e daye	0 3 0
The yeoman—for his committment	0 6 8
for his diet by y ^e daye	0 2 0
The husbandman—for his committment	0 6 8
for his diet by y ^e daye	0 0 16

By the following record we have a distinct recognition of the usher's staff. In the sketch he is described as holding his baton in his right hand while he is

It is not my intention to attempt a description of the duties of the several officers of the Exchequer further than it appears to be necessary for the elucidation of our sketch; but I may be perhaps excused for observing that it formed part of the usher's duty in England to receive the hawks, pilches, silver needles, horse-shoes, knives, dogs, and other things, which tenants in chief were bound to render to the King; as for instance, in the 9th Edw. II. 200 pearmaines and two casks of wine were paid for the manor of Rounham in Norfolk; the pearmaines were delivered to John de Eggemere the usher, to be sent to the treasurer's wife, and the wine to be kept by him till the treasurer came to the Exchequer.

By the records of the Irish Chancery and Exchequer I find that the usher in Ireland was the recipient on the Crown's behalf of (amongst other things) a goshawk from O'Farrell Cane, of two pair of gloves lined with martin's fur from the lords of Howth, of a red rose from the family of Bath of Dullardstown, four pair of furred gloves and a pound of pepper from the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, a hawk from

* It must be in the recollection of many persons that the parish beadle was (and perhaps still is) wont to preface the reading of proclamations, by saying, O yes! O yes! O yes! This exclamation is a corruption of the Norman-French word *Oyez*, used by the proclaimer by way of request to the bye-standers to "hear" what had been written.

the Talbots of Belgard, four pair of iron spurs from the priory of St. John's without Newgate, Dublin, a cast of good falcons from the McDonnells of the Glinns, a horse and a pair of spurs from the O'Neales of Drummory, a pair of gilt spurs from the family of Phillips, a fair horse from the Bourkes of Mayo with these words engraved in gold, *unde veni redde*, and from the O'Rourkes a fair chief horse and a piece of gold with these words thereon engraved, *serviendo guberno*.

THE LORD TREASURER'S OR SECOND REMEMBRANCER.

I have little to say in relation to this officer. His business principally consisted in making process against sheriffs and other accountants. The parchment that is placed before him in our sketch contains these words, *Preceptum fuit vicecomiti per breve hujus Scaccarij*: "it was commanded the sheriff by a writ of this Exchequer;" and it appears to me that they were used by the artist to describe an officer whose chief employment was to take care that sheriffs and others who were accountable to the Crown should pay the money collected by them, and perform the other duties that were incident to their offices.

THE CHIEF REMEMBRANCER.

The Queen's or as he has been in Ireland usually called the Chief Remembrancer was (as Madox in his History of the Exchequer of Ireland says,) "a principal officer of the court, of great trust." In his keeping the Red Book appears to have been always deposited, and with many other records he had the custody of the Memoranda Rolls or Remembrances of the Exchequer. Hence it is that we find upon the parchment which the artist has placed in the hand of that officer in our sketch the words *Memorandum quod decimo die Maii, &c.* the which words form the commencement of the numerous and very curious and interesting enrolments which are to be found upon these Memoranda Rolls. I have referred to these valuable records, and, from amongst the various Memoranda to be found upon them from the time of Edward I. to a very recent period, I have made, at random, the following selections:

Be it remembered that on the 29th July, 35 Edw. I. rumours having been heard of the death of the said King, it was ordered by the Chancellor, Treasurer, and others of the Council, that the fealty of the citizens and free tenants of Dublin, Drogheda, and Meath, should be taken. (Memoranda Roll, 1 Edw. II.)

Be it remembered that Reginald Talbot came before the Barons and delivered to Stephen Bishop of Limerick, the Treasurer, a hawk due to the King for his lands of Casteleton Dalkey, and the said hawk being incontinently seen and examined by the Treasurer and Barons, it was found to be *insanus et inabilis ac nullius valoris*. (42 and 43 Edw. III.)

Be it remembered, that it was found by Inquisition that a gilt girdle [zona], worth 100*s.* the property of John Feyo, Baron of Scryne, the King's debtor, at Kylkarne, has come to the hands of the abbot of Mary's Abbey, near Dublin. (7 Hen. IV. mem. 14.)

Be it remembered, that it was found by Inquisition that Donagh O'Dyermote, of Athboy, an Irishman, and of the Irish blood and nation, namely, of the O'Dyermotes, Irish enemies of the King, was received as a burgess into the liberties of the said town. (2 Hen. VII.)

Be it remembered, that Edmond Spenser, gentleman, the servant (*serviens*)* of the most noble Arthur Greie, Baron de Wilton, came into the Exchequer in person, and prayed certain letters of the Queen to be enrolled. (21-24 Eliz. m. 108.)

Be it remembered, that the jurors say that John Warde, vicar of Maundfeldston, sold by retail, to wit, by the flagon, pottle, quart, and pint, divers measures of ale and other liquor, contrary to the Act of the 28 Henry VI. (32 Eliz.)

THE SUMMONISTER.

The duty of this officer consisted in preparing and issuing the process called the Summons of the Green Wax. The figure in our sketch descriptive, as I take it, of this officer is in the act of preparing a writ, for it will be observed that the piece of parchment upon which he is writing is placed in a manner different from that in which the parchment is placed before the chief and second Remembrancers. The latter were what is termed enrolling officers, and entries were made upon their rolls by placing them breadthwise before the writer, who wrote not along the full extent of the skin of parchment, but from side to side; while, on

* This *serviens* was the author of the "Faerie Queene."

the other hand, the clerk who prepared the writs wrote upon the parchment lengthwise, as it is depicted in the sketch. The summons or writ formerly commenced, as it does at this day, with the name of the reigning monarch, and the words upon the summonster's writ are, in a translated form, "Henry by the grace of God." It will be observed that this officer is represented as in the act of writing upon parchment which is placed upon his knee. This was not an unusual mode of writing, and, indeed, it is still practised in Turkey, and probably elsewhere, and another example is shown in the view of "The Court of the Pope," an old drawing somewhat resembling the present, which is given in a former number of the Gentleman's Magazine (Oct. 1843).

THE PURSUIVANT.

The words *Exit breve vicecomiti* lead me to the supposition that the figure placed to the left of the summonster is the pursuivant, as it was the duty of that officer to act as messenger to the court by carrying its writs and summonses to the sheriffs and other persons to whom they were addressed. This officer, like his more humble representative of the present day, the ordinary bailiff, often experienced contumelious and violent treatment when engaged in the execution of his office. The Exchequer records of Ireland afford many proofs of this fact, but space will scarcely be afforded me for more than the following:—

Thomas Dowlyn, a King's messenger (*cursor*), brought certain Writs to James Dokerry, mayor of Drogheda, upon which occasion he said to the messenger, "Zif you loove thy hele, serewe no more such writts, nethir such commaundements;" and at a later day he also said to him, "You falsharlot, what dosthon here? I ha bade ye, thou scholdist cum nomore here w' such writts ne warantys." [Memoranda Roll, 38 Hen. VI. mem. 39.]

THE MARSHAL.

There appears in the sketch nothing whereby it may be determined that the figure placed at the extreme left is the marshal of the court. This officer, however, was, as the following record shows, bound to attend the court when the sheriff was yielding his account;

and I have accordingly assigned this office to the bearded figure in question.

Item, the Marshall of the said Courte shall geve his diligent attendance there at the determinynation of every accownt yeldyng in open Courte before the Barons of the said Eschewor, and he and the Auditor there assigned shall cast upp the somme of everye suche accownt openly in the playne Courte uppon the determinacion of the same. [Elizabeth's Orders for the Irish Exchequer.]

THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer, as the name imports, was the custodian of the King's treasure, the *firmamentum bellii et ornamentum pacis*. He is placed at the foot of the picture, upon the left-hand side, and to the right of the portly figure who is represented with a cap which resembles a modern night-cap upon his head. In the Exchequer at this day the chief of the court sits at the extreme right, whilst in the other courts of law the position of the judges is different. In our sketch the chief seat has, as I conceive, been given to the Treasurer. Want of space prevents my entering upon the various interesting matters connected with the Irish Treasurers of the Exchequer, of whom indeed a pleasing history might be written. I must pass over the well-known Master Walter de Istelep, who with two justices of the King's Bench was sent to Kilkenny in the year 1324, to make certain inquiries with respect to the celebrated case of Alice Kyteley,* who was accused of sorcery. Nor can I dwell upon the case wherein John de Melton, the deputy of the Bishop of Salisbury, the Treasurer of Ireland, in the year 1397, was arrested and confined in the Castle of Dublin for asserting his right to the prebend of Houth, although Master Melton was aided in his claim by a commission under the great seal of England. I must also pass by the enrolment descriptive of the fact that one William Butler called Lord Portlester the Treasurer, "a traitor" in the time of Edward the Fourth, and much more of a similar kind.

THE CHANCELLOR.

The portly judge who is seated between the Baron and the Treasurer,

and of whom it may in truth be said *Magnus enim est et nisi magnis occupari non debeat*, is, as I conceive, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. This *magnate* puts us in mind of those lines of the "Romance of the Rose," which relate to the origin of royalty :—

Un grand vilain entr'eux élurent
Le plus ossu de quant qu'ils furent,
Le plus corsu, et le greigneur,*
Et le furent prince et seigneur.

And he recalls to our memory also the epitaph of Anthony "Pratensis" †—

Amplissimus vir—hic jacet.

He exclaims *Voir dire*, a term which is described in our law dictionaries as "Veritatem dicere;" the meaning is that the witness shall upon his oath speak or declare the truth, whether he shall gain or lose by the matter in controversy. I will here add the form of the first introduction of a chancellor into court, as observed in the reign of James I.

Wednesday, 22 April, 1618.

Memorandum, this day, at the first sitting of the Court, the lord treasurer, vice treasurer, and all the barons being present on the bench, the lord chanceller came hither and presented before them Thomas Hibbotts, Esq. with his Majesty's letters patents of the office of Chanceller of this Court to him graunted, to hold and execute the said office during his natural life, which being read, the said lord chanceller first ministred unto him the oath of the King's supremacy, which hee tooke kneeling on his knee, and presently after ministred unto him the oath ordyned for the said officer, as the same is contayned of record in the redd booke of this Court; all which being donn, the said lord chanceller placed him on the bench, on the right hand of the lord treasurer, and then departed this Court. [Book of Orders.]

THE BARON.

I presume that the figure before whom the words *soient forfez* are placed is one of the barons of the Exchequer. The words *soient forfez*, "let them be forfeited," probably apply to the issues arising from the lands or other property of some defaulter; or the expression may apply to estates which had become forfeited to the crown in consequence of the violation of some enactment. An example of the forfeiture of an estate is given by the following record :—

* plus grand.

† Delitiae Delitiarum, p. 7.

A *custodiam* was granted to Sir John Brayton of all the lands of Elizabeth Calf, in co. Kildare, because she had continually dwelt with Macmorgh as his friend (*ut amica sua*), and her estates had therefore become forfeited to the King. (Close Roll 15 Rich. II.)

And a sheriff may forfeit his estates and other property for contempt or otherwise, as is shown by the following record :—

In case a sheriff should not keep his day of preficion, &c. it was ordered that "a writ of attachment should goe agaist hym and his bayle for theirre contemps, and also to seaze and take into the Quene's hand all the goodes and catteils, lands and tenements of the said shreve." [Elizabeth's Orders for the Irish Exchequer.]

THE SUITORS.

The position at the bar of the court, and the attitude of the parties, as well as the words or expressions that are attributed to them, lead I think to the conclusion that a trial by combat in a civil case was the subject which the artist intended to represent. Selden, in his discourse entitled "The Duello, or Single Combate," treats of this matter; and in Dugdale's Origines, p. 65, the form and manner of proceeding are somewhat fully described, upon the authority of Ranulph de Glanville. "Both parties being present in court, and the demandant claiming the land in question, the tenant may require the view thereof," &c. And both demandant and tenant appearing again in court, the demandant setteth forth his claim in this manner :—"I do challenge against T. H. half a knight's fee, &c. as my right and inheritance, and whereof my father (or grandfather) was seized, &c.; and this I am ready to try by my freeman N. and if any mischance shall befall him, then by that other person who hath seen or heard this." Dugdale also cites a case wherein Thomas FitzHugh de Staunton brings his writ of right against the priory of Lanthonby, as further evidence of a trial by combat in civil cases, and this case explains the meaning of the words *oy de brie*. De Staunton having pleaded, "Godele pur le priour defend tort et force, &c. et demanda ay du brief," &c., "Godele for the prior defends the wrong and injury, and so forth, and demanded oyer of the writ;"

that is, that the writ of right should be read to him in the open court. The case then goes on to state that Serjeant Godele is ready to defend his right by the body of his freeman, named William FitzJohn, who is here ready to defend the same by his body. And the serjeant took the champion's arm in his hand, and the champion was clothed with his coat unbuttoned, his hair dishevelled, his shoes untied, and his sleeves tucked up so that his arms were naked; and he held his right hand raised, and therein a folded glove [un gaunt plie], and a penny in each glove. A very interesting account is then given of the combat; but sufficient, as I conceive, has been quoted to show that the parties who are assembled at the bar of the court in our sketch are the plaintiff and defendant in an action wherein an appeal has been made to have a battle waged, the appellant "reposing (as Dugdale says when speaking of the origin of this ancient custom) a strong belief that a certain Divine justice did attend those sharp encounters;" and that the third figure is intended for the champion, armed, not according to the English custom as hereinbefore is mentioned with hair dishevelled and so on, but merely with his sword, which, by the by, the artist has placed, probably by mistake, upon the right side of the wearer. It may be remarked that the champion has several of his fingers in an unusual position, the thumb of his left hand being placed between the thumb and fore-finger of his right. This ancient custom was, I believe, a sign of contempt, and being translated is supposed to convey the expression "I don't care a fig for you." I do not know what was intended to be understood by the words *soit oughte*, but I presume they indicate disdain for his opponent or some other person. I may here observe that, as this mode of deciding an action at law was abolished in Henry the Fifth's time, it shows that the sketch was, in all probability, made during, if not prior to, his reign.

THE SHERIFF.

In ancient time when the sheriff was in the act of rendering his account in the Exchequer Court, a cap was placed

upon his head. The sheriff in our sketch is designated by the word *Vicecomes* written on his hood. The word *tot*, I presume, means "totum," the entire, descriptive of a payment in full of the money with which he was charged, and a term often to be found upon the Exchequer Records. I do not understand the meaning of the third word which is placed upon his hood. The following record shows that a particular seat was assigned in the court to the sheriff.

The Barons shall mayneteunante in full Courte cause him to swere uppoun the holie evangelistes to yeld to the Quene a lawful and a trewe accownt of the yssues and profitts of his shrevewicke, &c. and then sittinge in the place accustomed before the saide Barons he shall openlie and distincly be examyned by the Tresorer of the same Courte, if he be present and a man of experiance, uppoun the levynges of all and singuler the Quene's fermes and debtes comprised in the pipe out wherof the said somons were made. And if the said Tresorer be then absent, or els be not experte in suchte thinges as do belongeto his office, then one of the sayde Barons whiche is moste experte shall take the said somons in his handes, and the Ingrosser of the grete Roll shall take the saide pipe into his handes, and the said Baron shall distinctlie examyne the said shreve* upon everye some conteyned in the saide somons. [Elizabeth's Orders.]

In addition to the chequered cloth which appears upon the table in the sketch we have five counters, the Red Book, as I presume it is, a bag containing records—*baga cum rotulis*—and a writ or mandate from the King. I find that Sir Garret Lowther, second baron, was knighted upon the *Exchequer table* by the lords justices, on the occasion of the Earl of Cork being sworn Lord Treasurer of Ireland, Nov. 9, 1631, and upon the same table are placed the choristers of Christ Church, Dublin, who, according to a very ancient custom, do homage at this day for certain property held of the Crown, by singing, at stated periods, an anthem, or other piece of sacred music; on which occasion one of the curates of that cathedral repeats, with other prayers, a prayer for the Queen.

Dublin.

JAMES F. FERGUSON.

* A recent communication to the Society of Antiquaries, the report of which happens to come into our present number, describes the manner in which the accounts of sheriffs were passed in the English Court of Exchequer.—*Edit.*

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Worcestershire Manuscripts—Vacarius' Epitome of the Roman Law—The Holy Loaf—The Chapel of Mary Magdalen and St. Armill at Torthill—The Emperors and the Kings of the East.

WORCESTERSHIRE MANUSCRIPTS.—VACARIUS' EPITOME OF THE ROMAN LAW.

MR. URBAN.—Among the valuable MSS. in existence relating to this county are the Dineley, Jeffries, and Townsend, besides those of Dr. Prattenton, now in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries. To preserve these, with a view to publication, should be an object of solicitude to all literary men in the county. The Dineley manuscripts, now in the possession of Sir T. E. Winnington, Bart., M.P., consist of three volumes, written between 1670 and 1680, by Thomas Dineley, esq., a member of one of the oldest Worcestershire families. One of the volumes contains accounts of his visits to many churches in this county as also to adjacent towns, and about a dozen cathedrals; pen-and-ink sketches of monuments, coats of arms, dresses, &c., many of them exquisitely done; copies of inscriptions, both quaint and curious; tracings of pedigrees, &c.—showing the compiler to have been a gentleman well versed in ecclesiastical antiquities, a classical scholar, well acquainted with heraldry, and an accurate draughtsman. The second volume treats of "A Voyage in the Kingdom of France," and another in Ireland, treating of the Irish manners, customs, superstitions, &c. This part of the volume is curious and valuable, but rather broad in describing the disgusting habits of the poor Irish of that day.

The third volume has the following title:—"The Journall of my Travails through the Low-Countrys, Anno Dni 1674." It appears that in Dec. 1671 Mr. Dineley went in the suite of "Sir G. Downing, Knt. and Barrt, Ambassador from his most sacred Ma'tie to y^e States Generall of the United Provinces." His journal is written in a minute but beautiful calligraphy, and denotes habits of judicious observation. In his notice of the town of Dort, in Holland, he alludes to the great abundance of salmon, and mentions a custom which I had long thought was by no means confined to the city of Worcester: he observes, "It is sayd that prentices and maid servants, before they enter into service, indent not to be oblig'd to eat salmon above twice a week." Salmon, it seems, was so plentiful in the 17th century, as to be a source rather of annoyance than pleasure, for Mr. Dineley had already stated in his MS. on Ireland (chapter on Limerick), while describing a

remarkable salmon weir there, "having a castle without tymber or nayle, in the middle of the river," that "here the custom is to grant tickets for salmon gratis to all strangers who will eat them upon the place. This the Corporacⁿ is obliged to, though they set it for 200*l.* per anna." In some common-place notes at the end of the volume is the following entry:—

"Hops among other things brought into England 15 Hen. VIII., wherefore this rithme—

Turkeyes, carps, hops, pickerel, and beer,
Came into England all in one year."

Henry Jeffries (who died in 1709), the last heir male and proprietor of the manor of Clifton-upon-Teme, was a man of some learning, and left a manuscript memorandum-book in which he had jotted down his own observations *de omnibus rebus*, and generally in so easy and familiar a way as to render them agreeable as well as instructive. This relic likewise belongs to Sir Thomas Winnington, one of whose ancestors married the heiress of the Jeffries family about a century and half ago. Specimens of its multifarious contents are given in vol. ii. of "The Rambler in Worcestershire," from which they appear to be invested with great local interest to the neighbourhood of Clifton, Stanford, and Shelsley, as also to the general antiquary.

The Townsend MS. is in the possession of Mr. G. E. Roberts of Kidderminster. It is an interleaved copy of "The Compleat Justice, London, 1661," in octavo, and consists of 420 pages of letter-press, and 470 in MS. It is well bound in calf, with initials of the Knight ("H T") impressed on sides, and his autograph on a fly-leaf. Sir Henry's aim may have been to render it a book of legal reference, as upon one of the first leaves he gives a key to a great part of the MSS. in a list of authorities quoted. But amongst them exists much matter of a more interesting nature. The following list of the more valuable mems. will afford an idea of their character:—

1. Orders at quarter sessions for the raising of monies for the repair of Worcester after the battle, 13 Jan. 1651.
2. Sundry criminal cases tried at sessions between 1651 and 1662.
3. Laws respecting "alchowses con-

sented to vpon presentm^t of y^e grand jury," within the county, 1660.

4. Limitation of "alehowses" within the county, 1649, with lists of "y^e certeyn number allowed."

5. Forms of binding "apprentizes to husbandry," 1650.

6. Copies of royal proclamations—

17 Jan. 1660, 12 Car. 2. Commanding all officers to forbear seizing arms or other munitions without warrant.

26 Ap. 1662, 14 Car. 2. Setting rates for all provisions sold within the limits of the Court.

29 Jan. 1660. Forbidding the eating of flesh in Lent, and all other fish days.

17 Jan. 1662. The same.

16 Aug. 1661. Limiting the number of horses in carriers' waggons.

29 Sep. 1662. The same.

19 Ap. 1661. Against seamen serving foreign princes.

13 Aug. 1660. Against duels.

30 Dec. 1661. For the better discovering of thefts, offering rewards of knowledge of the offenders.

9 May, 1661. To put in execution an old statute for the relief of the poor.

30 May, 1660. Against profanity.

No date. Against the planting of tobacco (with orders of sessions respecting it, 1662.)

16 Jan. 1660. Authorising search for seditious papers.

10 Jan. 1660. Forbidding seditious meetings.

7. Memos. on the Act of Oblivion, 1660; also notes from Sir E. Hyde's speech thereon.

8. Orders of Court respecting bridges at Tewbury, Knightsford, Home, Stan-ford, "Stone bridg in Alfric," and Haford; also, the parishes of Hartlebury, Lindridge, and Wolverley exempted from county payments towards repair of bridges.

9. "My Lord Couentry's letter to y^e justices of y^e county conserning certificates about fyre," 1661.

10. Heads of the Act of Uniformity, 1662.

11. Charges of Sir Waddem Wyndham and Sir Robt. Hyde at Worcester and Gloucester Assizes (many).

12. Order of sessions, 3 Jan. 1660, that all cottages erected in the time of the late wars be plucked down.

13. Table of fees agreed on, Worc. Sess. 15 Ap. 9 Car. for clerk of assize; also fees for clerk of the peace, 1662.

14. Orders and Memos. respecting the county gaol, 1660.

15. Inquiry by a Royal Commission into the cathedral school at Worc. 1653; and results in detail.

16. Orders of sessions respecting the

new house of correction, 1659; and against making of malt within the county, 6th Car. 2.

17. Orders respecting the pensions of the muster master and provost marshall, 1660.

18. Punishment of Quakers at sessions, 1661.

19. Orders of the King's Majesty, made 1636, concerning the plague.

20. Orders of sessions respecting the poor people of this county.

21. Charges of Mr. Baron Atkins, Worc. 1684.

22. Orders of sessions for payments to wounded soldiers, 1651 (many).

23. Heads of the charges delivered by Bp. Gauden, Worc. 1662.

24. Interesting notes on witchcraft, and trial of witches.

A MS. was recently discovered in the Worcester Chapter Library which is believed to be unique in this country—at least, there is no record of any similar one having ever been found here;—it is Vacarius' Epitome of the Roman law.

Vacarius was a celebrated Italian doctor of law, a native of Lombardy, who it is supposed was brought to this country by Theobald Archibishop of Canterbury, and became professor of law at Oxford, in the reign of Stephen. There he introduced the study of the Roman law, just then reviving throughout Europe after the discovery of the Pandects at Amalfi; there also he wrote his famous work, comprising an epitome of the whole Roman law, for the use of his very numerous pupils. At length, either through jealousy or Papal influence, he was forbidden to lecture, was banished from the university, and his books ordered to be destroyed. It is supposed that he himself took holy orders, and retired to a monastery. Although his numerous pupils, on leaving Oxford, had each no doubt for the most part secured a copy for themselves, no record exists of one having ever been found in England, during the seven centuries which succeeded—so effectual was the royal mandate for its destruction. The only instance in which he is known to be mentioned by any of our legal writers is by Blackstone, who merely states the fact of the introduction of the civil law into England by such a personage; and for a long time Vacarius was thought to be nothing more than a mythological embodiment of the introduction of Roman law into this country. On the continent the only four copies of his work known to be in existence are deposited in the libraries of Konigsberg, Prague, and Bruges, and one in the possession of the Emperor of Russia. Great search has been made in our public libra-

ries, and those of the cathedrals especially, as it was thought that, had any copies survived the order for their destruction, they would have been stored in the monasteries, and from thence been transferred to our cathedrals at the Reformation; but the inquiry was entirely unsuccessful until a few months ago, when a copy was found in the Worcester Chapter library, concealed under the name of the "Code of Justinian." Every reasonable proof of its identity has been given, although the title is missing. It is otherwise in good preservation, and is beautifully written and illuminated. It need not be added how

valuable the MS. is, as a monument of the first introduction of the Roman law into England after the Norman Conquest. The MS. should be preserved, newly bound, and the missing portions supplied by copying from one of the other existing MSS. Then some enterprising publisher should give it to the world in English, (as Mr. Bohn has done for the Norman and Saxon Chroniclers); and lastly, it should be deposited in some public library, where it would be of greater service to legal students than in the necessarily private recesses of a Chapter library.

Yours, &c. J. NOAKE.

THE HOLY LOAF.

MR. URBAN,—Your correspondent "E. P." (Dec. p. 590), must be in error when he says that the Halesowen entry has "no reference to the holy elements, but to the *eulogia*," and also that "it would be difficult to show that common household bread was ever used for that purpose." In "Wheatley on the Common Prayer" (c. 6, sec. 30) is the following:—"And that the primitive church always used common bread, appears, in that the elements for the holy Eucharist were always taken out of the people's oblations of bread and wine, which doubtless were such as they themselves used upon other occasions. But when these oblations began to be left off (about the 11th or 12th century), the clergy were forced to provide the elements themselves; and they, under pretence of decency and respect, brought it from leavened to unleavened, and from a loaf of common bread, that might be broken, to a nice wafer, formed in the figure of a *denuetus*, or penny, to represent, as some

imagine, the thirty pence for which our Saviour was sold. And then also the people, instead of offering a loaf, as formerly, were ordered to offer a penny." And in par. 7 of same section it is said—"It was the custom for every house in the parish to provide in their turns the *holy loaf* (under which name, I suppose, were comprehended both the elements of bread and wine), and the good man and good woman that provided were particularly remembered in the prayers of the church. But by the first book of King Edward the care of providing was thrown upon the pastors and curates, who were obliged continually to find, at their costs and charges, in their cures, sufficient bread and wine for the holy Communion, as oft as their parishioners should be disposed for their spiritual comfort to receive the same," &c. By the injunctions of Queen Elizabeth, wafer-bread was ordered to supersede "the sacramental bread of common fine bread."

Worcester, Dec. 6. J. NOAKE.

THE CHAPEL OF MARY MAGDALEN AND ST. ARMILL AT TOTHILL.

MR. URBAN,—In that portion of Stowe's Survey which contains a description of Westminster, occurs the following passage.

"From the entry into Totthill field the street is called Petty France, in which, and upon *St. Hermil's Hill*, on the south side thereof, Cornelius Van Dun (a Brabander born, yeoman of the guard to King Henry VIII., King Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth) built twenty houses for poor women to dwell rent-free: and near hereunto was a chapel of *Mary Magdal'en*, now wholly ruined."

So little has been known of this chapel, that even the intelligence Stowe obtained could not be handed down to the present age without some defect or traditional misrepresentation. There was no *St. Hermil*; and the locality of the hill Stowe describes seems to have been identical with

the site of the chapel of *Mary Magdal'en*. From the following short record we learn that nigh Totthill (*prope Totthill*) there was a free chapel belonging to the Abbey of Westminster, dedicated to the Blessed *Mary Magdal'en* and *Saint Armill*, the *St. Hermil* of Stowe. It is not improbable that this free chapel may have had its origin (as I have frequently noticed in other instances) in hermitage founded in ancient times, and hence the *St. Hermil*; but what is certain, appears from the record itself, Pat. 24 Hen. VIII. p. 2.

"The King, to all to whom, &c. Greeting; Know ye that we of our special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, to our beloved subject, John Hulston, of the town of Westminster, in our county of Middle-

sex, gentleman, the free chapel of the Blessed Mary Magdalen and Saint Armill, nigh Totehill, in the said county of Middlesex, with its appurtenances, and with the livery of bread and ale, and commodities from old time used, in so ample manner and form, and as one Philip Tymmys deceased had and enjoyed the same, without our Monastery of Westminster, in the said county, now in our gift and disposal, by reason of the vacancy of our monastery aforesaid, and of the temporalities of the same in our hands being, to have and to hold the said free chapel and other the premisses to the aforesigned John Hulston, during his life, with all its rights

and appurtenances. In witness whereof &c. T. R. at Westminster, the eleventh day of October. By the king himself and of the date aforesaid, by authority," &c. (*Translation.*)

I have pursued the inquiry as to the origin and existence of this free chapel, but have not been able to glean any other information than what is to be collected from this grant. Mr. Walcott, in his recently-published *Memorials of Westminster** and the locality of Tothill, has not even alluded to this free chapel, although he has done much to illustrate this ancient locality.

Yours, &c. T. E. T.

THE EMPERORS AND KINGS OF THE EAST.

MR. URBAN,—In a MS. in the College of Arms (marked Vincent 170, at f. 161), I was amused to find the following catalogues of Eastern potentates, following a list of the Nine Worthies. It might be difficult to assign the geographical localities of every principality whose name is mentioned: but the most remarkable point about the whole is the humble position in which “The kynge of Russya” appears. That mighty serpent, who has since de-

voured so many others of his species, was then regarded,—how truly may perhaps be questioned, as among the tributaries “under the great Turke;” the latter being a potentate who made the nations tremble, being then in the vigour of his strength, and not the “sickly man” that more recent politicians have esteemed him. These catalogues were probably made from 250 to 300 years ago. Yours, &c.

J. G. N.

The names of the Emperours and Kings under the great Turke.

The emperour of Constantinopole	}
The emperour of Trepesant	
The emperour of Caffa	
The kynge of Armura	
The kynge of Novra	
The kynge of Lussey	
The king of Flamary	
The kyng of Blakea	
The kynge of Albanya	
The kynge of Russya	
The kynge of Negropont	
The lord of Mataelyn	
The lord of Maemayen	
The kynge of Turche	

xiiij.

The names of the Emperours and Kings that be under the Solden.

The emperour of Babylonye	}
The emperoure of Antioche	
The kyng of Jerico	
The kyng of Egypte	
The kyng of Allexander	
The kyng of Arabye	
The kyng of Farrawe	
The kyng of Mecha	
The kyng of Galilie	
The kyng of Damach	
The kyng of the red sea	
The kyng of Sypres	
The kyng of Sarasyns	

xij.

* Westminster; *Memorials of the City, &c.* By the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, M.A. 8vo. Lond. 1849.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Anniversary of the Royal Society—Divisions in the British Archaeological Association—Proposed alterations at Haileybury College—Site of the Wellington College—Owens College at Manchester—Sir F. G. Ouseley's Oratorio of St. Polycarp—Loss of Dr. Barth and Mr. Henry Warrington—Mr. Hugo Miller—Testimony to Dr. Diamond—Works of Napoleon III. and of Lady Morgan, and Southey's Correspondence—Sales of the Libraries of Mr. J. C. King and Lord Cockburn—Mr. Pickering's Collection of Manuscripts—Status of Wordsworth—Sale of Baron de Mecklenbourg's Pictures—Destruction of Mr. Naylor's Pictures—Illustrations of the War—Medal of St. George's Hall, Liverpool—M. Mariette's Discoveries at Memphis—Temple of Juno near Argos—Tomb of Pope Alexander I.—Scientific and Archaeological Congresses in France.

The Royal Society held its anniversary meeting on the 30th Nov. when the Earl of Rosse, President, delivered his annual address. The Royal and Copley Medals were presented as stated in our last number, and the Rumford Medal to Dr. Arnott, for the successful construction of the "Smokeless Fire-Grate," and other valuable improvements in the application of heat to the warming and ventilation of apartments. The election of officers and Council was as follows:—*President*, the Lord Wrottesley; *Treasurer*, Col. Edward Sabine, R.A.; *Secretaries*, W. Sharpey, M.D., G. G. Stokes; *Foreign Secretary*, Rear-Admiral W. H. Smyth; *Other Members of the Council*,—Neil Arnott, M.D., Rear-Adm. F. W. Beechey, T. Bell, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., Charles Darwin, Warren De la Rue, the Earl of Harrowby, A. W. Hofmann, Ph. D., T. H. Huxley, J. Miers, J. Paget, Rev. Baden Powell, the Earl of Rosse, R. Stephenson, W. Tite, C. Wheatstone. (The new councillors are in Italic.)—Lord Wrottesley has appointed as his Vice-Presidents, —the Earl of Rosse, Colonel Sabine, Sir Benj. Brodie, Mr. Bell, Mr. Darwin, and Mr. Wheatstone.

We regret to learn that a fresh schism has divided the council of the *British Archaeological Association*. There have latterly been three Secretaries,—Charles Baily, esq. architect; the Rev. Thomas Hugo, a clergyman of the city of London, and James Robinson Planche, esq. Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms: but the business of the society has been transacted principally, as heretofore, by the Treasurer, J. T. Pettigrew, esq. at whose house in Savile Row the council has held its meetings. It appears that after the congress of last autumn at Chepstow, Mr. Pettigrew had retired for recreation to the house of his friend Dr. Lee at Hartwell near Aylesbury, when Mr. Hugo, impatient of inaction, was anxious to have a council meeting in London. At the beginning of September, therefore, he addressed the Treasurer for that object, stating his views that it was desirable to communicate with the friends they had recently visited, and also to fix a place for the meeting of next year.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XLIII.

To this proposal Mr. Pettigrew demurred; and, after the lapse of a fortnight, Mr. Hugo, on a requisition from certain members of the council, summoned a council to be held on Wednesday the 20th Sept. at the house of Mr. Whichcord in Poets' Corner. Mr. Pettigrew at the same time summoned a council to be held in Savile Row. Both these meetings were held, and a subsequent Special Meeting did not lead to a reconciliation. A full statement of the particulars, signed by Messrs. Baily and Hugo, by Messrs. Duesbury, Ellis, Lott and Whichcord, Members of the Council, and Mr. Alfred White, Registrar, Curator, and Librarian, will be found in the Literary Gazette of the 9th December. A Special general meeting of the Association was held on the evening of the 6th, in Sackville-street, Piccadilly; which resulted in the removal of Mr. Hugo from his office by a majority of 35 to 22, and in the passing of a vote of thanks to Mr. Pettigrew for his "zealous and most efficient services as Treasurer and Senior Vice President;" accompanied by a request that he would accept the office of President of the Association, now vacant by the death of Mr. Bernal. Mr. Pettigrew, in returning thanks for this appreciation of his services, professed his willingness to continue to aid the society in his present capacity, but respectfully declined the office of President. We are not yet informed of any ulterior steps having been taken by the opposition, except the publication of an exculpatory letter from the Rev. Mr. Hugo, which has appeared in the Literary Gazette of the 16th Dec.

A report on the studies of *Haileybury College* has been presented to Sir Charles Wood, signed by Mr. Macaulay, Lord Ashburton, Messrs. Melvill and Jowett, and the Speaker of the House of Commons. By extending the age eligible for admission from seventeen to twenty-three, and that for appointments to the Indian service from twenty-three to twenty-five, — by making one year at the college sufficient in the case of remarkable application and talent, and by requiring in the candidates for Haileybury nothing more than a high

degree of attainment in the usual studies of a scholar and a gentleman, and some partial knowledge of Arabic and Sanscrit—it proposes to open admission to the college, and its consequent prizes of writer-ships and fortune, to the whole educated youth of the country. The Boden Professorship and Scholarships at Oxford have formed the wedge which has led to this great opening; and Oxford may possibly become the head-quarters of Oriental learning; but the advantage gained for itself the University will have to share with humbler institutions.

A site near Wokingham has been selected for the *Wellington College*. Mr. Gibson has given twelve acres, and has sold one hundred more, at a low price, to the Governors. The site adjoins the Reigate and Reading branch of the South Eastern Railway, and is about two miles from Sandhurst. It is nine miles from Windsor, and within sight of Strathfield-saye.

The *Owens College, Manchester*, has received an accession of funds which has enabled the trustees to found two new professorships. The building occupied by the College has hitherto been rented from Mr. George Faulkner, one of the trustees, who had purchased it for 500*l.*, and charged a rent of 4*l.* per cent. upon the outlay. Mr. Faulkner has given the building to the institution, and out of the rent-fund, thus set at liberty, the trustees have established a professorship of Political Economy and Commercial Science, and a professorship of Jurisprudence. These chairs have been given to Prof. Christie, who already held the chair of History in the Owens College.

On the 9th Dec. the exercise of the Rev. Sir Fred. Gore Ouseley for the degree of Doctor of Music was performed in the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford with unprecedented completeness and effect. His composition was an oratorio, and its subject the Martyrdom of Saint Polycarp. The characters are, the Saint, basso, which was undertaken by Mr. Weiss; an angel sent to comfort and support him, performed by Miss Dolby; the proconsul before whom Polycarp is taken, tenor, Mr. Cumming; three angels, trebles, sung by boys from the Chapel Royal, St. James's; a chorus of Pagans and Christians. The orchestra consisted of forty instrumentalists; a numerous chorus was led by Mr. Blagrove, and the whole was conducted by Dr. Corfe. The theatre was crowded with auditors, and the performance was pronounced perfectly successful.

Despatches have been received at the Foreign Office, announcing, with scarcely any reserve, the death of the enterprising

traveller, Dr. Barth, and also that of Mr. Henry Warrington. Of Mr. Warrington's death we fear there is no doubt. They have probably both fallen victims to the pestilential climate of Africa.

The degree of LL.D. has been conferred on Mr. Hugh Miller, editor of the Edinburgh Witness, author of "Foot-prints of the Creator," &c., at the late commencement in Brown University, Rhode Island.

A committee of photographers and antiquaries has been named to promote a testimonial to Dr. Diamond, the Honorary Photographer of the Society of Antiquaries, as some acknowledgment for the eminent services rendered by him to an interesting art, and, through that art, to archaeology and history. With a liberality which does him great honour, Dr. Diamond has freely given his discoveries to the world, although the result of numerous and costly experiments; and his disciples and friends consider that some testimony of their gratitudo is due to his generosity.

Among other distinctions to which the Emperor of the French aspires is that of authorship. His name must be recorded in the annals of literature. *The Works of Napoleon III.* are now in course of publication by an eminent Parisian bibliopole, under his Majesty's immediate supervision. When collected, they will form four hand-some octavo volumes, and consist chiefly of essays and disquisitions on political, social, and military topics, with state papers and documents connected with the Emperor's history.

Mr. Bryce, of Paternoster-row, has purchased the copyright of *Lady Morgan's Works*, and is about to re-issue them in a cheap popular form. The first volume will contain The Life and Times of Salvator Rosa.

The Rev. J. W. Warter, son-in-law of *Southey*, is preparing for the press a collection of the poet's Correspondence. Persons having letters of interest are requested to allow them to be used for the proposed work.

The library of the late Mr. J. C. King, which consisted of many of the best editions of the Greek and Latin classics, first editions of the works of early English poets, illustrations of the drama, voyages and travels, and capital books in the general branches of literature, has been sold in London, and for the most part fetched a high price.

The sale of the interesting and peculiar collection of books which belonged to the late Lord Cockburn has attracted much attention at Edinburgh. A complete set of the Bannatyne Club books was bought by Lord Panmure for 147*l.* A collection

of the original editions of the works of Defoe brought 40*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* A series of tracts on the Burke and Hare murders produced 9*l.* Eight volumes of original editions of Fuller's works were knocked down for 45*l.* 12*s.* A set of the works of the late T. F. Dibdin, 28*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* The collection of tracts fulminated against the Edinburgh Review were secured for the British Museum. They were knocked down for 85*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* The curious carvings in oak, of the fifteenth century, known as the Stirling Heads, which formerly ornamented the Scottish monarch's presence chamber at Stirling, were bought, it is understood by the magistrates of that town, for 210*l.*

The collection of *Manuscripts and Autograph Letters* formed by the late Mr. William Pickering has been dispersed by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson; consisting of several valuable heraldic and historical manuscripts, illuminated missals, breviaries, horæ, theological and controversial manuscripts, and several relating to typography and bibliography; and miscellaneous autograph letters and manuscripts. The Privy Purse Expenses of Henry the Eighth, from Nov. 1529 to Dec. 1532, signed by the king, on forty relating to the Embassy at Venice, 2*l.* 14*s.* pages, sold for 12*l.* Killebrew Papers, Plinii Epistole, 3*l.* bought by Mr. Boone, presumably for the British Museum. Admiralty Papers, including Letters of Blake and Monk, 2*l.* 5*s.*, fell into the hands of Mr. Chaffers. Mr. Bohn secured Lady Warwick's Diary, the whole of which, we think, has been published, 5*l.* 15*s.*; and Thomson's unpublished Juvenile Poems, 13*l.* Mr. Tite bought the Ligonier Letters, 17*l.* Mr. Cunningham secured Killebrew Papers, relating to Drury Lane, 4*l.* 18*s.*; and Mr. Holloway Ritson's *Bibliographica Scotica*, 10*l.* 10*s.* Among the letters were thirty-six of the poet Burns, which brought high prices. The lowest sold for 14*s.*; and the MS. of "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled" brought 30*l.* The last was bought by Mr. Stevens—of course for America. The original document, signed and sealed, appointing the poet an excise-man, produced 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

A pleasing statue of *Wordsworth*, by Thrupp, has been erected in the Baptistry of Westminster Abbey. The poet is represented in a loose classical robe, sitting on a mossy bank, and has a very characteristic aspect. The monument is next to that of Secretary Cragg, the friend of Pope and of Addison.

The sale of the picture-gallery of the Baron de Mecklenbourg, one of the most famous in Paris, has taken place by auction in that city. The Marquess of Hertford

bought a Horse-market, by Wouvermans, for 3,200*l.*; and the Museum of the Louvre a landscape by Hobbema, for 2,880*l.* Rembrandt's portrait of Burgo-master Six was knocked down for 1,120*l.*; a landscape, by Ruisdael, for 560*l.*; a landscape, by Both, for 1,128*l.*; a Dutch canal, by Berghem, for 760*l.*; a Christ, by Rembrandt, for 520*l.*; a portrait of Philip Rubens, by Rubens, for 128*l.*; and a Watering-place for Horses, by Paul Potter, 258*l.* The total number of pictures sold was thirty, and the amount obtained was 14,240*l.*—a large sum in these times.

An extraordinary accident has destroyed several valuable paintings, by some of the most celebrated masters, the property of John Naylor, esq. of Leighton Hall, Montgomeryshire. In order to enhance the interest attaching to the opening of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, Mr. Naylor kindly lent several paintings, valued at nearly 20,000*l.* for exhibition in that building. To prevent the possibility of an accident by railway, it was determined to return the paintings by a road-van, and on the 24th Nov. they arrived at the level crossing at Gobowen (Oswestry) station, on the Shrewsbury and Cheshire railway. The gates having been opened about the time the three o'clock train from Chester was due, the van attempted to cross, when by some means or other the wheels became entangled in the gate, which caused delay, and, while they were endeavouring to get the vehicle off the line, the train came up and dashed into it, completely smashing the van, and tearing the paintings, or, at least, the greater portion of them. The loss to Mr. Naylor by this unfortunate accident is estimated at from 12,000*l.* to 14,000*l.*

Messrs. Colnaghi, of Pall Mall, are publishing a variety of illustrations of the war, some of which are of historical value, being from sketches on the spot, and all of them interesting as works of art. Among those last produced the most striking is a view of the gallant but disastrous charge of the Light Cavalry at Balaklava, on the 25th October. One picture of Sebastopol is from a sketch by Lieutenant Thorold, of the 33rd Regiment, who fell on the 5th at the battle of Inkermann, while gallantly doing his duty as an outlying picket. There are portraits also of Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons and of Miss Nightingale. As specimens of lithography most of these illustrations of the war are very superior.

The Medal issued by Mr. Mayer in commemoration of the opening of *St. George's Hall at Liverpool* is superior, both in design and execution, to the majority of

works of its kind. We say this at least of one side; which presents a gracefully disposed group of five female figures. In the centre, raised upon several steps, is a seated personation of Liverpool; and she is crowning a bust of the architect, Elmes. In the foreground stands Architecture, who is showing the plan of the edifice to History, who is seated opposite to her: and behind the latter stand Justice and Music, for whose use the structure is raised. In the background the magnificent edifice is seen. The reverse of the medal presents this legend, within a wreath of laurel: "ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL. H. Lonsdale Elmes, Architect. The Foundation Stone laid June 28th, 1838, by William Rathbone, Mayor. Opened for public use September 18th, 1854, John Buck Lloyd, Mayor."

M. Mariette has returned to Paris after having completed his explorations of the *ruins of Memphis*. The most important result is the discovery of the famous Serapeum, or temple of Serapis, which was supposed to have been entirely destroyed. The sand and rubbish have been completely cleared away from the remains of this great and most ancient monument. It contains numerous representations of Apis, and statues of Pindar, Homer, Lycurgus, Pythagoras, Plato, and Euripides; and it is preceded by a sort of alley or passage, on each side of which are Egyptian sphinxes, about 600 in number, and which is terminated by a number of figures, representing in a strange way the Grecian gods united with symbolical animals. Thus a striking proof of the junction of Egyptian and Grecian art has been obtained. M. Mariette has also discovered the tomb of Apis. It is cut out of the solid rock, and consists of a vast number of chambers and galleries. In fact, it may be compared to a subterranean town. In these rooms and galleries were found a great number of monoliths, containing dates which will be of much chronological utility, and others bearing epitaphs on, or, if we may use the expression, biographical notices of, certain

of the oxen which were severally worshipped as Apis. There have also been found statues as old as the pyramids, and in an astonishing state of preservation; they are executed with great artistic skill, and are totally free from that inelegant stiffness of form which characterises early Egyptian sculpture. Some of these statues are in granite and are coloured, and the colours are quite fresh. A number of statues of animals, but not so well executed, (one of these representing Apis, almost as large as life, and coloured,) have likewise been discovered; with numerous bronzes, jewels, vases, and little images. All the statues and other movables have been conveyed to Paris, and are to be added to the Museum of the Louvre. The greatest credit is due to M. Mariette for his skill and industry in making his discoveries; they are only inferior in historical and archaeological importance to those of Mr. Layard at Nineveh. The precise site of Memphis was until quite recently a matter of great doubt, and when that was discovered it was not thought at all likely that any remains of the temple of Serapis could be brought to light.

Some German gentlemen have succeeded in discovering the *Temple of Juno, near Argos*, which was buried in the earth. They have ascertained its length, width, and height, and have found in it remains of great number of marble statues.

Excavations made in lands belonging to the Propaganda at Rome have led to the discovery of a chapel near the Via Mammata, containing the *Tomb of Pope Alexander I.*, who suffered martyrdom in 116. The tomb forms an altar, and bears an inscription indicating that it was erected by a prelate in the fourth century. The chapel is in a better state of preservation than might have been expected from its antiquity, and it contains remains of beautiful decorations.

The Scientific Congress of France of next year is to be held in the town of Puy en Velay, and the Archaeological one at Chalons sur Marne.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

The Official Handbook of Church and State. 12mo.—We are glad to see a second and much improved edition of this useful manual; which goes by the name of its publisher Mr. Murray, but the compilation of which is due to the intelligence and assiduity of Mr. Samuel Redgrave, secretary to Lord John Russell. It is now almost entirely relieved from that ephemeral character which is imparted by lists of

personal names, and therefore assumes an appearance of more permanent value. At the same time, as there is much that is continually changing in all human institutions, an Editor of the Official Handbook will probably find enough to do at least once in every three years. In the present instance we have an entirely new governmental department, in the office of a Secretary of State for War; and it is still too soon, it

appears, to give an account of its perfect organization. The history of the Metropolitan Sewers is also, unfortunately, still imperfect. It contains many very ugly words, such as impracticable, conflicting, disorganized, and irresponsible ; ending in the unsatisfactory conclusion that the commissioners, unsupported by government, tendered the resignation of their offices in March 1854. It is to be hoped that Mr. Redgrave, in his next edition, may be enabled to give a very different report. There is still room for some other improvements. A description is given of Exchequer bills ; without any allusion to the new Exchequer bonds. The account of the "trial of the pyx," as it is called, is not so clear as it should be. We know no foundation for the assertion in p. 24 that the proctors of Doctors' Commons practise in the College of Arms : and it is not consistent that an account should be given of the office of the Lord Lyon in Scotland, and not of that of Ulster King of Arms in Ireland. Indeed the account of the government of Ireland is altogether less full than it should be. It is not quite correct to state that the rank of Duke was dormant in England from 1572 until the creation of the Duke of Buckingham by James I. in 1623, inasmuch as Prince Charles was created Duke of York in 1604, and the Duke of Richmond had been residing in this country from the accession of James under his Scottish title of Duke of Lennox, and moreover, when he was made an English Duke with Buckingham, he had one day's precedence given him before the latter.

The Parliamentary Companion for 1855.
By Charles Dod.—The Editor of this very useful work has not found his old enemy Father Time less active in working changes during the year 1854 than in previous seasons. No fewer than thirty-five new members have entered the House of Commons. Various changes have taken place in the ministry, and an unusual number of promotions, particularly in naval and military appointments, in consequence of the war,—all of which with much other new information combine to render this edition very desirable even to those who are possessed of the last.

CHRISTMAS TALES.—1. *The Rose and Ring.* By Michael Angelo Titmarsh.—2. *The Discontented Children.* By Mary and Elizabeth Kirby.—3. *The Blue Ribbons.* By A. M. Drury.—4. *The Seven Poor Travellers.* Household Words.—5. *Playing at Settlers.* By Mrs. R. Lee.

From a pile of Christmas books we select the few we have had time to read.

No. 1, by Mr. Thackeray, abounds in characteristic cleverness and dry humour. It is somewhat too elaborate as a piece of sport for children, and requires some special aptitude or information to be relished by any under 12 or 14, except for the sake of the capital illustrations.

No. 2 is a strange tale, burthened with objections which every child will feel and suggest. Beginning in a prosy, country-gentleman's-house style, it suddenly entertains the pretension of bringing a fairy in, where never fairy, we will venture to say, had been permitted before. Then marvels enough, in all conscience, are put forward.

Two children, desiring to exchange the tiresome life and lessons of their home for what they deem the luxury of the woodman's cot, the liberty of cowslip gathering, and of learning lessons "only on Sundays," are, in correction of their wicked wish, transformed by a fairy according to their desire. They awake in the cottage, while the cottager's children, who had partaken of a like desire for change, find themselves installed in the luxurious rooms of the squire's dwelling. The first incident or two is given in a spirited manner ; the absurdity begins below stairs, and nothing can be worse managed than the encumbering difficulties with the parents. The vulgarity and entire ignorance of the children do indeed excite surprise and anger on the part of the rich mamma, but the absolute impossibility of such a mental transformation is so glaringly apparent, that the author gets deeper in the mire at every moment. In like manner, the sudden cessation of power to perform the common occupations of cottage life excites indignation only on the part of the woodman against his children. He attributes it of course to ill-will. Hence the trial is not real. The relative positions are not those commonly sustained by either party, and the fairy agency is thoroughly clumsy and inefficient. There is cleverness enough to vex the reader at the spectacle of its misapplication.

No. 3. Far different is Miss Drury. Here, indeed, is the genius of fairy life. even though the true fairy be not there. Nothing can be prettier, simpler, nor to our minds more natural than the little imaginative boy's belief in his good fairy—nothing more touching than the mixed spirit of Christian martyrdom with that fanciful belief, which leads to such heroic fidelity to his promise. "The Blue Ribbons" has given one more beautiful association with the name of Marie Antoinette, and it is altogether as graceful a story as we have read for many a day.

No. 4. Mr. Dickens and his coadjutors tell their Christmas tales with quite as much spirit as time and space permit.

And lastly, No. 5, "Playing at Settlers," is a pretty and pleasing sketch.

The Old Chelsea Bun House. By the Author of Mary Powell. Square 8vo.—Since the days of Daniel Defoe, that master of the art of telling an assumed autobiographical narrative with a winning simplicity and a most engaging veri-similitude, few writers have been more successful than the Author of Mary Powell: and she has combined with that skilfulness an attention not merely to historical costume and incident, but to the expressions of contemporary style and thought, in which she has scarcely had any predecessor that would endure to the same extent the scrutiny of an experienced critic. In her present composition the humours and follies of the last century are exposed with the same quiet satire, and contrasted with the like effective pathos, which have distinguished her former productions. The epoch of the story is that of the Earthquake panic, which frightened the metropolis from its propriety in the year 1750.

An edition of Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield* (published by Grant and Griffith) deserves particular commendation for the excellence of its illustrations, which are designed by Absolon. This tale has been long a favourite subject-book with our artists: but we have never seen any designs more pleasing or more truthful than these.

The Christian Annotator; or, Notes and Queries on Scriptural Subjects. Vol. I.—We have looked over the numbers of the first volume of this unique publication with considerable interest. Indeed we may say that its pages convey both amusement and instruction. It is conducted in a very good spirit; and, though the Editor by no means conceals his own views upon various points of doctrine, philology, and history, he allows his correspondents full liberty to state their opinions and advance their arguments.

The plan of the work is the same as that of the well-known "Notes and Queries," with this difference—that its questions and answers are strictly confined, as the title indicates, to biblical subjects. The variety, however, which this limitation allows, is such as to render it very agreeable miscellany. In addition to matter strictly religious and doctrinal, there is much that will prove attractive to the classical scholar, the historian, the naturalist, the mathematician, and the general reader. Among

the names of the contributors are some which deservedly rank high in the religious, learned, and literary worlds; and among those who content themselves with initials are evidently some of no ordinary stamp.

To clergymen, especially, we would recommend it, as being not only a pleasant medium of passing away some of the hours devoted to private reading, but as containing information and hints not readily or easily to be found elsewhere. It is also a convenient channel of making an inquiry or suggesting a thought which might not so properly find place in another periodical.

We think the issue is wisely confined to twice a month: a weekly number of the present size would demand more time for its perusal than many of its readers could probably spare; for, though the articles are generally short, they for the most part involve much matter for thought and reference.

We cannot conclude without congratulating both the Editor and his Correspondents upon the courteous and, we may say, Christian tone in which their controversies are carried on. It is not always that candour and calmness mark the pages of differing theologians.

We doubt not that the volumes of this work will ultimately and permanently be reckoned among the useful helps of the Biblical student.

Odessa and its Inhabitants. By an English Prisoner in Russia. 12mo.—This is an amusing little volume, intended apparently as a companion to the Narrative of Lieutenant Royer, noticed in our last number, and professing to be written by one of his fellow-prisoners of the Tiger, though the author has concealed his name. He tells us, however, that he was "born of German parents, naturalized British subjects, who resided at Taganrock," and informs us that in his childhood the Russian language became to him as familiar as a mother-tongue. He says he entered the English navy in 1847, as a midshipman, and that he was one of the officers of the Tiger when she was captured, but he remained a prisoner at Odessa, instead of sharing the fortunes of Lieutenant Royer. Our officer appears to have been left very much at his liberty in Odessa, and to have spent his nights in going to gay parties and flirting with Russian belles, and he gives us many anecdotes of the domestic manners of the people among whom he was residing in this agreeable manner. The most interesting part of the book is, we think, the narrative of the author's visit to the country seat of Count Potocki, and of his hunting adventures with the Tartar Khan, who was remark-

able for his skill in hawking, a sport which seems to be very popular in the Crimea. After a detention of about three weeks, our officer was liberated in an exchange for Russian prisoners, and returned to become again a midshipman, on board the *Victory*.

Our space will not allow of our entering more into the subjects treated in this little book, which we have no doubt will find many readers. It is written, indeed, in a very pleasing style, which draws us on through chapter after chapter, by the simplicity and air of truthfulness which pervades its narrative. Nevertheless, there are sentiments in it connected with the present position of this country towards Turkey and Russia with which we confess we do not entirely agree. We cannot feel that the fact of Turkish children spitting upon Christians, insisted upon by Lieut. Royer and by his brother officer, or that of the alleged hospitality and kindness shown by the Russian population to the prisoners, have any thing whatever to do with the question of the present war. The former is a natural prejudice which would exist under similar circumstances with any people, until they be taught better. How many little villages are there still in remote parts of civilised and enlightened England in which a Turk, if he presented himself suddenly there, would be mobbed and hooted by the children; yet surely this would not be considered as a circumstance to influence the political relations of the two countries. We have to deal with governments and not with peoples, who, unfortunately in the case of Russia, are but the tools and victims of their rulers; according to the old proverb, *Quid quid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi.* The intimation at the close of the volume, which we must state is placed in the mouth of a Russian officer—that the war might have been avoided if England and France would have joined with Russia in the partition of Turkey, will we are sure find an echo in no English breast, either on the ground of honesty or on that of policy. Setting aside a few objections of this kind which might be made to the book, we can only speak of it as agreeably written and interesting, and calculated to spread a better knowledge than Englishmen in general possess of the character of Russian society in the higher classes, and especially in fashionable towns like Odessa.

The Geography of Strabo. Translated with Notes. Vol. I. Post 8vo. Bohn's Classical Library.—We are glad to see this translation undertaken, as it is the first in English, a deficiency which must be attributed to the imperfect state of the

text, and the difficulty of geographical identification. The six first books are translated by Mr. Hamilton, whose knowledge of the subject fully qualifies him for the task; and the remainder by Mr. Falconer, son of the Oxford editor of the Greek original. The text of Kramer has been followed. The work will be comprised in three volumes, the last of which will contain an index of places, with modern names, and an account of manuscripts and the principal editions. In the mean time the reader must consult the pages of Dibdin, Harles, and Moss, for the bibliography of the subject, though indeed they do not bring it quite down to the present time, and the want of a continuation begins to be felt.

Niebuhr has given an appropriate character of Strabo in his *Lectures on Ancient Geography*, part of which we transcribe, as the reader may not yet be acquainted with that valuable work.* "Such was the reputation which Strabo enjoyed among the later Greeks, that he was always simply called *the geographer* (Eustathius never calls him by any other name), just as Aristotle was simply styled *the philosopher*. . . . His geography is an excellent work, and considering the loss of that of Eratosthenes, it is invaluable, for he was a man of great judgment, but unfortunately it has not come down to us quite entire." (Vol. i. p. 20.) This eulogy is extended by saying that "he had a genuine historical mind, and a true historical tact." But on the other hand Niebuhr observes, that he was unmathematical, and blames him for his ungenerous hostility toward Eratosthenes. The character given by Harles may also be quoted, as it mentions other points, and those of some importance. "In variis literarum generibus bene versatus fuit acutusque philosophus, et per magnam orbis partem suscepit itinera, et ad extrema Aethiopiam proiectus erat. Trans Alpes tamen Germaniam non adiit. Hinc . . . in descriptione Germaniae multos commisit errores, fidemque habet minorem. Neque in ceteris rebus omni caret reprehensione." (Lit. Graeca, 1812, p. 307-8.) To balance the defectiveness of his account of Germany, we would observe that Heeren esteems his description of Persia very highly, from his being born almost in the vicinity. (See his "Asiatic Nations," i. 208.)

Separate portions of the geography have been edited, in comparison with the statements of other writers, viz. Persia, by John Szabó, a Hungarian, Heidelberg, 1810; Spain, by Bethe, Gottingen, 1809;

* See the Review of it in *Gent. Mag.* August, 1854, p. 163.

the Caucasus, by Lünenmann, Gottingen, 1803, and by Rommel, Leipzig, 1804. These examples might be advantageously followed, as few editors are equal to the entire task on such scale. A Dissertation "De Strabonis fide" was published by Heinike, Gottingen, 1792, and another "De Fontibus Strabonis," by Heeren, in 1823.

The translator's notes are not too numerous, and they are pertinent. By bringing so much illustrative and critical research within reach a great step is gained for students of ancient geography. The reader will perceive a good specimen of annotation at p. 265. The only error that we observe is typographical, viz. the name of M. Gosselin the French commentator is differently printed in that place and in the preface.

The Philosophy of the Infinite. With special reference to the theories of Sir William Hamilton and M. Cousin. By Henry Calderwood.—Mr. Calderwood publishes this work as an illustration and defence of the proposition that man has a positive conception of the Infinite; and to prove that man does possess a notion of an Infinite Being. The author then proceeds to ascertain the peculiar nature of the conception, and the relations in which it is found to arise. In treating this speculative subject, having reference to the higher metaphysics, the author is at issue with Sir William Hamilton, at whose feet he had originally sat to learn philosophy. Among other things learned from such a sage was the employment of independence of thought, an employment in which the author has fully indulged in the present work. It would occupy too much of our space to follow the author's argument, but we probably do enough by announcing the object of his work, and by adding that he is not mistaken in believing that he has made useful contribution to the philosophy of the Infinite, and started "speculations which may lead to the closer investigation of a theme so important and so grand."

The Annotated Paragraph Bible. Part IV. Royal 8vo.—This is the first portion which has come into our hands, though the fourth in the order of publication; but *ex pede Herculem* is a maxim that holds good in criticism, as well as in mensuration. This part contains the prophetical books. The text is printed, not according to verses, but sentences, by which the connection of passages is preserved, but for convenience' sake the verses are noted in the margin. The authorised version is followed. The notes are per-

tinent, and have the merit of being brief. Illustrations from recent observations and discoveries are introduced, but rash speculations appear to be avoided. It is a good specimen of compendious and legitimate annotation. The plan of a Paragraph, or rather a Sectional Bible, in English, originated, we believe, with the late John Reeves, for an account of whose elegant edition the reader may consult the pages of Mr. Horne.

Business and Pleasure, or Social Progress. 18mo. pp. 240.—This book is written with the object of reconciling those young persons to business, who fancy it "a hardship," by relating the origin and progress of some of its forms. The contents are multifarious and very interesting. If we have any criticism to offer, it is such as might expose us to the charge of fastidiousness, and therefore we waive it in favour of the general usefulness of this comprehensive volume.

Irish Stories. 12mo. pp. 214.—There is no paucity of books of this kind, but the subject is inexhaustible; and even fiction becomes so probable, from its resemblance to fact, that few will trouble themselves to ascertain the difference. We cannot analyse tales, but let the reader look at the engravings and he will feel eager to inspect the contents for himself.

Night and the Soul. A Dramatic Poem. By J. S. Bigg. 8vo. pp. 108.—This poem is rather long as a whole, and might, we think, have been broken up into shorter subjects with advantage, for the materials are valuable. The Address to "False Philosophy" at p. 97, is well imagined and expressed.

Ah why
Hast thou thus robb'd me of my early years,
Fringing the pathway of despair with flowers,
Strewing thy hollow reeds across the gulf,
Robing corruption in a cloth of gold,
And painting the pale cheeks of pain with bloom!
Though, perhaps, the omission of the last line would have strengthened the passage. At p. 160, l. 18, there is a syllable too much, and the apostrophe *What!* should have been left out. And what has a tale, belonging to the age of the Crusaders, to do with *Lothario*—a character in Rowe—a poet of the last century?

Gayest of all Lotharios. (P. 164.)
We would recommend authors to bestow a little more time on the revision of their compositions, instead of leaving the task for the reviewers to perform.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 19. The Society met for the first time this session, J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P. in the chair.

A large number of books were received as presents; and Robert Cole, esq. F.S.A. presented a proclamation of Queen Anne, ordering a public thanksgiving for the victory of Blenheim.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A. exhibited a stone celt of large size found in September last in the Thames; and J. C. Robinson, esq. F.S.A. a bronze utensil, supposed to be a Celtic or Gallo-Roman mirror, lately acquired by him in Paris.

Augustus W. Franks, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a bronze dagger-sheath recently found in the bed of the Thames. Several sheaths, Mr. Franks observed, of the same form as the specimen exhibited, have been found in this country. One of them, found in the river Isis, is preserved in the British Museum. It was discovered with the circular bronze shield in the same collection, engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii. p. 298. A portion of a similar sheath, preserved in the museum of Mr. Roach Smith, was found in the Thames. A third specimen, found in Ireland, is in the possession of Mr. Wakeman of Dublin. The present specimen is peculiarly interesting from the remains of lining of leather. There do not appear to be any remains of the blade, which may have been made of bronze or iron. Mr. Franks is disposed to ascribe these objects to the later Celtic population of these islands, as their discovery in Ireland appears to preclude all idea of a Roman origin.

Edward Foss, esq. F.S.A. then read a paper "On the Origin of the Title and Office of Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer," contained in a letter addressed to Lord Viscount Strangford, V.P. advertising to his lordship's descent from a chief justice in the reign of Henry VII. (Sir John Fineux), and to his possession of that judge's serjeant's ring, with the first known instance of a posy inscribed on it.

Mr. Foss commenced by remarking that, though the history of most of our ancient titles and offices could be traced with tolerable certainty, there were some with no known account of their origin, the holders of which pleaded their extreme antiquity as an excuse for neglecting the investigation. The office of Cursitor Baron, for instance, is generally reputed to be as old as the Exchequer itself, and with some semblance of probability; because, as the

duties now entrusted to him were certainly performed by some officer from the most distant period, it is not unnaturally presumed that such officer bore the same title. But if this were so, Mr. Foss asks, how is it that the name of Cursitor Baron is never mentioned for more than five centuries after the institution of the Exchequer; that it never occurs in any ancient record; that it is not alluded to by Madox in his elaborate History of the Court; and that no subsequent publication till the reign of James I. contains any notice of the name? This universal silence, therefore, must induce an inquirer to doubt the existence of such an officer, and to endeavour to discover the period when, and the reasons for which, he was created.

Mr. Foss then states that the principal duty of the Cursitor Baron was, till a recent act of parliament, the examination of the accounts of all the sheriffs, &c. in England, and that this duty was performed till the reign of James I. by one of the regular Barons of the Exchequer. He next proceeds to give a summary of the history of the court from the reign of Henry III., showing that during that and all the subsequent reigns the Barons (except the Chief Baron, who was an educated lawyer) held an inferior rank to the judges of the two other courts; that they did not go the circuits; that the rings given them by the serjeants were of less value; that Fortescue, who wrote in the time of Henry VI., does not mention them as judges; and that in fact they were generally selected, not from lawyers, but from the minor officers of the Exchequer, for long service or their peculiar aptness in the affairs of the revenue.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, however, the business of the Exchequer had so materially increased, and so many civil causes unconnected with the revenue had been introduced into the Court by means of the writ of *Quo minus*, that it became necessary to assist the Bench with a little more legal learning; and consequently a serjeant-at-law was selected for this office, and he received a special patent for the first time giving him the same rank and dignity as the judges of the two other Benches. The future vacancies were in like manner filled up by lawyers, so that at the end of Elizabeth's reign there was only one Baron left who had been bred up in the Exchequer and was acquainted with the mode of accounting. On his retirement eighteen months afterwards, in October,

1604, his place was supplied by another lawyer—thus filling the bench with men of legal education, and altogether ignorant of the formal details of the revenue. After one attempt by the last appointed legal Baron to audit the accounts, another officer was found indispensable for the performance of these formal duties; and Nowell Sotherton was appointed a Baron in 1606, whom Mr. Foss conceives to have been the first who was called by the title of Cursitor Baron, and to have been appointed solely for that purpose.

It was not however till the nomination of his successor, Thomas Caesar, in May 1610, that the first mention is made of the title. This occurs in the Inner Temple books, where an order appears noticing Caesar's election as "Puisne Baron, or Baron Cursitor," and declaring that he is "not to be attended to Westminster by any but the officers of the Exchequer, forasmuch as none but such as are of the coif ought to be attended by the officers of the House; and yet giving him a certain precedence at the bench table. The last order is repeated in October following in regard to John Sotherton, who succeeded Caesar as Puisne Baron. Neither Nowell Sotherton, nor Thomas Caesar, nor John Sotherton, are ever mentioned as joining in the judicial business of the court; and Mr. Foss quotes several public records with their names placed in such an order of precedence as plainly shows that they held a rank considerably inferior to that of the regular Barons.

The title of Cursitor Baron was evidently adopted in imitation of the Cursitors in Chancery, who prepared the writs of course, as the Baron Cursitor was solely employed in transacting the formal business of his court.

Mr. Foss concluded by reading some entertaining extracts from a real or pretended speech by a Cursitor Baron to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, printed in 1659, the allusions in which greatly corroborated his view of the position held by this officer.

Nov. 23. Rear-Adm. W. H. Smyth, V.P.

Dr. Diamond, the Society's honorary photographer, presented twelve photographic views taken by himself in England, Scotland and Wales; including the Cromlech at Plas Newyd, Anglesea; the room in which Mary Queen of Scots was born at Linlithgow; gates and towers, with other ruins, at Winchelsea; Hever Castle in Kent, &c.

W. H. Spiller, esq. exhibited a glass cup found many years since in an Anglo-Saxon grave at Coombe, near Sandwich; and W. H. Boreham, esq. a fine example of a sword found, as it is supposed, in the

same grave, with the remains of a bronze bowl. The whole were covered with a coarse woollen cloth, portions of which are still adhering to the edge of the bowl; and fragments of a fibula set with garnet, and a few beads, were found at the same time. The sword is about three feet long, two-edged, and very heavy. The hilt closely resembles that of a sword found at Gilton, near Sandwich.

J. G. Bayfield, esq. exhibited a votive figure of Lucina in terra cotta, and a small vase of the same material, brought from Cyprus.

John Spottiswoode, esq. of Spottiswoode, exhibited a bronze sword and spearhead, found in May last, in peat moss, near Corsbie Tower, in the parish of Legerwood, co. Berwick. Both these objects are perfect. The sword had, when found, a scabbard, apparently of metal, but so much corroded as to fall in pieces on removal.

J. Wallis Pycroft, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a MS. work by Vincent Skynner, on the Court of Exchequer, originally written in 1572; and extracted a portion bearing particularly upon the Office of Cursitor Baron, in reference to Mr. Foss's paper before noticed. "The fourth Baron," remarks this writer, "is always a Cursiter of the court, and hath been chosen of some one of the clerks of both the Remembrancer's Office or of the Clarke of the Pipe's Office. He taketh the oath every Simon and Jude's day of the two attorneys the new Lord Mayor then putteth in *ad recipiend' mandat. Curiae*, and likewise of the deputie Escheator and Gauger of the late Lord Mayor, Escheator, and Gauger of London, that they shall make a true accompt of the same office, and aske noe petition or allowance but that is good and true." His duties are further specified as those of taking the oath of all High Sheriffs, their under sheriffs or attorneys, and of all Escheators; of all Collectors, Comptrollers, Surveyors, and Searchers of all the Custom Houses in England. "He taketh, before the court commonly begin to sitt, or when it bath little to doe, or my Lord Chief Baron is absent, the opposells of the Sheriffs of their summonses that come in and are sworn to accompt as before, which is nothing but opposing of every Sheriff what he will say to every Summons in his Summons that is written to him out of the Pipe; who upon the said opposells answereth to such summonses as he will pay and charge himselfe with *Tot*, as confessing soe much due or received. And to the other somes he will answer *O. nisi*, as confessing *Operatur, nisi exoneretur*. And soe the said Baron goeth on this manner of wise questioning and askeing every

Sheriff what he sayeth to every summe in this summons, until he have gone through with every one of the same.

" He informeth the Bench and the Q^{ue}. learned Councell from time to time, both in court and out of court, what the course of the Court of Exchequer is. And stayeth the residue of the Barons and the Q^{ue}. Learned Councell from ordering any thing they goe about contrary to the said course; for y^e preservation of the same, and to save the Q^{ue}. prerogative and benefit, which the course of the court mostly commonly maintaineth and respecteth." Some other minor functions of the Cursitor Baron are also described; and it further appears that at the compilation of the MS. in 1572 the office was filled by Mr. Lord, and that in 1599 his successor was Mr. Sotherton.

Jabez Allies, esq. F.S.A. communicated an account of a discovery of pennies of Henry II. of England, with some silver rings, in digging a drain near Worcester, in June last. Some of the pennies were cut into halves and quarters, to represent half-pence and farthings, a necessity often complained of in those days; of the silver rings, five were intended for the finger, others of the form called "torc-rings." This hoard comprised also some pieces of black money, among which are some coins of Odo Duke of Burgundy, struck at Dijon, and a few pennies of the contemporary Kings of Scotland, all tending to fix the date of the deposit.

J. Y. Akerman, esq. Secretary, read an account of his researches in Kent, Middlesex, Wilts, and Hants, during the vacation in the present year. In a barrow at Teddington, opened by the Surrey Archaeological Society, at which he assisted, were found a heap of calcined human bones and the bronze blade of a dagger, which was very clearly referable to a period long anterior to the Roman invasion. Fragments of a large rudely-formed urn were found in another part of the mound, which has been assailed on some previous occasion. In Kent, Mr. Akerman obtained from an Anglo-Saxon burial-ground near Wingham several objects of interest; and at Stodmarsh, overlooking the valley of the Stour, a few miles east from Canterbury, some curious relics of the Anglo-Saxon period, among which is a spoon, the bowl perforated and the handle ornamented with a garnet. But one other specimen is known, which is engraved in the "Nenia Britannica" of Douglas. In Wiltshire he opened a large tumulus called "Rowbarrow," about half a mile south of Harnham; but this had evidently been disturbed and plundered by some of the treasure-seekers of the middle ages. At Old Sarum some excavations without the Rings brought to

light a paten and chalice similar to those found in the tombs of ecclesiastics. At Wallop in Hampshire, he explored the tumulus known as "Kent's" or "Canute's Barrow," in the interior of which was found a cube yard of rude masonry, the flints of which it was composed being held together by mould, and so firmly set that it required some force to separate them. Nothing of a similar description has hitherto been observed in England, and it remains a question whether this mass was formed for an altar or a cenotaph.

Nov. 30. Frederic Ouvry, esq. Treasurer, in the chair.

W. M. Wylie, esq. F.S.A. exhibited the iron heads of two weapons such as are common in the various collections along the Rhine and Moselle, where they are generally regarded as the bolts of medieval cross-bows. Mr. Wylie considers they are too weighty for that purpose, and that they were more probably the heads of *spicula* of the last Roman and the Frankish periods.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A. exhibited a latten crucifix of the 14th century found in June last in the churchyard of Walton le Dale, Lancashire. Thomas J. Sells, esq. exhibited an idol in jade, from Jamaica; and Lewis Loyd, esq. a quantity of fragments of bronze weapons and implements lately found at Shirley near Croydon.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Troyon of Belle Air, in reference to the hill of Sacrifice at Chavannes described by him in the last volume of *Archæologia*. He suggested its possible connection with a predatory tribe from Poland, which, according to tradition, sojourned for some time at the foot of the Jura.

George R. Corner, esq. F.S.A. communicated an account of excavations on the site of a Roman villa at Keston near Bromley, Kent, with remarks on the land limits appended to a charter of Athelberht king of Wessex, anno 862, giving lands in that district to Brightwald his minister. This communication was illustrated by several engravings made by Mr. Fairholt.

Dec. 7. Rear-Adm. W. H. Smyth, V.P. Mons. Frederic Troyon of Belle Air was elected an Honorary Member; and the following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society: the Rev. Arnold Jones, of Spore near Swaffham; Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. M.P. of Normanton Park, Rutlandshire; the Ven. Benjamin Harrison, M.A. Archdeacon of Maidstone; the Rev. Hugh Jones, D.D. Rector of Llandegyan, Beaumaris; Richard Huffam, esq. Secretary of the Dock Company at Kingston-upon-Hull; John Harland, esq. of Manchester; and Charles Bosworth Thurston,

esq. B.A. of Southampton Street, Bloomsbury Square.

J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P. read some remarks on a book of accounts of the Treasurer of the Chamber of Henry VIII. in the years 1529 and 1530, being the period of the divorce of Queen Katharine and the fall of Cardinal Wolsey. The earlier entries are all sanctioned by Wolsey's authority, but in the midst of the progress of the divorce his name is entirely dropped. Among other remarkable facts elicited was this, that Wolsey's plate occupied three men for three days to weigh at the Tower of London, although it has been stated that when he took his journey to Cawood he was helped with 1,000 marks from the king in order to take the journey. This book has been preserved among the archives of the Trevelyan family.

Dec. 14. Rear-Adm. W H. Smyth, V.P. in the chair.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A. exhibited a flint celt six inches in length, found in July last in the Thames opposite Hampton Court Palace.

J. H. Parker, esq. F.S.A. read further observations on the churches of France, particularly those of Toulouse.

Sir Henry Ellis communicated an account of the convent of English nuns formerly settled at Louvaine.

Dec. 21. J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P.

Thomas Edward Twisden, esq. of Russell square, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo exhibited plaster casts from some of the carvings made by prisoners remaining on the walls of the Beauchamp Tower in the Tower of London.

E. C. Brodie, esq. of Salisbury, exhibited various pins, brooches, and other mediæval relics recently exhumed in the formation of sewers in that city. One of them is a brass hoop ring, having this inscription chased on its circumference, the ground of which has been filled with niello

ꝝ*maria*peperit*xpm*anna*mariam*el

It has been suggested that the termination of this legend, had there been room for the whole, would have been el [habetha iohannem]. It was probably a charm-ring for women in childbirth.

Another of these objects is a pilgrim's ampulla, its back a cockleshell, and on its front a shield, apparently Mortimer.

On a third object some remarks were communicated by W. S. Walford, esq. F.S.A. It is a small frame-work of brass, on which four lozenge-shields were suspended: two of which only now remain. They were chased and enamelled, and bear

the coats of Montacute and Grandison. Katharine Grandison was the wife of William the first Montacute Earl of Salisbury. Mr. Walford conjectured that the article was made for Alice the heiress of the Montacutes, who was married to the first Neville Earl of Salisbury, and that the other two shields must have presented the arms of Monthermer and Holland (Earl of Kent), the lady having been the representative of those four families. In the centre was probably fixed another shield, as appears by comparison with similar relic now in the British Museum. That shield would be charged with the coat of Neville. These objects may have formed the ornaments of lamps, or of other small articles of domestic furniture.

Mr. Thomas Gill, of Easingwold, author of the "Vallis Eboracensis," communicated an account of the excavations made during the present year of portions of an extensive Roman Villa at Oulston near that town. Mr. Gill's attention was directed to the spot by a passage in Drake's Eboracum. Six rooms have been traced in one suite, with an adjoining corridor, on the other side of which were probably other apartments. Several of these rooms contain tessellated pavements more or less perfect. Mr. Gill exhibited tracings of two of these, of their real size. They are principally composed of the guilloche, key, and other patterns usual in Roman pavements, and corresponding with some found at the neighbouring town of Aldborough, but are of superior workmanship to any hitherto noticed in the North of England. In the centre of one of them is a front-faced human head or bust. The other tracing exhibited a semicircular pavement, in the centre of which is a vase with foliage.

Mr. Wansey called the attention of the Society to a Roman tessellated pavement recently found in Gloucester, at the depth of ten or twelve feet below the surface, of which a notice was given in our Magazine for September, p. 248.

The meetings of the Society were adjourned over the Christmas vacation to the 11th of January.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Nov. 23. W. D. Saull, esq. F.S.A. in the chair.

Colonel Leake communicated a paper "On the Origin of the Monetary Standards of Ancient Greece." Colonel Leake remarked that the progress of arts and literature appears to have held a course quite independent of each other in European and Asiatic Greece; and hence, that we might naturally expect that the Greek people both in Asia and in Europe should

have put forward a claim to the invention of symbolized monetary currency. Thus Herodotus, as an Asiatic Greek, gives the honour to Lydia, ignoring the claim of Ægina, during the reign of Pheidon of Argos, which was generally recognised in Europe. Colonel Leake himself considers that the words *obolus* and *drachma* are themselves strong arguments in favour of the ancient tradition that the monetary art in European Greece originated at Ægina in a drachma divided into six oboli; and that, prior to the reign of Pheidon, of whose dominions Ægina was a part, and the emporium of its foreign commerce, there had been a currency of *obelisci* (small pyramidal pieces of silver), six of which were considered to be a *drachma* or handful. On the other hand, there seems little doubt that Herodotus is so far correct in his view, that the coinage of Lydia was far more ancient than that of any other Asiatic state, while there is strong probability that the earliest of the presumed Lydian coins issued from the mint of Sardes. All such money must be deemed anterior to the capture of Sardes by Cyrus, B.C. 548. The resemblance in form, style, and weight to the coins of Lydia shows that Darius, the son of Hystaspes, took them as his pattern when he established a coinage in Persia, and struck the well-known coins which, after him, have been called *Darics*.

Mr. Evans read a paper "On the British Coins inscribed *BODVOC*," which he proved could not have been struck, as was formerly supposed, by Boadicea, queen of the Iceni. Mr. Pfister exhibited a very fine medal of Michael Angelo, made in A.D. 1562 by the well-known goldsmith and sculptor, Leo Leoni.

Dec. 21. J. B. Bergne, esq. F.S.A. in the chair.

Mr. Charles Roach Smith exhibited a mould in burnt clay of the obverse side of a large brass coin of Marcus Aurelius, which had been discovered with other moulds for the fabrication of Roman silver coins at Castor, Northamptonshire, by Mr. Artis. He remarked that though moulds for silver coins had been found in several localities both in England and on the continent, yet that this was the only specimen of a mould for casting *sestertii* or large brass coins that he had ever heard of; but that in the *Revue Numismatique* it was stated that large brass coins, from the time of Augustus to that of Philip, had been found in France, which had all the appearance of having been cast in ancient times. Mr. Whitbourn exhibited seven specimens of ancient British gold from the find near Farley Heath in 1848. Mr. Evans then read a paper on coins remarka-

ble for blunders in their inscriptions, or for omens or virtues which had superstitiously been assigned to them, of which many instances were adduced.

ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Nov. 3. James Yates, esq., F.R.S., in the chair. Dr. Thurnham, of Devizes, gave an account of the recent examination of the chambered tumulus at Uleybury, Gloucestershire, already partially noticed in our last volume, pp. 2, 59, 274. This extensive British Sepulchre resembled the remarkable work at New Grange in Ireland, and some existing in the Channel Islands. A central passage roofed over with large slabs, and evincing a considerable advance in constructive skill, led to several lateral chambers, formed with stones of large size, and conveyed to the spot from a considerable distance. In these receptacles were found the remains of the early occupants of the district, to whom probably may be attributed the vast hill-fortress adjacent to this singular sepulchre, and capable of affording security to a very numerous population. The whole sepulchre had been carefully closed up, and covered over by a large mound, which occupies a picturesque and striking position upon the range of hills commanding the vale of the Severn.

The Rev. H. M. Scarth communicated a description of recent discoveries of Roman remains at Bath, belonging probably to the later period of Roman dominion in Britain, and supplying certain facts of a novel character in connexion with the usages of that age. Mr. Scarth entered into an interesting comparison of the vestiges of the Roman population of Bath with those discovered at York, bearing also close analogy to ancient objects existing near Rome itself.

Lieut.-Col. Grant sent a short notice of the remains of a round church which he had laid open on the western heights at Dover, and which had doubtless been connected with the Preceptory of the Templars, of which Leland and other writers make mention as having existed there. The site had first been discovered in 1806, but it had been very imperfectly examined, and had become again concealed by the soil, and almost forgotten. Mr. Elsted, of Dover, sent further particulars of that discovery, with a ground plan, showing that the church had consisted of a round building, with a western doorway, and a square chancel towards the east, the arrangement resembling that of the Temple Church and the Round Church at Cambridge. Colonel Grant observed that it seems highly probable that the memorable interview between King John and Pandulph took place on the Dover Heights. The

King's Homage to the Pope is dated "apud domum Militie Templi juxta Doveriam," May 15, 1213. This had usually been regarded, but apparently in error, as having occurred at Temple Ewell, distant about three miles from Dover.

The Rev. J. Williamson gave an account of the discovery at Sherborne, Dorset, of a singular sculpture, in granite, part of a monumental statue of one of the first abbots, Clement, who died in the early part of the twelfth century. Examples of sculpture in granite are of great rarity.

A notice was read of the disinterment of a rudely constructed and primitive little church, on the coast of Northumberland, by Mr. J. Hodgson Hinde, which had long been concealed by accumulated sand, like the singular church of Perranzabuloe in Cornwall, the discovery of which was some years since regarded with much interest. This relique of the earliest introduction of Christianity into Northumbria was found by Mr. Hinde during the past summer, and is situated not far south of Bamborough Castle, where Oswald, who first brought the Christian faith into those parts, resided about the year 633. The little church was called St. Ebb's, having possibly been founded by Ebba the sister of Oswald, and foundress of the convents at Ebchester and Coldingham. At the latter, according to Bede, she became Abbess, and there died in 683. Oswald established the Scottish bishop Aidan at Lindisfarne, and built many churches in Northumbria. To this period may probably be assigned the origin of the oratory lately disinterred by Mr. Hinde, of which all vestiges had been lost, and the only trace of its position seems to have been presented by the name of the adjacent inlet of the coast, known as Ebb's Nook. The latest evidence of any chapel here occurs in the Visitation in 1578, when mention is made of the curate of Beadnal. Mr. Way observed that he had visited this interesting site with Mr. Hinde; it is on the estate of Mr. Craster, who had given every facility for the investigation. The masonry and details of the building appeared to show that it belongs to a very early period. The altar remained entire when the building was first uncovered, but it had been wholly destroyed by persons searching for concealed treasure. The building consists of a small chancel, nave, and a structure at the west end, possibly a tower; there were two small round-headed doorways in the nave, a font or holy-water basin was found near the south door; and a low stone bench ran along the walls of the nave, a feature of early arrangements in churches which was noticed at Perranzabuloe. Mr. Way added

that on a recent visit to Lindisfarne he had seen with great regret the destruction of the remarkable arcade with other interesting features of the western front of that church; and several portions of that striking structure are in imminent peril through want of little timely precaution, by closing the joints or supporting the decaying remains, of which some considerable part may probably fall if exposed to continued neglect. One of the curious piers in the nave has very recently been thrown down through wanton mischief, and the fragments lie in confusion with the remains of the curious arcade, which had been one of the most striking portions of the western entrance.

The Rev. Walter Blunt communicated an account and representations of a Norman font in Lilleshall church, Shropshire, which presents some singular sculptures, the intention of which has not been explained. He sent also a notice of a very remarkable object in the entrance court of an ancient mansion at Madely, Shropshire, apparently a sun-dial of complicated construction.

Mr. Yates called attention to the discovery of a large hoard of Roman coins and silver reliques of the Roman period at Coleraine, and he gave an account of this singular deposit, which comprised some silver ingots stamped with a Roman inscription, bearing some resemblance to the ingot found at the Tower of London, and now in the British Museum. In the discussion which ensued, General Fox suggested the probability that a mint might have existed, in times later than those of Roman dominion, near the place where this remarkable discovery has occurred, and he adverted to the discovery of silver treasure at Cuerdale, which appeared to present some features of similarity to this recent discovery in Ireland.

Major-General Fox presented to the Institute a standard brass measure of the reign of Elizabeth, bearing the date 1601. Some measures of the same period are in the Winchester Museum.

Mr. Clacy, of Reading, presented representations of some architectural details at Abingdon.

Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith exhibited several celts or axe-heads of flint and porphyry, arrow-heads, a large bronze weapon found in Shropshire, and several other ancient reliques; and Mr. Ainslie exhibited a collection of weapons, implements, and reliques of various periods, found in the bed of the Thames near Westminster Bridge, and in the course of public works in the City of London. They comprised some objects of the Roman age, Samian ware, and pottery of later date, a

bronze celt of unusual form, and a curious collection of daggers, spurs, &c., chiefly of the latter part of the fifteenth century.

The Rev. T. Hugo brought for examination a stone celt of unusually large dimensions, found in the Thames in September last. Mr. Nightingale, of Wilton, exhibited two beautiful Byzantine sculptures in ivory, and a tablet of alabaster resembling that described in the will of Agas Herte of Bury St. Edmund's in 1522 as "a Seynt Johnis hefe of alabaster with seynt Peter and seynt Thomas and the figure of Cryst." (Bury Wills, published by the Camden Society, p. 115.) Two such tablets were engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for Sept. 1824; and others are referred to in a note to the Bury Wills, p. 255.

Mr. Franks exhibited some highly beautiful examples of Flemish art, date about 1400; they are engraved silver plates, probably part of the enrichments of a shrine. Mr. Halsted sent a beautiful silver ring found at Chichester, the impress being the initials I and M united by a true-love knot. The Rev. C. Crump exhibited the matrix of the seal of Evesham Abbey, probably a reproduction of an older seal which might have been lost or broken; the execution seemed to indicate that that which was produced on this occasion may have been engraved not long before the Reformation. Impressions from several other seals were exhibited, especially from recently discovered matrices of the seals of Chicksands Abbey, Bedfordshire, and Langdon Priory, Kent. The latter has been found not long since in the Netherlands.

Dec 1. Octavius Morgan, esq. M.P. in the Chair.

Mr. Morgan gave an account of the discovery of a Roman tomb, during the previous month, at Caerwent, Monmouthshire, near the ancient Roman way which led to Venta Silurum. It is probable that other tombs may exist along this road, and Mr. Morgan proposes to make careful investigation of the locality. This sepulchre, which presents certain peculiarities of a novel character, consisted of an oblong outer chamber, about 10 feet in length by 3 ft. 6 in. in breadth, formed of large thin slabs, neatly squared. Within this receptacle was a large stone coffin, formed of a single block of the sandstone of the district; the space between this cist and the external inclosure being filled closely with small coal, unburnt, rammed closely into the cavity. A large slab without inscription covered the coffin, and this lay at a depth of about four feet. Within this receptacle was placed a second coffin of lead, fitting closely, and the lid formed of a

plate of lead which had been laid upon four iron bars placed across the cavity for the purpose of supporting it. The coffin when opened was full of clear water, in which lay a human skeleton, apparently of a man in the prime of life. No weapon or ornaments, as the workmen asserted, were found in the coffin. The introduction of small coal in so singular a manner may possibly have been from some notion of its antiseptic properties. It must have been brought from a considerable distance, the nearest localities where coal is found being the Forest of Dean, or the Monmouthshire coal-field. In the conversation which ensued, Mr. Yates offered some observations on the use of coal by the Romans, which had been questioned by some persons. Mr. Clayton observed that he had frequently discovered coal in the Roman stations and dwellings in Northumberland, as also positive evidence that it had actually been used as fuel.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter produced, by permission of Lady Stourton, a beautiful illuminated Book of Prayers, and he read a detailed notice of this remarkable MS. which was given by Cardinal Howard to the Dominican Convent of Bornheim. That society had fled to England in 1794, and were settled first at Carshalton, and subsequently at Hinckley. The convent was founded in 1658 by the Baron of Bornheim, chiefly through the instrumentality of Philip Howard, third son of Henry Earl of Arundel. He was, moreover, the first prior. This curious little volume, Mr. Hunter observed, had been brought under the notice of antiquaries first by the Abbé Mann, of Brussels, and also in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1789, pp. 779, 1078, and 1790, p. 33. It had been erroneously supposed to have belonged to the Queen of Scotland, to whom, according to tradition, it had been given by Pope Pius V. Mr. Hunter shewed from internal evidence, and inscriptions written in the volume by former possessors, that it had probably belonged to Katharine Grey, daughter of the Marquis of Dorset, and wife of Henry Lord Maltravers. There is an interesting inscription in the hand of the Princess Mary, addressed to a lady named Kate, towards whom the princess expresses much affection, and it seems almost certain that the book was a gift to her, very probably on her marriage. The miniatures are of great beauty of execution, and shew that the MS. was written towards the latter part of the fifteenth century. At the beginning of the volume is an escutcheon with the arms of Hastings, surrounded by a garter, probably those of William Lord Hastings, K.G. beheaded by Richard III. The arms of Arundel quartering Maltra-

vers occur in another part of the book, and the fact that the Howards were the heirs of Lord Maltravers, who was one of Mary's faithful adherents, and Lord High Constable at her coronation, may sufficiently explain how this beautiful example of art passed into the possession of Cardinal Howard. It was purchased by Lady Stourton from the Dominican refugees.

Mr. Hewitt offered some remarks on a bronze frame, supposed to have been attached to a cap or head-piece, of the Saxon period, and found at Leckhampton near Cheltenham, about ten years since. It was stated that this remarkable object had been found actually placed on the skull, in an interment found near the Roman works on Leckhampton Hill. It is now in the possession of Capt. Bell, of Cheltenham, by whom it had been kindly sent for examination, through Mr. Allies. The fact that this relique had formed part of a head piece having been disputed, Mr. Hewitt brought an artillery helmet of the form recently adopted, with a framework of metal almost precisely similar to the ancient object from Gloucestershire, which, however, has a ring at the top, whereas the modern head-piece is surmounted by a simple knob, to receive a plume. Mr. Hewitt pointed out examples in medieval times of helmets formed with a ring at the apex, to which probably the coiffure was affixed. He also pointed out amongst the curious Livonian antiquities, of which great part are now in the British Museum, an example of a framework of bronze with a ring at top, to which was attached a bell.

Mr. Nesbitt brought for examination, by the obliging permission of Mr. M'Leod, the celebrated Dunvegan cup, and he offered some observations on the remarkable Irish character of the elaborate metal work with which it is ornamented. He also produced a series of beautiful casts from sculptures in ivory in the Treasury of Monza, and in France. The Rev. F. Dyson gave an account of the discovery of a cruciform channel, partly of stone, and partly of oak, brought to light during recent examination of the Holy Well at Malvern, and stated the supposition that the form of this conduit, resembling a cross, might have had some connexion with the name of the well. Mr. Fitch, of Norwich, sent a richly enamelled badge of copper, found at Southacre, of unusual and beautiful workmanship. Mr. Farrer exhibited a reliquary from St. Maurice, cased with silver, richly wrought, date about 1460; a fine sculptured ivory figure of St. John, of large dimensions; several antique bronzes, an ivory cup, sculptured and set with jewels, and other choice medieval productions. Mr. Dunoyer sent a

representation of a singular effigy of wood, preserved with much reverence in Ireland, as the figure of St. Gobnet; also, of a slab engraved with a cross, and traditionally connected with the history of that saint. Mr. Westwood considered this curious slab to be of as early a date as the seventh or eighth century. Mr. Tucker brought a bronze spear of very large dimensions and unusual form, found with several others at a place called Bloody Pool, in Dartmoor. The Rev. T. Hugo exhibited part of an ivory triptych representing the Virgin and Child, and the Crucifixion; found in 1853 in Haydon Square in the Minories. Mr. Falkener produced a bronze lamp found at Kingsholme near Gloucester, with Roman remains; also a bronze celt from Dane's Hill, near Deddington, Oxfordshire. Several curious reliques found in London were exhibited by Mr. Charles Ainslie. Mr. Octavius Morgan brought a singular cœliple, probably for burning perfume, a German work of curious fashion; also a leaden plate found at St. Wollo's Church, Monmouthshire, during recent repairs, and displaying a lion rampant, probably an heraldic ornament.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Nov. 22. T. J. Pettigrew, esq. V. P.

Bishop Godwin's comb of boxwood, found in his bedroom at Moyne's Court, in 1610, was exhibited, and the teeth were observed to be arranged in the form of a cross.

Mr. Brent exhibited bronze Roman eagle, dug up in the neighbourhood of Richborough, and the Rev. Thomas Hugo a large brass of Hadrian, found in High-street, Southwark. Mr. Beauchamp exhibited Martin Luther's wedding-ring. It is of gold, and on the inside has the following inscription: "D. Martino Luthero, Catherina Boreu, 13^o Junii, 1525." It bears representation of the Saviour on the Cross, with emblems relating to the crucifixion.

Mr. Syer Cuming read a paper on Ascoi, a term applied by the Greeks to vessels formed of the skins of animals. Many curious specimens were exhibited to illustrate the communication. An elaborate paper on the Nimbus, written by Mr. J. G. French, of Bolton, recently printed, and privately circulated, but revised and augmented with additions by the Treasurer, at the request of the author, was then read. This paper, with a great variety of illustrations, will appear in the Journal of the Association.

Dec. 13. S. R. Solly, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. V.P. in the chair.

F. H. Davis, esq. F.S.A., V.P., exhibited a beautiful alabaster figure of Thalia, mea-

suring 15 inches in height, which belonged to the late Earl of Elgin. The execution of this figure, as well as the material of which it is composed, gave rise to doubts as to its assignment to the age of Greek sculpture. Mr. Calder Marshall did not consider it Greek.

Mr. T. Gunston exhibited a circular plate of Delft ware, 9½ inches diameter. On it is painted a large figure in the costume of the close of the reign of Elizabeth. It represents a combatant armed with a sword and dagger, the hilt of the latter being furnished with a lateral ring. On his head is a plumed bonnet; he wears a blue "peascod-bellied" doublet; with his brownish orange breeches, well "bom-basted" or stuffed out, and decorated with long slashes, showing the white linings. The yellow hose are confined with large blue garters, and the shoes are black.

Mr. Clarke of Easton announced the discovery of some Roman coins, together with a large flint arrow-head, at that place; also a fine example of a rial or Rose noble of Edward IV. found near Halesworth. It is in Mr. Clarke's possession, and weighs 120 grains, the mint-mark a coronet on both sides.

Mrs. Prest exhibited, through the treasurer, a silver box which had been in her family for a long period. On the lid is engraved a portrait of Edward VI., crowned and surrounded by martial emblems. Beneath the portrait the following inscription:

Edward y^r Sixth of the Right Line.

Th^r puts an end to Edw'd^r Coin.

H. P. 1596.

It was suggested that the box may have been made of the coinage of Edward VI. from the construction of the last line.

Eustace Gray, esq. transmitted a drawing of a font in Winston Church, near Darlington. On it is represented a combat between two dragons, each of which is furnished with a fish's tail, having an acorn at the end.

Mr. Wakeman of Monmouth and Mr. Dow of Moynes Court communicated some brief notices of the discovery of a leaden coffin, inclosed within a stone cist, and accompanied by a variety of curious particulars, respecting which inquiry was directed to be made, and a drawing obtained,

Sir Fortunatus Dwarris, V.P. exhibited some interesting coins belonging to Col. Watkyns, M.P. lately found near Brecon:

CAESAR. AVGVS TVS. bare head of Augustus. **REV. SIGNIS RECEPTIS. S.P.Q.R.** a buckler between two standards. The rarity of this is great; it is not mentioned in Akerman's catalogue, and was struck on the recovery of the Legions of Varus.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XLIII.

IMP. CAESAR. VESPASIANUS. Rev. PON. MAX. TR. P. COS. V'. a Caduceus.

IMP. C. F. LIG. VALERIANVS (AVGG). **REV. VICTORIA. AVGG (Augustorum). Victory with shield and palm.**

The remainder of the evening was occupied in the reading of a learned paper by Mr. Geo. Vere Irving, "On the Geography of the Wars of the Saxons in Northumberland with the Northern Britons;" and the Society adjourned to Jan. 24.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE.

Oct. 4. Mr. John Fenwick reported that he had perused a paper of the late Mr. Weddell, of Berwick, on the fisheries of the Tweed. It was not written consecutively, but would be very useful to naturalists, and was worthy of being printed.

Dr. Bruce stated the substance of a further communication from Mr. M'Lachlan as to the recent discoveries at Carlisle in connection with the Roman Wall, giving rise to a surmise that possibly the traces had been detected of works constructed by the Celtic predecessors of the Britons. Dr. Bruce also read a paper on the Roman Antiquities of the North of England in possession of Trinity and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge, illustrated by drawings and rubbings. (See report of the meeting of the Archaeological Institute in our August number, p. 179.)

Nov. 1. Mr. Webster, of Douglas, in the Isle of Man, presented 179 casts of seals in plaster and 17 in copper (electro-types), comprising some of the episcopal seals of the diocese of Durham.

The chairman, Mr. Fenwick, laid upon the table three bricks from the house of Archer the barber in the Biggmarket, dating from the reign of Elizabeth, when bricks were hardly made in Newcastle. They differed from the bricks of the present day, and were probably imported from the continent. A member suggested that they were Dutch.

The Chairman observed that St. Mary's church, Gateshead, had been so far destroyed by the late explosion as to render it almost certain that a new church would be built. A subcommittee was appointed to watch over the church, consisting of the Chairman, Mr. Kell, and Mr. Longstaffe.

A specimen of the Society's Catalogue, comprising the tradesmen's tokens, was laid upon the table. The Chairman stated that the Dean and Chapter of Durham were about to publish an illustrated Catalogue of their Roman antiquities.

Dr. Bruce read the concluding part of his paper on the Roman altars from the North of England now at Cambridge;

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when the chairman stated that an Italian nobleman from Bologna, who had been visiting Mr. Clayton, was translating into his native language the doctor's book on the Roman Wall.

Dec. 6. Mr. Martin Dunn, of Gateshead, presented one of the stall-ends of the ancient church of Merrington, near Ferryhill, restored three or four years ago.

Dr. Bruce exhibited two or three large pine cones—such, he said, as he frequently saw in the houses of the common people in Italy, when recently he visited that country. They were used as “fire-lighters;” and nuts were extracted from them, the kernels of which were used as food. These cones were figured on Roman monuments existing in our own country, on the line of the Wall. They were also sculptured in the hands of the Assyrian kings—one hand holding a basket, and the other a pine cone. Mr. Layard suggested, and with great plausibility, that the cone was used as an emblem of fire.

The Rev. James Raine, junior, (Principal of Neville hall, Newcastle,) read a paper on John Lord Lumley, of Lumley Castle, in the county of Durham, who flourished in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, and James. His father, George Lumley, was executed at Tyburn as an insurrectionary leader; and John Lumley was debarred, by attainder, from inheriting his rank; but the influence of his grandfather, John Lord Lumley, procured a reversal of the forfeiture. At the coronation of Queen Mary he was present among the Barons of the realm; and his lady, dressed in crimson velvet, sat in the third chariot of state. He took a prominent part in the trials of Mary Queen of Scots, Mr. Secretary Davison, and the Earl of Essex. On one occasion—and only one—he fell under the displeasure of his royal mistress. He was mixed up in the intrigues for bringing about a marriage between the Duke of Norfolk and Queen of Scots, and was thrown into prison. He was, however, speedily restored to freedom and favour, and remained in the sunshine of royalty through the reign of Elizabeth. He entertained King James at Lumley Castle on his progress to the English throne, and was chosen to be one of the commissioners for settling the claims at His Majesty's coronation—an office which he had filled when Elizabeth was crowned, five-and-forty years before. He was now in the 70th year of his age, and the remainder of his days was spent in comparative retirement. Twice married, he was yet childless, all his issue having died young. With some reluctance—for his cousins were alien to his affections—he

entailed the lands and castle of Lumley upon one of them, Richard, who was afterwards raised to the peerage as Viscount Lumley of Waterford. The deed was executed in 1607, and in 1609 the baron died. Mr. Raine read some extracts from his will; and also a copy of the inventory of the moveables found in Lumley Castle at his decease, the original will and inventory being in the registry of the court at Durham. The moveables comprised “vii. pieces of hangings of arras with gold of the storie of Troy;” and other hangings were devoted to “Quene Hester,” “Cipio and Hanibal,” “Jason and Medea,” “King Pluto,” “The Amazons,” “Paris,” “King Saul and David,” “St. George,” and “Amsdias.” There were also “buskie” hangings, and hangings of “gilt leather.” “Beddes” of gold, silver, and silk; and of broadcloth, (one purple, one carnation, and one green). Chairs of great magnificence. Five square velvet carpets, three purple and two green; Turkey carpet of silk and gold; carpet of purple cloth, fringed with purple silk; four square Turkey carpets of silk; fifteen Turkey carpets of “crowles” of divers sorts; five long Turkey carpets of crowles; three long carpets of green cloth; with much other magnificent furnishings, pictures, &c., the whole valued at £1,404 17s. 8d. “Within the last half-century, these treasures, with the exception of the family portraits and a few curiosities, have been deliberately sold by auction!—sold, too, by the reckless order of a lineal descendant of that Richard Lumley upon whom the baron entailed his estates. Had the good old baron foreseen the fate of these works of art with which he had adorned his castle, and which his widow, too, left as heirlooms to the house for ever, Dr. Lloyd, the representative of the baron's sister, would have had no need to sue for the barony of Lumley.” The sculptures and paintings, “by the greatest masters in the middle ages,” were “sold at a time when taste was dead, especially in the parish of Chester-le-Street and in the family of Lumley: they are now scattered to the four winds of heaven, and the names of the gravers and the painters are forgotten or unknown.” “One painting in particular,” said Mr. Raine, “which is said to have come from that reservoir of art, has attracted some little notice. I allude to the portrait of Shakspere, which has been recently engraved. Now, with reference to this portrait I venture no opinion whatever upon its genuineness: but one thing I will say, that it would be a very strange thing if Lord Lumley, the Mæcenas of the artists and literary men of his day, had in his vast collections no memorial of him who had no equal even in

that age of giants." Mr. Raine passed on to a notice of the baron's two wives.

In conclusion Mr. Raine said, "Few men, perhaps, in England, were more proud of their family name and honours than John Lord Lumley; and not one, perhaps, had greater reason to pride himself on his ancestry. He could look upon the castle and the broad acres which for 600 years had been in the possession of his family—a family with which the greatest of our northern barons had been proud to match their daughters—a family which was connected with royalty itself, and which sprang from a Saxon noble and the daughter of a great Northumbrian earl. It was this veneration for the memory of his ancestors which induced Lord Lumley to gather together their bones, and to enshrine them in that long line of tombs which fills the northern aisle in the church of Chester-le-Street; and it was this reverence, and the wish not to degenerate from the worthiness of his ancestors, that made him place his claim to nobility upon a surer and a firmer basis than mere rank could ever give him. 'He was,' says Camden, 'a person of entire virtue, integrity, and innocence, and in his old age a compleat pattern of true nobility.' The portraits of him which still remain at Lumley give us a most favourable notion of his character. In person he appears to have been considerably above the middle size; and there is a quiet dignity in his countenance which fully confirms Camden's opinion of him. His face indicates great taste and thought. His connection with the powerful family of Fitzalan introduced Lord Lumley to public affairs in early life; but, notwithstanding his name not unfrequently occurs among the affairs of the time, his disposition seems to have been averse to the turmoil of State business. Retirement was evidently more congenial to him, and his natural taste led him to surround himself with artists and literary men. His library was a very rich one. Many of his books were presented by him in his lifetime to the library of the University of Oxford, where he was Lord High Steward. Others found their way into the public library at Cambridge: and I believe that the British Museum contains many valuable works which were formerly in his possession. His collection of paintings and works of art appears also to have been very extensive. His great wealth enabled him to secure the works of the best artists, and his good taste would protect him from any fraud or imposition. The county of Durham has every reason to be proud of Lord Lumley; and it is very much to be regretted that his descendants have shown themselves so un-

worthy of the great name they bear in allowing his collections to be so recklessly dispersed.

The chairman observed, that when he was a boy, pictures, &c., from Lumley Castle, were commonly to be seen in the neighbouring farm-houses. Mr. Bell stated that there were two sales, and he had both the catalogues. There was no portrait of Shakspere mentioned, but several portraits without names.

BRICKWORK IN GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

At a recent meeting of the Oxford Architectural Society, the subject for discussion was the application of brickwork to Gothic Architecture. Mr. Parker began by observing that the Gothic was, of all other styles, that which could most readily adapt itself to any material. Our ancestors built of stone where they could get it—of granite in the granite districts, such as the south of Devon, parts of Wales, and Britany—in flint and chalk in those parts of the country where they are most easily to be obtained, as in Norfolk,—and in brick in the clay districts. The great point which he would lay stress upon was that they made use of that material which was the *cheapest*. An apparent contradiction occurred in the Fen country of Lincolnshire, where, amidst abundance of clay, and no stone, some of our finest stone buildings have been erected; but on examination it will be found that there is no inconsistency in this with the general theory. The stone they employed was Caen stone, which was placed on board the vessel close to the quarries, floated down the river Orne on which Caen is situated, across the sea, and then up one of the numerous navigable streams which are found in that part of the coast of England; so that Caen stone became to them, by avoiding the expense of land carriage, the cheapest material almost that they could get. Mr. Parker proceeded to observe that brick was used in all ages, in all countries. It was needless to refer to the Roman buildings in which tile (another name for brick or burnt clay) was the chief element of construction. After the time of the Romans there was a lull in the history of brick building, and during the interval few buildings of any importance were erected. He could only mention St. Clement's at Rome, the church of Brixworth in Northamptonshire, and the remains called the Jewry Wall in Leicester. After the revival which took place in the eleventh century, was built the splendid cathedral of St. Mark's at Venice, the fabric of which is of brick, covered with marble on the outside and mosaic on the inside. In England of the same period are St. Albans abbey and Colchester castle.

Of the twelfth century, the only example he could call to mind at the moment was St. Botolph's priory at Colchester, but he had no doubt many others might be mentioned. In France at this period we have curious specimens of brickwork—where the brick or tile is inserted into the stonework as ornament, e.g. at Lyons, Vienne, and Le Puy; in Belgium, the ruins of St. Bavon at Ghent; in Italy, St. Stephano and St. George at Rome; Torcello and Murano at Venice; at Constantinople, St. Theotoki.

Of the thirteenth century in England occur the fine examples of Little Wenham Hall in Suffolk and Coggeshall in Essex. In France numerous examples. In Germany, St. Ausgar at Bremen, and the Dom at Cammin. In Italy, houses and palaces at Padua, Verona, and Mantua, the church of St. Francis at Assisi, and the Campagnili of St. Benedetto.

In the fourteenth century he had no example to notice in England. In France he would particularly mention the cathedral of Alby, whose vault he believed to be of the largest span of any in Europe, being 88 feet wide by 90 feet high, and this was built entirely of brick, as also the tower of the same cathedral, which was upwards of 290 feet high, and whose massive base has admitted of a chapel being dug out of it without injuring the stability of the fabric above. He also referred to other French examples. In Germany, the cathedral at Ulm; churches at Prinzlau and Wismar; houses at Griefswald, and at Stralsund, Lubeck, and Auslam. In Italy the houses at Parma, the Doria Palace at Genoa, St. Bernardino at Verona. Elegant details at Piacenza, the Church of St. Petronio at Bologna, and at Venice the churches of the Frari and S. Giovanni.

In the 15th and 16th centuries there was an abundance of examples in England of moulded brick, chiefly of the time of Henry VIII., as Tattershall castle and Thornton abbey in Lincolnshire, Eton College, Buckinghamshire, Great Badham, Sandon, Layer Marney, and Ingulton in Essex; Hurstmonceux castle in Sussex, and several colleges at Cambridge. In France numerous examples. In Holland nearly all the churches, including such fine specimens as Rotterdam, Delft, and Leyden; in Germany the church at Wismar, the town halls at Hanover, Breslau, and Lubeck, houses at Rostock and Brandenburgh. In Spain the palace of the Alhambra, with its very rich ornament of moulded brick. In Italy the campanile of S. Paolo at Venice, and numerous houses. The brick ornaments at Venice of this period are of patterns identical with

those which we have been accustomed to consider as belonging exclusively to the 12th and 13th centuries. He had mentioned only those examples of which drawings were exhibited; he was well aware that these are only a small portion of the examples which might be cited. Having thus viewed the historical part of the subject, he said that he would leave it to others to treat of its practical application.

The Rev. W. Sewell, Warden of Radley, then made some remarks on the advantages of employing brick, and especially moulded or ornamental brick. He knew that it was open to a very grave objection from the liability to the constant repetition of the same form, which would be contrary to the true principle of Gothic architecture; but in some cases, such as the mouldings of an arch, or a series of arches,—or such details where uniformity and exact copy were needful, he approved highly of its introduction. At this moment he was employing it to some extent in his new buildings at Radley, and he found it to answer exceedingly well. He also spoke in high terms of Mr. Grimsley's qualifications, not only for the perfection to which he had brought his machinery for the manufacture of tile and brick, but also for the talent which he displayed as a sculptor. He had just had a series of heads made in tile; for which, if he had had them carved in stone, he would have had to pay at least fourteen guineas each; Mr. Grimsley had produced them in his hard-burnt clay, which is equally durable with stone, for three guineas, and no two are alike. The irregularity of outline, which was so constantly complained of as an objection to the use of burnt clay, he considered to be of no disadvantage; he would even go so far as to say that he believed that our artists of old expressly avoided straight formal lines, and that the irregular outline afforded beauty to the work.

Mr. Street, who exhibited some fine drawings of German and Italian brick buildings, then made, at the request of the President, some remarks upon the ancient use of brickwork, describing the salient features of English, German, and Italian modes of construction. Of these he gave the preference to the Italian, and especially to the brickwork of Verona, as the most perfect. He observed that moulded bricks might be used to any extent short of the imitation of other materials, as e.g. of stone, and he reprobated very strongly the attempt to introduce terra-cotta imitation of traceries and carvings in stone, as likely to destroy all art, and very much to hinder the charms of a successful revival of brickwork. He also alluded to the fact that brick was really a proper material

for use in Oxford as stone ; since, though surrounded with stone quarries, the masons of Oxford now go to Bath for stone, and no longer use the perishable material in the neighbourhood.

At a subsequent meeting Mr. Street read a paper upon the ancient buildings of Lubeck. They are all executed in red brick, and are remarkable for their number and grand size, and for the number of remains of ancient church furniture, &c., which they contain. The tout ensemble of the city is most striking, owing to the great number of towers, spires, and turrets rising above the picturesque outlines of the old houses. Mr. Street described all the churches in detail, beginning with the cathedral, which however is not so grand or so interesting as the Church of St. Mary, and one of the most interesting buildings appears to be St. Katharine's Church, in which there still remain several vestments, linen, altar cloths, and the like, of the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, besides a vast number of painted triptychs. Lubeck is rich in rood screens, roods, and lofts, and in metal parclose screens ; but the

most interesting feature is, that every thing inside and out is built with red brick, with very slight and occasional use only of stone. Mr. Street showed that these brick buildings, taken in conjunction with the still finer brick-work of the north of Italy, defined very distinctly the extent to which brick and terra cotta are admissible in good architecture. Bricks used for mouldings were always effective, but wherever they had been used for traceries or carvings, they demoralized the whole work. He pleaded strongly for the use of red brick inside as well as outside; all the old brick buildings both in Germany and Italy have invariably been so constructed. Mr. Street's paper was illustrated by a large number of drawings of the old buildings in Lubeck, and by measured plans of some of the most important, as well as by rubbings made by Mr. Street when he was at Lubeck, of some brasses (one of which appears to have been engraved by the same man who made the St. Alban's, Newark, and King's Lynn brasses, and is perhaps the largest and finest brass in Europe).

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Crimea.—Very little of importance has occurred before Sebastopol since the battle of Inkermann. Several sorties have been made by the Russians, but they have been constantly repulsed. Gen. Liprandi's corps has abandoned the encampment on the heights to the north-east of the Tchernaya Valley, and retired to Bakschi Serai. This movement has re-opened to our troops the direct road from Balaklava to Sebastopol, from part of which they had been excluded since the 25th Oct. Gen. Dannenbergh has been deprived of his command for the affair of the 5th (Inkermann), and is replaced by Gen. Osten Sacken. It is said that Liprandi is also disgraced.

On the 20th Nov. a detachment of the 1st Battalion Rife Brigade, under Lieut. Tryon, dislodged the Russians from a position in front of our left attack, where they were inflicting some damage on both our troops and the French. The operation was completely successful, but unfortunately cost the life of Lieut. Tryon. The Russians attempted several times to re-establish themselves on the ground before daylight on the 21st, but they were instantly repulsed by Lieut. Bourchier, the

senior surviving officer of the party, and it now remains in our possession.

On the night of the 22d, and on the following morning, shortly before daylight, the Russians renewed their endeavours to get possession of the ground they had been driven from, but were repulsed on both occasions.

A Russian line-of-battle ship having drifted from her moorings to the entrance of the harbour of Sebastopol, has been sunk there beside the others.

The weather has been very bad, and the camp and the country are, in consequence of the rain, in a most unsatisfactory state. The condition of the roads renders it almost impossible to bring up supplies of any sort from Balaklava to the camp, and some regiments have even been placed on half rations.

On the 6th Dec. the Vladimir and another Russian steamer came out of the harbour and attacked two small French steamers which were unloading provisions in Kamiesch bay. The English steamer Valorous endeavoured to cut them off, and pursued them to the entrance. A great number of guns were fired upon her from

the batteries, but she escaped without loss and with very little damage. On the 11th and 12th sorties were made by the Russians. On the former day they obtained possession of some mortars, but were repulsed; on the 12th they were likewise repulsed, and lost, it is said, 700 men.

The following is the corrected return of casualties at the battle of Inkermann:—43 officers, 37 sergeants, 4 drummers, 548 rank and file, killed; 100 officers, 112 sergeants, 21 drummers, 1,645 rank and file wounded; 1 officer, 4 sergeants, 58 rank and file, missing; total, 2,573.

The numbers of the Allied Army now before Sebastopol is, English 25,000, and French 45,000, in addition to the Turks. The number of seamen, marines, and marine artillery, with a corresponding complement of officers serving on shore, is little short of 4,600 men, with upwards of 100 guns of heavy calibre.

The Black Sea. From the 13th to the 16th Nov. a fearful tempest raged over the Black Sea. On the 14th, in the anchorage off the Katscha, her Majesty's ship Sampson fell foul of the transport Pyrenees, and was dismasted by the concussion. The latter vessel in consequence of the accident snapped her remaining cable and drifted ashore, and was followed during the day and the succeeding night by the Rodney, the Ganges, and the Lord Raglan. Eight French brigs, freighted with horses and men, were also cast away, and several of them went to pieces at once. The men-of-war rode out the gale with but trifling damage. Comparatively few lives were lost at the Katscha, but off Balaklava, where the cliffs are steep and abrupt, eight first-class transports became total wrecks, and every soul on board them was lost but 30 persons. The most terrible disaster is the total loss of the new steamship Prince, which arrived a few days before with the 46th Regiment, and a cargo valued at 500,000*l.* The soldiers had landed, but of a crew of 150 only six were saved. Her cargo included a great portion of the winter clothing for the troops, 40,000 suits of cloth, large quantities of shot and shell, and medical stores. Altogether 18 British and 12 French ships were lost at Balaklava. The loss of life was about 340. Commander Baynton, R.N., and Capt. Inglis of the Engineers, were lost in the Prince.

At Eupatoria the Henri IV., a French ship of the line, the French war steamer Pluton, 7 French and 5 English transports, and a Turkish line-of-battle ship, were driven on shore. During the confusion of the storm, an attack was made on the town of Eupatoria by 4,000 Russian cavalry with 14 pieces of artillery, but was repulsed

by the cannon and rockets of the allies, who had only 4 men wounded. The Henri IV. has since been got off, after landing 55 of her guns, with which new batteries have been constructed.

Berlin.—On the 26th Nov. an additional article to the treaty of April was signed at Berlin, by which the four points are recognised as the basis of a satisfactory arrangement of the Eastern question, and Prussia engages to defend Austria if attacked by Russia in the Principalities. This additional article received the unanimous assent of the Diet at Frankfort on the 9th Dec. The King's speech on the opening stated that he was determined if possible to keep out of the war, and was using his exertions for the restoration of peace. A motion for an address in reply, in favour of a more decided anti-Russian policy, by Count Vincke, was defeated by a majority of 170 to 112. Herr v. Usedom left Berlin on the 19th Dec. on a special mission to the courts of London and Paris, in order to explain the course which Prussia is about to take with respect to the treaty between Austria and the Western Powers. The mission is similar to that of M. Pourtalés last spring, and is inferred to imply the refusal of Prussia to join the treaty. Col. Manteuffel has been sent on a similar mission to Vienna.

Vienna.—On the 28th Nov. Prince Gortschakoff communicated to Count Buol that the Emperor of Russia accepted the four propositions of the Cabinet of Vienna.

On the 2nd of December a treaty was signed at Vienna by the Earl of Westmoreland, the Baron de Bourqueney, and Count Buol, as representatives of their respective Governments, of which the following are the principal conditions. The protocols of the 9th of April and 13th of May, and the notes exchanged on the 8th of August (in which the four points were first stated), are referred to, and the high contracting parties engage not to enter into any arrangement with Russia without deliberating in common. The Emperor of Austria engages to defend the Principalities against any attack by the Russians, and that nothing shall be done by his troops to interfere with the free action of the Allies against the Russian frontier. A commission, to consist of a plenipotentiary from each government, with the addition of a Turkish Commissioner, is to sit at Vienna to decide all questions arising out of the occupation. In case of hostilities arising between Austria and Russia, an offensive or defensive alliance is to be, *de facto*, established between the former and the Western powers, and no suspension of hostilities will be concluded without the agreement of all the three powers. If peace, on the

basis laid down in the before mentioned notes, shall not be assured before the close of the year (1854) the three powers "will deliberate without delay on the efficacious means of obtaining the object of their alliance." Prussia is to be invited to join the treaty "provided she will engage her co-operation in the accomplishment of the common object." The ratifications of this treaty were exchanged on the 14th.

Paris.—A new postal convention has just been concluded with Great Britain.

The French Legislative Chambers were opened on the 26th in the Salle des Maréchaux in the Tuilleries by the Emperor in person. His speech commences by complimenting the Allied Armies, and acknowledging the honour conferred by the Votes of the British Parliament. He does not hold out any prospect of a speedy restoration of peace. The French Army now numbers 581,000 men and 113,000 horses, the Marine 62,000 sailors. The conscription for the year will be 114,000 men. The ordinary budget will be in equilibrium, and the expenses of the war will be defrayed by a loan.

Spain.—On the 28th Nov. Espartero caused himself to be nominated for the Presidency of the Cortes, and was elected, with Marshal O'Donnell as Vice-President. On the 30th the following important proposition was brought forward by Marshal San Miguel, and being supported by Espartero, was carried by 206 against 21 :—"We invite the Cortes to declare that the throne of Isabella II. is one of the fundamental bases of the political edifice which, in virtue of their sovereignty, they are about to build." On the 2nd Dec. the Finance Minister, M. Collado, having been defeated by a large majority on the question of the suppression of the octroi duties, the Ministers gave in their resignations to the Duke of Victory. After some negotiations, Espartero accepted the task of forming a new administration, which consists of almost the same men as the old. Having thus demonstrated his power, Espartero has resigned the Presidency of the Cortes, to which post Senor Madoz, a very fit candidate, has been elected.

Rome.—The doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, so long a subject of dispute

between the Dominicans and Franciscans, has been declared by the commission which has just concluded its labours to be an article of faith. The new doctrine was promulgated by the Pope on the 10th Nov.

The Baltic.—The fleet is under orders to return to England, and most of the vessels have already arrived. Sir Charles Napier has returned, leaving Admiral Chads in command of the remaining vessels.

Russia.—Extensive preparations are making in the imperial arsenals for putting the Baltic fleet in a condition, not only to carry on a defensive war, but even to assume the offensive.

United States.—Both houses of Congress met on the 4th Dec. President Pierce's message, as usual of great length, maintains the principles of non-interference in European Politics, enlarges on the rights of neutrals, and announces treaties with Russia and Naples for the establishment of the principle so long contended for by the United States, that "free ships make free goods," but states that his government refused to enter into an agreement with Prussia to renounce the use of privateers, unless the leading powers of Europe would concur in proposing, as a rule of international law, that private property on the ocean should be unmolested by ships of war as well as by privateers. He mentions the fishery treaty concluded with Great Britain, and alludes to differences with regard to the boundary on the Pacific, and in Central America, which are to be referred to a joint commission. (Her Majesty's speech on the 12th Dec. mentions the conclusion of a treaty settling all our differences with the United States government.)

India.—The Bombay mail of the 14th Nov. brings news of the death of Lord F. Fitzclarence, Commander-in-chief at Bombay. An envoy from Kokan, and one from Dost Mohamed, have arrived at Peshawur, to ask for assistance from the English government against the Russians.

Japan.—We hear from Hong Kong, Oct. 28, that Sir James Stirling has just concluded a treaty with Japan. Two ports, Nagasaki and Hakodadi, are to be opened, and Great Britain to have all the privileges that are accorded to any other nation.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Dec. 12. This day Parliament was opened by her Majesty in person, who read the following most gracious Speech :—

"*MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,*—I have called you together at this unusual period of the year,

in order that, by your assistance, I may take such measures as will enable me to prosecute the great war in which we are engaged with the utmost vigour and effect. This assistance I know will be readily given; for I cannot doubt that you share my conviction of the necessity of sparing no effort to augment my forces now engaged in the Crimea.

The exertions they have made, and the victories they have obtained, are not exceeded in the brightest pages of our history, and have filled me with admiration and gratitude. The hearty and efficient co-operation of the brave troops of my ally the Emperor of the French, and the glory acquired in common, cannot fail to cement still more closely the union which happily subsists between the two nations.

" It is with satisfaction I inform you that, together with the Emperor of the French, I have concluded a Treaty of Alliance with the Emperor of Austria, from which I anticipate important advantages to the common cause.

" I have also concluded a Treaty with the United States of America, by which subjects of long and difficult discussion have been equitably adjusted.

" These Treaties will be laid before you.

" Although the prosecution of the war will naturally engage your chief attention, I trust that other matters of great interest and importance to the general welfare will not be neglected. I rejoice to observe that the general prosperity of my subjects remains uninterrupted. The state of the revenue affords me entire satisfaction; and I trust that by your wisdom and prudence you will continue to promote the progress of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures.

" **GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—In the estimates which will be presented to you I trust you will find that ample provision has been made for the exigencies of the public service.

" **MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,**—I rely with confidence on your patriotism and public spirit. I feel assured that in the momentous contest in which we are engaged you will exhibit to the world the example of a united people. Thus shall we obtain the respect of other nations, and may trust that by the blessing of God we shall bring the war to a successful termination."

In the House of Lords the Address was moved by the Duke of Leeds, and seconded by Lord Ashburton. In the House of Commons, the Address was moved by Mr. Henry Herbert, and seconded by Mr. Leveson Gower. Both were carried without a division.

On the 13th a bill was introduced into

the House of Commons to enable her Majesty to accept the services of the Militia out of the United Kingdom, which has passed unanimously.

On the 14th a bill was brought into the House of Lords to enable her Majesty to enlist foreigners as officers and soldiers in her service. It was opposed by the Earls of Derby and Malmesbury, but the second reading was carried without a division. In the House of Commons, on the 19th, the second reading passed by a majority of 241 to 202; and the third reading, on the 22d, by a majority of 173 to 135.

On the 15th, Lord John Russell moved the thanks of the House of Commons to the army and navy serving in the Crimea and the Black Sea, and also votes of thanks to the French army and navy.

The royal assent having been given to the two acts above described, on the 23d December both Houses adjourned to the 23rd of January.

Dec. 3. This morning the large premises in Arundel-street, Strand, formerly well-known as the Crown and Anchor Tavern, and latterly occupied by the Whittington Club, were destroyed by fire: which extended to the premises of Messrs. Ingram, the printers of the Illustrated London News, in Milford Lane, and damaged a considerable quantity of paper in readiness for that publication. The old Crown and Anchor, whose great room had been the scene of so many Whig and Liberal meetings, was closed as a tavern in 1847. It belongs to the Duke of Norfolk: was insured for 10,000*l.* and its furniture for 2,500*l.*

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

April 22. Keith Edward Abbott, esq. now Consul at Tehran, to be Extra Equerry to her Majesty. Richard Stevens, esq. now Consul at Tabriz, to be Consul at Tehran.

July 16. Lieut.-Col. T. M. Biddulph, Master of the Household, to be Extra Equerry to her Majesty.

Aug. 10. Rutherford Alecock, esq. now Consul at Shanghai, to be Consul at Canton; Daniel Brooke Robertson, esq. now Consul at Amoy, to be Consul at Shanghai; Harry S. Parkes, esq. now Act. Vice-Consul at Canton, to be Consul at Amoy.

Nov. 15. John Richard Groves, esq. late Major Essex Rifles, to be Crown Equerry, Secretary to the Master of the Horse, and Superintendent of the Royal Stables.

Nov. 28. Lord Dufferin and Clarendon to be one of the Lords in Waiting in Ordinary.—By commissions bearing this date, various officers, who were placed upon retired full pay previously to her Majesty's royal warrant of the 6th Oct. 1854, are promoted to a step of brevet rank, in order to place them in as favourable a position as those who may

9

prospectively obtain retirement under the provisions of the said warrant, the rank in both cases being only honorary: Thirty-two Lieut.-Colonels to be Colonels; Sixty-three Majors to be Lieut.-Colonels; Fifty-one Captains to be Majors.—Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Generals Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, K.C.B., Sir R. W. Gardiner, K.C.B., to be Generals in the Army; Major-Generals Frederick Campbell, George Turner, C.B., F. M. Wallace, Rich. Jones, John Mitchell, C.B., to be Lieut.-Generals in the Army; Colonels A. F. Crawford, W. B. Dundas, C.B., Henry Wm. Gordon, to be Major-Generals; Twenty-eight Lieut.-Colonels to be Colonels; Eight Majors to be Lieut.-Colonels; Thirty-seven Captains to be Majors.—Royal Engineers, Eleven Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels; Four Majors to be Lieut.-Colonels; Fourteen Captains to be Majors.—Royal Marines, to be Generals, Tremereheo, K.H., Edward Nicolls; to be Colonels, H. J. Gillespie, S. Garnison, J. H. Stevens, Charles Fegen, R. L. Hornbrook, W. L. Dawes, William Calamy, James Clarke, John Tohill.—Brevet, Colonel Frederick Markham, C.B. 32nd Foot, Adj.-Gen. in the East Indies, to be Major-

General; Lieut.-Colonel J. C. H. Gibson, Cavalry Dépot at Newbridge, to be Colonel; Major Rodolph de Salls, 8th Light Drag. to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; Captain James Speedy, 8th Foot, to be Major in the Army.—Colonel W. F. Williams, C.B. of the Royal Artillery, now acting as her Majesty's Commissioner with the Turkish army in Asia, to have the local rank of Brigadier-General while so employed.

Dec. 29. Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Inglby to be Colonel; brevet Major E. W. Crofton to be Lieut.-Colonel.

North Gloucester Militia, J. W. S. Wallington to be Lieut.-Colonel; H. B. O. Savile, esq. late Capt. Royal Art. to be Major.—South Hertfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, Viscount Malden to be Major.—Hertfordshire Militia, Major R. A. S. Dorian to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Royal Sussex Militia, Lord Arthur Lennox, late Lieutenant-Colonel 6th Light Inf. to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—1st Royal Lancashire Militia, James Davidson, esq. to be Major.

Dec. 1. 4th Light Dragoons, brevet Major Alex. Low to be Major.—Grenadier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. Henry Edward Montresor to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—Coldstream Guards, to be Captains and Lieut.-Colons, Lieut. and Capt. W. G. Dawkins, Lieut. and Capt. C. W. Strong,—2nd Foot, Capt. D. W. G. James to be Major,—18th Foot, brevet Major J. C. Kennedy to be Major,—49th Foot, brevet Major J. T. Grant to be Major; Capt. W. H. C. Baddeley to be Major.—51st Foot, Capt. W. H. H. Anderson to be Major.—68th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Colonel George Macbeth to be Major.—72nd Foot, Major R. P. Sharp to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Wm. Parke to be Major.—Staff, Major-Gen. G. A. Wetherall, C.B. to be Adjutant-General to the Forces; Major-General James Simpson, from the South West District, to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces.

Dec. 7. Ebenezer Perry, D. M. Armstrong, Benjamin Seymour, Eusebio Cartiller, W. H. Dickson, and Joseph Legarc, esqrs. to be Members of the Legislative Council of Canada.—Ernest Baudot, esq. to be a Member of the Council of Government of Mauritius during the absence of Dr. Harrel.

Dec. 8. 7th Dragoon Guards, Major A. C. Bentinck to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. C. P. B. Walker to be Major.—15th Light Dragoons, brevet Major R. Knox to be Major.—Coldstream Guards, Lieut. and Capt. C. T. Wilson to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel; Captain the Hon. H. W. J. Byng to be Adjutant.—Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. J. S. Jocelyn to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.; Lieut. and Capt. and brevet Major P. L. C. Paget to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—41st Foot, Major J. Eman to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major H. L. Maydwell to be Major.—57th Foot, brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. Shadforth to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. J. Warre to be Major.—63rd Foot, Major the Hon. R. A. G. Dalzell to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. T. Harris to be Major.—86th Foot, brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Tudor to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major W. K. Stuart to be Major.—Staff, Colonel H. Haweck, C.B., 53rd Regt. from Quartermaster-General to be Adjutant-General to the Forces serving in the East Indies: Col. G. Congreve, C.B., 29th Regt. to be Quartermaster-General to the Forces serving in the East Indies; Paymaster H. S. S. Burney, from 51st Foot, to be Paymaster of a Dépot Battalion.—Surgeon R. Lawson to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.—Brevet, Colonel G. H. Lockwood, C.B. half-pay 3rd Light Dragoons, Aide-de-camp to the Queen, to be Major-General; Lieut.-Colonel H. K. Storks, unatt. to be Colonel in the Army; Major W. D. Deverill, Dépot Battalion at Walmer, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; Capt. H. J. Darel, 60th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Dec. 12. 50th Foot, Lieut.-General Sir Richard England, K.C.B. to be Colonel.—8th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. John Duffy, C.B. and K.C. from 28th Foot, to be Colonel.—24th Foot, Major-Gen. Henry J. W. Bentinck to be Colonel.—67th Foot, Major-Gen.

Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B. to be Colonel.—46th Foot, Major-Gen. John Lysaght Pennefather, C.B. to be Colonel.—Lord Burghersh (Major unatt.) having been promoted on 20th Sept. 1854, to the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel for distinguished service in the field, to have that rank converted into substantive rank, unattached.—The following officers, being Colonels in the Army, and holding the rank of Brigadier-Generals in the Crimée, to be Major-Generals: Richard Alry, unatt.; J. B. B. Estcourt, unatt.; H. W. Adams, C.B. 49th Foot; Hon. J. Y. Scarlett, 5th Drag. Guards; Sir John Campbell, Bart. 34th Foot; A. W. Torrens, unatt.; George Buller, C.B. Rifle Brigade; William Eyre, C.B. half-pay 73rd Foot.—The following regimental Majors, but being Lieut.-Colons by brevet, to have their brevet ranks converted into substantive rank: Lord West, 21st Foot; T. S. Powell, 57th Foot; Richard Wilbraham, 7th Foot; A. H. Horsford, Rifle Brigade; Hon. Percy E. Herbert, 43rd Foot; H. C. B. Danbeny, C.B. 55th Foot; and Harry Smyth, 68th Foot.—Major the Hon. Wm. Lygon Pakenham to be Lieut.-Colonel, unatt.—To the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel and substantive rank of Major, unattached, Capt. and brevet Major the Hon. J. W. B. Macdonald.—To the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel, Major T. W. McMahon, 5th Drag. Guards, W. S. R. Norcott, Rifle Brigade, R. J. Stratton, 77th, J. R. Stuart, 21st, Sir Thomas H. C. Troubridge, 7th, George Dixon, 77th, R. T. Farren, 47th, J. G. Champlon, 95th, J. W. B. Barnbury, 23rd, Henry Hume, 95th, J. B. Pattnil, 30th, J. T. Grant, 49th, Alexander Low, 4th Light Drag. F. P. Harding, 22nd, and Capt. and brevet Lieut.-Col. A. C. Sterling, unattached.—Capt. and brevet Major Charles Nasmyth, unatt. to have the substantive rank of Major.—To the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel for distinguished service in the field, Robert Blane, unatt.; G. V. Mundy, 33rd Foot; the Hon. Adrian Hope, 60th Rifles; the Hon. Francis Colborne, 16th Foot; Hon. Robert Rollo, 42nd Foot; J. S. Wood, 13th Foot; Prince Edward of Saxo-Weltmar, Grenadier Guards.—To the brevet rank of Majors in the Army, for distinguished service in the field, J. A. V. Kirkland, 21st, K. D. Mackenzie, 92nd, James Conolly, unatt., Alex. Macdonell, Rifle Brig., E. S. Claremont, Canadian Legion, E. R. Wetherall, Scots Fus. Guards, F. R. Elrington, Rifle Brig., C. S. Glazebrook, 49th, T. H. Clifton, 7th Drag. Gds., C. J. Woodford, Rifle Brig. W. P. Campbell, 23rd, W. F. Hopkins, R.M., E. H. Maxwell, 88th, Hugh Smith, 3rd, J. A. Street, 57th, J. A. Ewart, 93rd, J. E. Thackwell, 22nd, H. E. Wear, 50th, J. R. Glynn, Rifle Brig., E. W. D. Bell, 23rd, E. G. Hallowell, 28th, T. Davis, 95th, C. G. Ellison, Gren. Guards, W. Sankey, 47th, H. M. Hamilton, 47th, E. A. Whitmore, 30th, Hon. A. E. Hardinge, Coldstr. Gds., William Ingla, 57th, Hon. W. F. Scarlett, Scots Fus. Gds., R. N. F. Kingscote, Scots Fus. Gds., A. H. Lane-Fox, Gren. Gds., E. Neville, Scots Fus. Gds., Edward Fellows, 12th Light Drag., S. G. Jenyns, 13th Light Drag., J. W. Armstrong, 49th, Lawrence Shindwell, 19th, Wm. Morris, 17th Light Drag. John Hackett, 77th, Hon. R. B. Fellding, Coldstr. Guards, Cadwallader Adams, 49th, A. H. P. Stuart-Wortley, 1st Drag. Gds., Hon. G. Elliot, Rifle Brig., J. W. Thompson, 10th Light Drag., C. C. de Morel, 67th, A. W. D. Burton, 5th Drag. Guards, James Gubbins, 85th, L. H. Daniell, 38th, Hon. A. M. Cathcart, 93rd, Hon. W. G. Boyle, 21st, J. H. Burke, 88th, A. M. McDonald, 92nd, Lumley Graham, 41st, A. C. Greenville, Scots Fusilier Guards.

Dec. 13. Colonel Samuel Robert Wesley to be Deputy-Adjutant of Royal Marines; Lieut.-Col. G. C. Langley to be Assistant Adjutant-General of Royal Marines.

Dec. 15. Scotch Fusilier Guards, Captain and Lieut.-Col. W. J. Ridley to be Major (with the rank of Col. in the army); Lieut. and Capt. Lord Adolphus F. C. W. Vanne-Tempest to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—Rifles Brigade, Capt. E. A. Sonner set to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. J. W. Cox, 13th Foot, and Captain William John Chads, 64th

Foot, to be Majors in the Army; Capt. Henry Tombs, Bengal Art. to be Major in the Army in the East Indies; Capt. William Olpherts, Bengal Art. to have the local rank of Major in Turkey.—Unattached, brevet Col. F. C. Irwin (late Commandant of Troops in Western Australia) to be Lieut.-Colonel on the abolition of that appointment.

Dec. 16. Constantine-Henry Marquess of Normanby, K.G., to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Dec. 22. 5th Dragoon Guards, brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas W. McMahon to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. Richard Thompson to be Major.—7th Foot, brevet Major A. J. Pack to be Major.—13th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Lord Mark Kerr, from half-pay Ceylon Rifle Regt. to be Lieut.-Col. vice brevet Col. Stuart, who exchanges.—21st Foot, Major J. R. Stuart to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Lieut.-Col. F. P. Haines to be Major.—33rd Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. J. J. Louth to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major J. S. Adamson to be Major.—49th Foot, Major J. T. Grant to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major C. S. Glazebrook to be Major.—Rifle Brigade, brevet Lieutenant-Col. W. S. R. Norcott to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major Alex. Macdonell to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. Jacob Meek, of the 78th Foot, to be Major and Lieut.-Col. in the Army; Lieut.-Col. S. R. Wesley, R.M. to be Colonel in the Army; Captain G. C. Langley, R.M. to be Major and Lieut.-Col. in the Army.

Wm. Digby Seymour, esq. to be Recorder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Abingdon.—Joseph Haythorne Reed, esq.

Antrim Co.—Arthur Hercules Pakenham, esq.

Bedford.—William Sturt, esq.

Coventry.—Sir Joseph Paxton.

Fermanagh Co.—Col. the Hon. H. A. Cole.

Gloucestershire (East).—Robert S. Holford, esq.

Limerick.—Stephen De Vere, esq.

Marylebone.—Lord Viscount Ebrington.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

Nov. 24. Capt. G. W. C. Conway to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Capt. Henry Smith, C.B. late of the Prince Regent 90, to be superintendent of Haslar Hospital and Clarence Victualling Yard.

Capt. King, of the Leander 50, to be Captain of the Rodney 90.

Capt. Lewis T. Jones, of the Sampson 6, to be Captain of the London 90.

Capt. S. T. Brock, additional Captain of the Britannia 120, to command the Sampson 6.

Capt. the Hon. S. T. Carnegie, of the Tribune 31, to be Captain of the Leander 50.

Capt. C. F. Hillyar (1852) to the command of the Malacca 15, screw.

Comm. Leopold George Heath, of the Niger 12, to be acting Captain of the Sanspareil 71, screw.

Capt. the Hon. J. R. Drummond, of the Retribution 22, to the Tribune 31, screw.

Comm. Lord John Hay, of the Wasp 12, screw, to be acting Captain of the Tribune.

Lieut. Henry Lloyd, to be acting Commander of the Wasp.

Lieut. Hore, of the Beagle, to be acting Commander of the Niger.

Lieut. William N. W. Hewett (1854), recently promoted to the rank of Lieutenant for his gallant conduct in standing by his gun and effectually repelling the Russians in the attack upon the battery in front of Sebastopol, to command the Beagle.

Lieut. Lacon U. Hammet (1846), flag Lieut. to Rear-Adm. Plumridge, promoted to Commander.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. V. W. Ryan, D.D. Bishopric of Mauritius.

Rev. G. E. Green, (P.C. of St. Andrew Anckland)

Hon. Canonry in Cathedral Church of Durham.

Rev. E. Girdlestone (V. of Deane, Lancashire.)

Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Bristol.

Rev. R. R. Fowler, Minor Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Worcester.

Hon. and Rev. T. R. Keppel (R. of North Creake),

Hon. Canonry in Cathedral Church of Norwich.

Rev. C. F. Mackenzie, Archdeaconry of Natal.

Rev. J. Richards, Treasurership of the Cathedral Church of St. Lazerien, Leighlin, and to Shrine,

Slety, and Cloydagh.

Rev. C. Richson, Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Manchester, and St. Andrew P.C. Ancoats,

Manchester.

Rev. C. A. Thurlow, Chancellorship of the diocese of Chester.

Rev. T. L. Wheeler, Precentorship of the Cathedral Church of Worcester.

Rev. J. Wise, Hon. Canonry in Cathedral Church of Colombo.

Rev. E. S. Banke, Corfe-Castle R. Dorset.

Rev. J. Baverstock, Breen P.C. Gloucestershire.

Rev. J. Bell, Brace-Moel, V. Shropshire.

Rev. B. J. Binns, St. Ann's P.C. Carnarvonshire.

Rev. F. B. Broadbent, Waterhead P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. W. Brooksbank, Launplin R. Cumberland.

Rev. R. Brongham, Killen and Rathmoylean R. and

V. dio. Waterford.

Rev. J. W. Brown, Trent-Vale P.C. Staffordshire.

Rev. W. Brown, Broadwas R. Worcestershire.

Rev. H. Cleare, Walsten P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. J. Colbourne, St. Matthias P.C. Bethnal-green, London.

Rev. J. Cowen, Rachconnell R. Ireland.

Rev. T. Cox, Threapwood P.C. Flintshire.

Rev. P. J. Croft, Kirton R. Suffolk.

Rev. G. S. Drew, Pulloxhill V. Beds.

Rev. W. J. Edge, St. Aldate P.C. Gloucester.

Rev. E. Edmunds, St. Michael V. Southampton.

Rev. A. Firth, Holy Trinity P.C. Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.

Rev. E. H. Gibbon, St. Peter R. Thetford, Norfolk.

Rev. W. Gill, St. John's P.C. Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-square, London.

Rev. G. F. Goddard, Southfleet R. Kent.

Rev. H. Gough, Yelond-Conyers P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. G. Granville, Stratford-upon-Avon V. Warw.

Rev. F. H. Hall, Carrick P.C. die. Derry.

Rev. J. Hall, Beeley P.C. Derbyshire.

Rev. H. Harding, Stapleton R. Salop.

Rev. G. G. Hayter, Burnham-Sutton R. Norfolk.

Rev. W. S. Hemming, Rayne R. Essex.

Rev. J. Hordern, Burton-Agnes V. w. Harpham C. Yorkshire.

Rev. H. James, Goodnestone P.C. Kent.

Rev. B. W. Johnstone, Farndon P.C. Cheshire.

Rev. W. F. Lanfear, Christ Church P.C. Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.

Rev. F. H. Law, Berrow P.C. Worcestershire.

Rev. T. A. Lindon, St. Peter P.C. Halliwell, Lanc.

Rev. T. B. Lloyd, St. Mary P.C. w. St. Michael P.C. Shrewsbury.

Rev. G. London, Burneside P.C. Westmoreland.

Rev. R. Lowndes, Poole-Keynes R. Wilts.

Rev. J. Lyon, Barlsea P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. H. Meers, Rolvenden V. Kent.

Rev. J. Mould, Tamworth V. w. Amington C. and Hopwas St. John C. Staffordshire.

Rev. J. Newman, Brockhampton P.C. Herefordsh.

Rev. J. Owen, St. Margaret P.C. Ipswich, Suffolk.

Rev. J. Palmer, Bromyard V. Herefordshire.

Rev. W. J. Pattinson, Laxton V. Northamptonsh.

Rev. A. H. Pennington, Utterby V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. H. G. Peppys, Grimley V. w. Hallow C. and

Christ Chapel C. Worcestershire.

Rev. R. H. Poole, St. Thomas P.C. Leeds.

Rev. G. A. Powell, Sutton-Vency R. Wilts.

Rev. W. Rawlins, Bicknoller V. Somerset.

Rev. W. Sandford, Holy Trinity P.C. Kingswood, Gloucestershire.

Rev. R. Smith, Ilston R. Glamorganshire.
 Rev. A. A. N. F. Solari, Ocker Hill P.C. Staff.
 Rev. W. W. Stockdale, Witchling R. Kent.
 Hon. and Rev. W. W. C. Talbot, Bishop's Hatfield
 R. W. Totteridge C. Herts.
 Rev. A. J. Tharp, Snailwell R. Cambridgeshire.
 Rev. F. R. Trail, Stanway V. Gloucestershire.
 Rev. C. E. Turner, All Saints' P.C. Bolton-le-
 Moors, Lancashire.
 Rev. G. H. Vachell, St. John R. Horsleydown,
 Surrey.
 Rev. W. Walsh, Great Tey R. (Sinecure) and V.
 Essex.
 Rev. R. Wilton, St. Thomas P.C. York.
 Rev. C. W. Wood, Atwick V. Yorkshire.
 Rev. J. T. Wrenford, St. Nicholas V. Newport,
 Monmouthshire.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. J. S. Blackwood, LL.D. to the Hospital at
 Scutari.
 Rev. W. H. Buck, to the Queen's Prison.
 Rev. P. Butler, to the Hospital at Scutari.
 Rev. W. Freeth (S.P.G.F.P.) to Army in the East.
 Rev. W. F. Hobson (S.P.G.F.P.) to the Army in
 the East.
 Rev. W. L. Mason, for the island of Mauritius.
 Rev. H. Mitchell, to the Earl of Eglinton and
 Winton, K.T.
 Rev. L.J. Parsons (S.P.G.F.P.) to Army in the East.
 Rev. G. H. Proctor (S.P.G.F.P.) to the Army in
 the East.
 Rev. J. W. Ridley, to H.M.S. Nankin 50, Chatham.
 Rev. H. A. Taylor, (S.P.G.F.P.) to the Army in
 the East.
 Rev. D. Winham (S.P.G.F.P.) to Army in the East.
 Rev. J. W. Wrench (and Mathematical Master) to
 H.M. Ordnance School, Carshalton, Surrey.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.
 E. R. Farbrother, Mastership of the Grammar
 School, Bampton, Oxfordshire.
 Rev. J. W. Green, Head Mastership of the Colle-
 giate School, Camberwell, Surrey.
 Rev. J. C. Lowe (Minor Canon of Durham), Mas-
 tership of the School preparatory to the Durham
 Grammar School.
 Rev. T. Preston, Lord Almoner's Professorship of
 Arabic in Cambridge University.
 Rev. W. Smith, Professorship of Natural History,
 Queen's College, Cork.
 H. W. Watson, M.A. Second Mastership of the City
 of London School.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 29. At Sydney, N.S. Wales, Mrs. Mac-
 Farlane, a dau.
Oct. 16. At Ferozepore, Bengal, the wife of
 Capt. Sir Edward Fitzgerald Campbell, Bart.
 H.M. 60th Rifles, a son.
No. 11. At Hardwick house, Chepstow, the
 wife of the Rev. Garnons Williams, a son and
 heir.—13. At the Elms, Chicklere, Dorset,
 the wife of J. H. Longman, a son and heir.
 —15. At Marlborough hill, London, the wife
 of Lionel Skipwith, esq. a dau.—17. The wife
 of H. Edmund Gurney, esq. of Upton, Essex,
 a dau.—18. At Pietra house, Malta, the wife
 of John Stuart Coxon, esq. a son and heir.—
 At Walmer, Kent, the wife of Henry Harvey,
 esq. Capt. Royal Navy, a dau.—20. At Els-
 don castle, the wife of the Rev. John Baillie,
 Canon Residentiary of York, a dau.—At
 Scotton rectory, the wife of Octavius Luard, a
 dau.—21. At Longnor hall, Salop, the wife
 of E. Corbett, esq. a son.—23. At Minister
 Acres, Northumberland, the Hon. Mrs. Silver-
 top, a dau.—24. At Dover, Lady Isabel Bligh,
 a son.—At Rambury, Wilts, the wife of the
 Rev. Edw. Meyrick, a son.—25. At Scrutton
 lodge, Lady Chater, a son.—27. The wife of
 the Rev. William Somerset, a dau.—29. At

Upottery, the wife of the Hon. W. W. Addington, a son and heir.—30. At Doneraile, the
 Viscountess Doneraile, a dau.—At Norfolk
 terrace, Westbourne grove west, the wife of
 John Whitehead, esq. barrister-at-law, a dau.

Dec. 2. In Queen's sq. Bath, the Hon. Mrs.
 R. Lambert Baynes, a dau.—The wife of R.
 Westmacott, esq. a dau.—3. At Seaford, Ire-
 land, Viscountess Stopford, a dau.—The wife
 of the Rev. J. D. Affleck, Rector of Dalham, a
 dau.—At Marlborough hill st. St. John's
 wood, the wife of Professor Creasy, a son.—
 In James st. Buckingham gate, the wife of the
 Rev. George Rust, of King's College School, a
 dau.—4. At Henbury court, Glouc. the wife
 of the Rev. George Butterworth, a son.—At
 Rendcomb park, Glouc. the wife of David Ful-
 lerton, esq. a dau.—At Mickleton hall,
 Herts, the wife of Thomas Clutterbuck, a dau.—
 8. At Folmire rectory, near Royston, the
 Hon. Mrs. Arthur Savile, a dau.—At Chester
 place, the wife of Henry Dalbiac, esq. a dau.—
 9. At East hall, Middleton Tyas, Rich-
 mond, Yorkshire, the wife of the Hon. A. C.
 Ord Powlett, a dau.—10. At Stow lodge,
 Suffolk, the Hon. Mrs. George Dashwood, a
 dau.—At Bath, the wife of Henry Dallaway,
 esq. a son and heir.—12. At Earlham hall,
 Norfolk, Mrs. John Gurney, a son.—14. At
 Chester aq. the wife of George Bradford Elli-
 combe, esq. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

May 3. At Victoria, New Zealand, John W.
 Williams, esq. fifth son of Archdeacon Henry
 Williams, to Sarah, only dau. of James Busby,
 esq. formerly H. M. Resident at New Zealand,

June 7. At Sydney, N.S. Wales, Capt. Henry
 Wheeler, late 47th Foot, to Matilda, third surviv-
 ing dau. of the late George Collier, esq. of
 North Brixton.

22. At Hobart Town, George James Neill,
 esq. of H.M. Ordnance, second son of W. Neill,
 esq. of Hull, late of the 85th Light Inf. to Sarah
 Amelia, youngest dau. of Captain Sir H. E.
 Atkinson, R.N.

July 26. At Sydney, N.S.W. Lancelot F. C.
 Thomas, esq. Madras Art. third son of Lieut.-
 Colonel R. A. Thomas, of Slough, to Cordelia,
 second dau. of James Husband, esq.

Aug. 17. At Benares, Benjamin Healey, esq.
 Bimlipatam, Madras, to Rosa Emma Cooke,
 youngest dau. ; and James Raoul Martin, esq.
 Bengal Art. to Elizabeth Nash Cooke, eldest
 dau. of the late William Cooke Wallace, esq.
 and step-daughters of Lieut.-Colonel Liptrap,
 commanding 42nd Bengal Light Inf.

19. At Daljeeling, Bengal, Alfred Worsley
 Montagu, esq. 68th N. Inf. to Emily, youngest
 dau. of the late George Augustus Ward, esq.
 of Wisbech.

24. At Kurrachee, Bombay, Charles Scott
 Jeesop, esq. 2nd Regt. E.L.I. to Margaret Cres-
 well, third dau. of the Rev. Henry Thorp, Incum-
 bent of Topham, Devon.

31. At Allygnrh, Edward Ellis Walker, esq.
 Bengal Horse Art. to Charlotte Bayley, only
 dau. of Charles Gubbins, esq. C.S.—At Ber-
 hampore, Bengal, Walter Raleigh Gilbert
 Hickey, esq. nephew of Gen. Sir Walter Gilbert,
 G.C.B. to Henrietta Jane, dau. of Thomas
 Stirling, esq. R.N. and grand-dau. of W. L.
 Hockin, esq. of Dartmouth.

Oct. 3. At Handsworth, Warw., the Rev.
 Wm. J. J. Welch, B.A. Curate of St. George's,
 Birmingham, to Elizabeth Matilda, eldest dau.
 of Thomas Aston, esq.

5. At Bodmin, Ambrose Thomson, esq. only
 son of Henry Thomson, esq. of Parkhill, to
 Caroline, third dau. of the late James Kemp-
 thorne, esq. and granddau. of the late Vice-
 Adm. Kempthorne.—At Plymouth, Capt.

Elliot, R. Art. to Mary-Harriet, eldest dau. of the late Rev. T. H. Walker, of Bickleigh, Devon. — At St. James's, Piccadilly, Lieut.-Col. **Topham**, Lieut. of H.M. Guard of Gentlemen-at-Arms, to the Lady Mary Bentinck, youngest dau. of the late Duke of Portland. — At Warrington, John, second son of the late Charles **Taylor**, esq. Oaklands, Torquay, to Eliza, third dau. of the late John Alderson, esq. of Warrington. — At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Rev. John Hanson **Sperling**, only son of John Sperling, esq. of Kensington palace gardens, to Anna Maria, second dau. of Sir George Barrow, Bart. — At Stoke-next-Guildford, John Mangles **Lovis**, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of John Lovis, esq. late a Member of the Council of India, to Ellen, eldest dau. of Ross Donnelly Mangles, esq. M.P. — At Upton, Torquay, William Leith **Hay**, second son of Sir Andrew Leith Hay, of Rannes, K.H. to Emma-Anne, eldest dau. of John Beaumont Swete, esq. — At Matherne, Thomas-Henry, second son of Thomas Henry **Maudslay**, esq. of Lambeth and Norwood, Surrey, to Mary-Anne, second dau. of John Russell, esq. of the Wyelands, Monm.

6. At Dover, Capt. Robert **Grange**, to Frederica-Whittaker, dau. of the late Major Brooks.

7. At Old Charlton, Kent, Lieut.-Col. Frederick **Browne**, H.E.I.C.S. to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Wm. Nokes, esq. solicitor, of Woolwich.

8. At St. John's, Newfoundland, George **Oldmixon**, esq. Capt. R.N. to Frances-Margaret, second dau. of John Hodgson, esq.

9. At Machen, Monm. Sir Geo. F. R. **Walker**, Bart. to Fanny-Henrietta, third dau. of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. — At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Edward **Norrie**, esq. of Grappenhall, Cheshire, to Mary, relief of John George Graeff, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Thomas Taylor, esq. of Grafton st. Fitzroy sq.

10. At Clifton, Benjamin Tuthill **Allen**, esq. of Burnham, Som. to Catherine-Harriett, eldest dau. of the late Edward Daniel, esq. of Bristol. — At Burnley, Lieut.-Col. Every **Clayton**, 1st Lanc. Militia, second son of Sir Henry Every, Bart. to Eliza-Halsted, dau. of the late Robert Holgate, Esq. — At Waldbitch, Dorset, Arnold **Parker**, esq. eldest son of T. J. Parker, esq. of Endcliffe, near Sheffield, to Mary-Caroline, only child of the late W. A. H. Fowlds, esq. of Skernielands, Ayrshire. — At Holbrook, Capt. Thomas **Gatford**, H.E.I.C.S.'s Artillery, of Bagstone, Glouc. to Catherine, youngest dau. of Robert Martin, esq. of Holbrook, Suffolk.

11. At Corsley, the Rev. John Thomas Atkin **Sean**, of Leadinton, co. Cork, to Anne-Symes, elder dau. of the Rev. James Hay Waugh, Rector of Corsley. — At Kenn, Gilbert Maxwell **Walsh**, esq. of Grimblethorpe hall, Linc. to Charlotte, eldest dau. of Francis Baring Short, esq. of Bickham. — At Frome, Major William **O'Brien**, H.E.I.C.S. to Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Charles, esq. — At Frant, Lieut. Poulton **Williams**, R.N. to Maria, eldest dau. of the late William Smith, esq. of Fairy hall, Nottingham, Kent. — At Alverstoke, Lewis **Cooper**, esq. of Caversham hill, Oxon, to Fanny-Hammond, only child of George Cowper, esq. of Reading, and niece of the late Charles Hammond, esq. of Wantage. — At Edinburgh, Samuel Home **Stirling**, esq. of Gloriat, eldest surviving son of the late Capt. George Stirling, 9th Foot, to Mary, youngest dau. of Major Begbie, of North Heath, Berks, late of 82d Regt.

12. At Mathon, Worcs. the Rev. W. R. **Villiers**, eldest son of the Rev. Wm. Villiers, Vicar of Bromsgrove, to Emily-Conduit, youngest dau. of the late William Vale, esq. of Mathon court. — At Workington, John Hopwood

Boardman, M.A. Fellow of Caius Coll. Camb. to Mary, third dau. of the late J. S. Dickinson, esq. surgeon. — At Grasmere, the Rev. J. H. R. **Summer**, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late C. Gibson, esq. of Invermore park, Lanc. — At Lewisham, Hammond Weston **Gwyn**, esq. Capt. R.M. second son of William Gwyn, esq. of Tasburg lodge, Norf. to Georgiana-Catherine, eldest dau. of Quarles Harris, esq. — At Brighton, the Rev. A. B. **Frazer**, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Frazer, late 42d R. Highlanders, to Georgiana, only child of C. King, esq. — At Islington, John **Marshall**, esq. F.K.C.S. of Saville row, to Ellen, youngest dau. of Charles Williams, esq. of Holloway. — At Twickenham, Fenwick Boyce **Barron**, esq. Capt. 3d Dragoon Guards, youngest son of Charles Barron, esq. Aldershot Place, Hants, to Henrietta, sec. dau. of the late Henry Young, esq. — At Cambridge, Henry Erskine **Rose**, esq. Fellow of Trinity college, and Professor of Classics in the University of Melbourne, to Emily, only dau. of Mr. E. Fenton, of Thrapston. — At Mundsley, Norf. George **Humbery**, esq. Capt. in Norfolk Militia, to Eliza-Anna, relict of the Rev. William Hauniond, and dau. of the late Major Budgen, of Holmesdale-house, Surrey.

14. At Ripon, the Rev. Aaron **Manby**, Vicar of Nidd, to Henrietta, youngest dau. of W. C. Lewis, esq. late of Clifton, near Bristol. — At Honiton, Capt. P. M'Pherson, 17th Regt. second son of Colonel M'Pherson, C.B. to Mary-Elizabeth, only dau. of Robert H. Aberdein, esq. of Honiton. — At Brampford Speke, John **Williams**, fourth son of the late Rev. David Williams, Rector of Bleadon, Som. to Rebecca, second dau. of the late John Shepard, esq. of Truro. — At St. James's, Piccadilly, Joseph John Wilson **Watson**, esq. Ph. D. of Upper Brook street, to Georgina-Anne, only child of the late John Gregory Welch, esq. of Arle, Glouc. — At St. Pancras, Leopold James **Lardner**, esq. of the British Museum, to Emily-Frances-Louisa, youngest dau. of N. Dennys, esq. of Ampthill sq.

16. Baron **Wydenbruck**, Charge d'Affaires for Austria at the court of Hesse Cassel, for some years Secretary at the Austrian embassy at London, to Isabella Blacker, dau. of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Blacker, and step-dau. to the Hon. George Browne, brother to Lord Kilmaine. — At Dover, Alexander-Lewis-Joseph Count Milon de **Villiers**, to Mary-Grace-Susanna, only dau. of Samuel Crumpe, esq. M.D. late of Limerick.

17. At Edinburgh, George **Baillie**, esq. younger, of Jerviswoode, to Helen, younger dau. of Sir John Warrender, Bart. — At Coventry, the Rev. John George **Gregory**, B.A. Caius Coll. Camb. to Eliza-Astley, eldest dau. of late Rev. Benj. Howells, Rector of Hughey. — At High Harrogate, John **Marshall**, esq. of Aldborough hall, Boroughbridge, to Fanny, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Smyth Eggin-ton, esq. of Kirkelby house. — At Chale, I.W. Jonathan **Worsley**, esq. of Ryde, son of the late Rev. James Worsley, of Billingham, and Vicar of Thorley, to Elizabeth, third dau. of late Rev. Thos. Bowreman, Rector of Brooke. — At Wimbledon, the Rev. Francis John **Scott**, M.A. Incumbent of the Holy Trinity, Tewkesbury, to Mary-Elizabeth, dau. of Major James Oliphant. — At Tunbridge Wells, Herbert Taylor, son of Thomas Neville **Usher**, H.B.M. Consul-General at Hayti, to Julia-Sarah, widow of Capt. G. W. S. Hicks, and dau. of Capt. A. Bond, Master-Attendant of Balasore. — At Castle Eaton, Wilts, Edgar, third son of the Rev. John **Sharpe**, to Louisa, second dau. of the late Samuel Adams, esq. of Totnes. — At St. Pancras, B. G. **Cubitt**, esq. second son of the late Rev. John Cubitt, of Southrepps, Norfolk, to Maria, youngest dau. of the late John Wilson, esq. — At Edinburgh, Comm. John de C. A.

Agnew, R.N. second son of the late Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart. to *Patricia-Elizabeth*, eldest dau. of the late William Henry Dowbiggin, esq.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Wilmot *Lane*, esq. to *Louisa-Annie*, dau. of the late C. P. Vale, esq.

18. At Spaxton, Som. Arden *Gorwyn*, esq. eldest son of J. L. A. Gorwyn, esq. of Cutley house, Kingston, to Elizabeth, only dau. of John Mullins, esq. of Spaxton Court.—At St. James's Catholic church, Spanish pl. London, Joseph Percival *Radcliffe*, esq. eldest son of Sir J. Radcliffe, Bart. of Rudding park, Yorkshire, to Katharine, only surviving child of the late Sir Edward and the Hon. Lady Doughty, of Tichborne park, Hants.—At Totteridge, Herts. Charles-James, only son of Robert Sheden *Seringeour*, esq. to Lucy-Clarendon, only dau. of James Mackintosh, esq.—At Bray, co. Wicklow, the Rev. Samuel Allen *Windle*, of Mayfield, Staff. to Sydney-Katharine, fifth dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Josiah Coghill, Bart.—At Ashwicken, Norfolk, William-Stephen, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Dunham *Atkinson*, Vicar of Rueley, and Rural Dean, to Anna-Maria, only dau. of the Rev. George Mumford, Vicar of East Winch, Norfolk.—At St. Pancras, Henry Schofeld *Johnson*, M.D. of Fenton, Staff. to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Lieut. S. W. Flinders, R.N.—At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, John *Kirkpatrick*, esq. to Margaretta, eldest dau. of Major Caldecot, of Holton Hall, Linc.

19. At Hertford, the Rev. Wm. Simson *Longmore*, only son of the Rev. James Longmore, Vicar of Yealmpton, Devon, to Emmeline-Jane, third dau. of Philip Longmore, esq. of Hertford castle.—At Almondsbury, near Bristol, Sir Edward *Kennedy*, Bart. to Lady Augusta Pery, sister of the present Earl of Limerick.—At St. James's Piccadilly, Charles *Sargent*, esq. barrister, second son of William Sargent, esq. of Putney heath, to Geraldine-Harriett, youngest dau. of the late John Unwin, esq. of Ulster-terrace.—At Scoulton, Norfolk, the Rev. Albert Augustus *Isaac*, M.A. to Anne-Elizabeth-Emma, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. M. Johnson, B.A. Rector of Scoulton.—At Cheltenham, Lieut. C. F. *Short*, R.M. eldest son of the late Captain Short, R.N. to Jane, youngest surviving dau. of the late Joseph Hill, esq. of Lincoln hill house, Heref.—At Eastbourne, Augustus Frederick *Ettalier*, esq. of Kingston, Surrey, to Louisa-Elizabeth-Harcourt, dau. of Major-General Baugardt, C.B.—At Penwortham, Lanc. Dr. Charles Wm. *Bell*, K.L.S. of Manchester, late Physician to H.M. Embassy at Teheran, to Lucy-Anne, dau. of Wm. Marshall, esq.—At St. George's Hanover square, Thomas Fernandez *Clarke*, M.D. of Lambourne, to Hannah, only surviving dau. of the late John Palmer, esq. of Letcombe Regis, Berks.

20. At Christchurch Marylebone, Maximilian August *Dremel*, esq. of Tunishof, Prussia, to Millicent, eldest surviving dau. of Edward Sacheverell Chandos Pole, esq. of Radbourne hall, near Derby.

22. At Fleetwood-on-Wyre, James *Latham*, esq. of Liverpool, to Caroline, dau. of James Roscoe, esq. of Knutsford, Cheshire.

24. At Hartshorne, Derb. the Rev. Thomas H. *Mynors*, second son of the late Robert E. E. Mynors, esq. to Emily-Anne, only child of the late Thomas Worthington, esq.—At Rhyl, Flintshire, Richard-Montague, third son of the late Rev. George *Preston*, of Westminster, to Jane-Frances, eldest dau. of H. S. J. Collingwood, esq.—At St. George's Hanover sq. T. Duff *Cater*, esq. eldest son of Col. T. O. Cater, R. Art. to Flora-Eleanor, dau. of the late R. T. Goodwin, esq. and formerly Senior Member of Council at Bombay.—At St. George's Hanover square, the Rev. Francis *Thornburgh*, B.A. Minister of St. Thomas's Kennington, to Anna,

relict of Thomas Hurd, esq. of Blandford sq. Regent's park.—At Cottesmore, Oakham, Robert-Charles, eldest son of Robert *Ransome*, esq. of Ipswich, to Sarah-Jane, youngest dau. of Richard Westbrook Baker, esq.—At Gillingham, the Rev. Henry Broadway *Miles*, eldest son of Henry Miles, esq. of Gillingham, and Rector of Burlestone and Alinton, Dorset, to Emma, youngest dau. of Edward Neave, esq. of Gillingham.—At Manfield, Darlington, George-Richard, only son of George *Withington*, esq. of Parkfield, Didsbury, near Manchester, to Maria, fourth dau. of the Rev. John Swire, Vicar of Manfield.—At St. Mary's Newington, Robert-Bruce, son of the late Lieut. Henry Walker, (a) R.N. to Clara, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Arthur Molesworth, R.M.—At Wargrave, Berks, John William *Morison*, esq. only son of the late Major-Gen. Sir Wm. Morison, K.C.B. to Mary-Anna-Georgiana, third dau. of Major Henry Court, esq. of Castlemans, Berks.

25. At Chipstead, Surrey, the Rev. J. E. *Ewing*, Rector of Westmill, Herts, to Maria, dau. of John Cattley, esq. of Shabden park, Surrey.—At Paddington, Fred. Daupier *Rich*, esq. Lieut. R.N. second son of Sir Charles Rich, Bart. to Jessy-Catherine, dau. of Sir John H. Lethbridge, Bart.—At Limerick, Sir Lucius *O'Brien*, Bart. of Dromoland, Lord-Lieut. of Clare, to Louisa, dau. of James Finucane, esq.—At Ives, Bucks, the Rev. George Thomas *Cameron*, M.A. Curate of Saint Ebbe, Oxford, to Emily-Marian-Sophia, only surviving dau. of the Rev. John Short, M.A. Master of Temple Balsall, and Rector of Baddesley-Clinton, Warwickshire.—At Ditcheat, Somerset, Lewis-Charles, son of the late Gen. *Davies*, of Tan-y-Bwlch, Cardiganshire, to Emma-Frances, dau. of the Rev. William Leir, Rector of Ditcheat.—At Stanford-on-the-Soar, the Rev. Charles *Snell*, of Wheathamstead, Herts, to Matilda-Katharine, second dau. of the Rev. S. Vere Dashwood, of Stanfold hall, Notts.—At Southampton, Arthur James *Herbert*, Major 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Elizabeth, widow of George Ferguson, esq. of Houghton hall, Cumberland.—At St. Mawgan, Edward Shepphard Carus *Wilson*, esq. youngest son of the Rev. William Carus Wilson, of Casterton hall, Westmerland, to Ellen-Anne, eldest dau. of Humphrey Willyams, esq. of Carnanton, Cornwall.

26. At Winwick, Lancash, the Rev. George Croxton *Shiffner*, Rector of Hanseay, Sussex, son of the Rev. George Shiffner, Rector of Ampore, Hants, and Canon of Chichester, nephew of Adam. Sir Henry Shiffner, Bart. to Elizabeth, only child of the late John Greenhal, esq. of Myddleton hall, Lanc.—At Penrith, James *Bonnell*, esq. of Pelling Place, Berksb. eldest son of the late James Bonnell, esq. of Carlisle, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Lowry, D.D. of Crosby-on-Eden, Cumb.—At All Saints' Langham pl. Major M. W. *Gilmore*, Bengal C. S. to Matilda-Mary, third dau. of the late Charles Beach, esq. of Dorset square.—At Poultney-le-Sands, Richard-Albert *Oldfield*, esq. of Sierra Leone, the African traveller, to Elizabeth-Bland, eldest dau. of Robt. Burnet, esq. of Preston.—At Farleigh, Hungerford, Newton John *Lane*, esq. of Mavesyn Ridware, and King's Bromley, Staff. to Mary-Anne-Emily, only dau. of Henry Martin Blair, esq. of Farleigh Castle, Somerset.

28. At Chelsea, Major *Wilkie*, 4th Bengal N.I. to Amelia, dau. of Capt. Ford, of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

30. At St. James's Westbourne terr. Thomas B. *Hanham*, esq. of Manston house, Dorset, youngest son of the late Sir James Hanham, Bart. to Josephine-Ida-Dodson, only child of the late William Scott, formerly of Paris and Versailles.

OBITUARY.

VISCOUNT LORTON.

Nov. 20. At Rockingham Boyle, co. Roscommon, in his 82nd year, the Right Hon. Robert Edward King, Viscount Lorton, of Boyle, co. Roscommon, and Lord Erris, Baron Erris, in the same county; a Representative Peer of Ireland, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Roscommon, a General in the army, and Colonel of the Roscommon Militia.

Lord Lorton was born in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, on the 12th of August, 1773, the second son of Robert second Earl of Kingston, by Caroline, only child and heir of Richard FitzGerald, esq. of Mount Ophaly, co. Kildare, and Margaret, sole daughter and heir of James King, fourth Lord Kingston, and last of the elder line of the same family.

He entered the army, in 1792, as an Ensign in the 27th regiment, from which he was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 58th; and shortly after the commencement of the war, that regiment was embarked on board men-of-war as marines. He sailed in the Vengeance 74 with the expedition to the West Indies under the command of Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Grey; and, on arriving at Barbados, the 58th was discharged from marine duty. On the formation of the Grenadier brigade, he was attached to the first battalion of Grenadiers under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Stewart, and served at the taking of Martinique, St. Lucie, and Guadaloupe. He was again serving in the latter island at the time of its re-capture by Victor Hugues; and during that severe campaign he was engaged in several actions, and on the morning of the unfortunate attack upon Point-a-Pitre he received a blow from a spent ball.

Having been before this period promoted at home to a company in the 89th regiment, he returned home. In 1794 he was advanced to a majority in the 92nd, and in 1795 to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 127th.

In 1799, on the death of his father, he succeeded to considerable estates in the counties of Roscommon and Sligo. In the year 1800 he was created a peer of the kingdom of Ireland by the title of Baron Erris of Boyle in the county of Roscommon; and on the 30th May 1806 he was advanced to the dignity of a Viscount. He was elected a Representative peer for Ireland in 1820; and appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county Roscommon during the administration of Earl

Grey. His politics were always ardently Conservative and Protestant.

Lord Lorton received the brevet rank of Colonel on the 1st Jan. 1801; and was subsequently Brigadier-General on the staff of Ireland. He attained the rank of Major-General in 1808, that of Lieut.-General in 1813, and the full rank of General in 1830.

He married, Dec. 9, 1799, his cousin Lady Frances Parsons, only daughter and heir of Laurence first Earl of Rosse, by Lady Jane King, eldest daughter of Edward first Earl of Kingston. By that lady, who died on the 7th Oct. 1841, he had issue two sons and five daughters: 1. the Hon. Jane, married in 1824 to Anthony Lefroy, esq. of Newcastle, co. Longford, late M.P. for that county; 2. the Hon. Eleanor, who died in 1814, aged twelve years; 3. the Right Hon. Robert now Viscount Lorton; 4. the Hon. Caroline, the first wife of the present Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart. of Lissadell, co. Sligo, to whom she was married in March, 1827, and died in the following January; 5. the Hon. Frances, the first wife of the Rev. Charles Leslie, eldest son of the Bishop of Kilmore, to whom she was married in April 1834, and died in the following July; 6. the Hon. Louisa, who died in 1831, aged 20; and 7. the Hon. Lawrence Harman King-Harman, who has taken the additional name of Harman, and married in 1837 Mary-Cecilia, seventh daughter of the late James Raymond Johnstone, esq. of Alva, N. B. by whom he has a numerous family.

The present Viscount Lorton was born in Dublin in 1804, and married in 1829 Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Gore-Booth, Bart. by whom he has issue one son and one daughter.

The funeral of Lord Lorton took place on the 4th Nov. in the church of Boyle, at the early hour of four o'clock, it being long the custom of this family to bury by night. It was attended by the Hon. King Harman, the Hon. R. King, Anthony Lefroy, esq. Hon. Captain Talbot, Lord Crofton and Hon. E. Crofton, Rev. Charles Leslie, Captain King, E. R. Harman, esq.; together with all the gentry, without any exception, residing on his lordship's estates.

LORD VISCOUNT CHEWTON.

Oct. 7. At Scutari, from his wounds, received at the battle of the Alma, aged 38, the Right Hon. William Frederick Waldegrave, Viscount Chewton, Captain in the Scots Fusilier Guards.

He was born on the 29th June, 1816,

the eldest son of Rear-Admiral William the present Earl Waldegrave, C.B. by his first wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Whitbread, esq. and the Lady Elizabeth Grey.

He entered the army in 1841 as Ensign in the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment; became Captain in the 6th Foot 1847; and exchanged to the Scotch Fusilier Guards in 1848. He served with the militia in the suppression of the insurrection in Canada; and with the 53d Regiment in the campaign on the Sutlej in 1844, including the battle of Sobraon, for which he received a medal.

A letter from Scutari says: "His Lordship had been brought down after the battle of Alma, and survived only nineteen days. His case was hopeless from the beginning, as his body was covered with wounds of a most serious nature, two of which penetrated the bowels. He was attended by the Inspector General of Hospitals, Dr. Ball, also Staff Surgeon Menzies and Assistant Surgeon Manifold, who were unceasing in their attendance; but every effort to save life was in vain."

Lord Chewton married, on the 2d July 1850, Fanny, only daughter of the late Captain John Bastard, R.N. of Sharpham, co. Devon; and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue two sons and one daughter: 1. William-Frederick, now Viscount Chewton; 2. the Hon. Frances-Mary; and 3. a posthumous son, born on the 14th October.

It is announced that the officers of the Guards are about to erect a monument to the memory of Lord Chewton in the Military Chapel at the Birdcage-walk, close to that of Major Fitzroy Somerset, eldest son of Lord Raglan, who was killed at the battle of Moodkee.

LORD DUDLEY STUART, M.P.

Nov. 17. At Stockholm, in his 52nd year, Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P. for Marylebone, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of Buteshire; great-uncle to the Marquess of Bute.

He was born on the 4th Jan. 1803, the eighth son of John first Marquesa of Bute, and the only son of his second marriage with Frances, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Coutts, the banker. His only sister by the same mother was the present Countess of Harrowby. Their father died during their infancy, and their education was superintended by his widow. She was a lady of the utmost sweetness of disposition, yet one who always acted on the highest and noblest sentiments. To her Lord Dudley was most tenderly attached, and it was to her words and example that he attributed the strong feelings of in-

dignation against oppression, and compassion for misfortune, which were the ruling principles of his life.

In his early years he passed a considerable time in the south of Europe, where, in 1824, he married Christina Alexandrina Egypta, daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino. That lady died on the 14th May, 1847, leaving an only son, Paul-Amadeus-Francis-Coutts.

Lord Dudley Stuart was a member of Christ's college, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. 1823.

He was early impressed with admiration for the spirited character and the popular career of his uncle (by marriage) Sir Francis Burdett. He was taught, too, by her whom he so much revered, to look on a seat in the House of Commons as the noblest position for an English gentleman. He stood for Arundel, on Liberal principles, in 1830, and was returned without a contest. His first speech in Parliament was made in favour of the Reform Bill, and it was held to be eminently successful. Shortly after this period, Prince Adam Czartoryski visited England, and the Member for Arundel was greatly interested by the account which that distinguished statesman (whom he used to characterise as "the most virtuous of patriots") gave of the oppression exercised by the Emperor Nicholas in Poland, which had driven the Poles to revolt. Soon, too, the wreck of the Polish army, refused a shelter by the German Powers, then, as now, under the domination of Russia, was driven to seek a shelter in France, England, or America. Lord Dudley was deeply interested by the fate of these brave men, and was mainly instrumental in obtaining from the Parliament a vote of 10,000*l.* for their relief.

He now attentively studied the Polish question, and formed the deliberate conviction that the aggressive spirit of Russia could be effectually quelled by the restoration of Poland only. Thus his patriotism, as well as his innate hatred of oppression, and sympathy for misfortune, led him to embrace the Polish cause. And it was characteristic of him that, though cautious and deliberate in decision, he never, when a course of action had been once adopted, relaxed for an instant in its pursuit while a chance of success remained.

He was rechosen for Arundel, without opposition, at the general elections of 1831, 1832, and 1835 (except that on the first of those occasions two votes were given for Sir Godfrey Webster), but in 1837 was opposed by the old local influence of Lord FitzAlan, and defeated by 176 votes to 105.

For ten years he had no seat in parliament; but in 1847 (Sir Charles Napier having retired) he became one of the can-

dicates for the metropolitan borough of Marylebone, and was returned at the head of the poll, the result of which was as follows:—

Lord Dudley C. Stuart	5367
Sir Benjamin Hall	5343
Sir James John Hamilton	3677
Mr. Serjeant Shee	662
Robert Owen (Chartist)	1

At the last general election in 1852 he was re-elected without opposition.

Early in his career Lord Dudley Stuart was associated with Cutlar Ferguson, Thomas Campbell the poet, Wentworth Beaumont, and other influential men in the cause of Poland. But the hand of death removed the most eminent; the zeal of others grew cold, and Lord Dudley was left to fight the battle of a great nation in the only arena where the combat could still be carried on, the English House of Commons, almost alone. The wants of the exiles, too, increased rather than diminished; the Government grant making no provision for such new victims of Russian, Austrian, or Prussian jealousy as were constantly arriving, and left to starve in our streets. But Lord Dudley was indefatigable in soliciting subscriptions, and, when these could no longer be obtained, in replenishing the exhausted funds of the Polish Association by means of public entertainments. The labour attending these benevolent exertions was incredible; yet it was undertaken in addition to a sedulous attendance in Parliament, a conscientious discharge of the onerous duties attending the representation of the largest borough in England, and incessant employment of the pen in support of the Polish cause. Overtures of office he had more than once rejected, declaring that the only appointment he should accept would be that of Ambassador at the Court of Warsaw. Passionately fond of field sports and every manly exercise, and caressed by society, he had more than the usual number of reasons for leading a life of idleness; but he valued the advantages he enjoyed merely as instruments to be employed in furthering the great and good objects which he had at heart. He would undoubtedly have been a still more popular man than he actually was, if he had confined his attention exclusively to home politics, and could have looked upon foreign affairs with that eye of indifference which till lately has characterised the great majority of members of Parliament. His views respecting the danger of Russian aggression were laughed at as idle dreams, and his ideas respecting the re-establishment of Poland were pronounced quixotic. He lived, however, to see his favourite

opinions embraced by those who for many years were their most bitter and formidable opponents.

He left England in the early part of last September with the hope of recruiting his strength. After visiting Denmark, he proceeded by way of Gotheburgh to Stockholm, where he arrived on the 1st of October; and was immediately afterwards attacked by cholera, succeeded by a typhoid fever. From this severe illness he recovered in about ten days; but, though reduced to a very feeble condition, he still sought anxiously to turn the remainder of the few days which he had determined to pass in Stockholm to the advantage of the cause which he had so much at heart. He thought it of the highest importance that Sweden should join her forces to those of the Western Powers, and should unite herself with them in taking measures for the re-construction of Poland. He had convinced himself by conversations with persons of all ranks and classes in Sweden, that the people of that country were most decidedly hostile to Russia, and that they would willingly second their government in an energetic course of policy. Lord Dudley Stuart's position as an English Member of Parliament, his European reputation as the champion of the Polish cause, and his connection by marriage with the family of Bonaparte, were sufficient to ensure that his opinions would at least be listened to with attention at the Swedish Court. He had a long audience of the King, which was followed by a second at his Majesty's desire; Lord Dudley had also an audience of the Crown Prince, for whose generous and manly character he expressed much admiration; and on the very day of his last attack he had an audience of the King's second son Prince Oscar, being at the time so weak as to render it necessary that he should be carried up and down the stairs of the palace.

These exertions, combined with others of a similar character, and with laborious attention to an extensive correspondence, occasioned the formation of water in the cellular membrane of the lungs. On the 16th Nov. Lord Dudley rallied a little, but on the 17th, after giving some last directions and calmly speaking of his approaching end, he tranquilly expired.—*Examiner.*

The funeral of this distinguished nobleman took place at Hertford on the 16th December. The body had been removed on the previous evening from Stratford-place to Balls' Park, near Hertford, the seat of Captain Townshend, M.P. In addition to Captain Stuart, the only son of Lord Dudley, the Earl and Countess of

Harrowby, Lord James Stuart, Captain and Mrs. Townshend, and the younger branches of these families, there were present Sir B. Hall, the colleague of Lord Dudley Stuart in the representation of Marylebone; Mr. J. A. Smith, M.P., and some other very intimate friends of the deceased. Prince Ladislas Czartoryski and Mr. Blotnicki attended as representatives of Prince Adam Czartoryski and the Polish refugees in France; Colonel Szyrma and seven other gentlemen as representatives of the Polish refugees in England; Mr. Kirby and three other gentlemen as a deputation from the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland; a deputation of nine gentlemen from the vestry of St. Marylebone, and of nine from the vestry of St. Pancras. The windows were closed in the streets of Hertford, and the children of Christ's Hospital lined a portion of the road through which the procession passed.

SIR M. HICKS BEACH, BART. M.P.
Nov. 29. At Williamstrip Park, Gloucestershire, of gastric fever, aged 45, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, the eighth Baronet (1619), M.P. for the Eastern division of Gloucestershire, a Deputy Lieutenant of that county, and Lieut.-Colonel of the North Gloucester Militia.

He was born at Netheravon House, Wiltshire, on the 25th Oct. 1809, the elder son of Michael Beach Beach, esq. of that place, and of Williamstrip Park, by Caroline Jane, daughter of William Mount, esq. of Wasing Place, Berkshire. His father was the elder son of Michael Hicks, esq. (second son of Sir Howe Hicks, the sixth Baronet,) who took the name of Beach, having married Henrietta Maria, only daughter and heiress of William Beach, esq. of Netheravon.

Sir Michael succeeded to the baronetcy on the 23d Oct. 1834, on the death of his great-uncle Sir William Hicks the seventh Baronet. He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the North Gloucester militia in 1844. He was returned to Parliament for East Gloucestershire in January last, in the room of the present Duke of Beaufort, by a majority of 1109 votes over the Liberal candidate Mr. E. Holland.

Sir Michael married, on the 19th Aug. 1832, Harriet Victoria, second daughter of John Stratton, esq. of Farthinghoe Lodge, Northamptonshire, and had issue three sons and six daughters. Ellis-Henry, his eldest son, died on the 11th Feb. 1837; Sir Michael Edward, his successor, was born in the following October, and is now at Eton.

SIR W. G. CUMMING-GORDON, BART.

Nov. 23. At Altyre, co. Elgin, aged 67, Sir William Gordon Cumming-Gordon, the second Baronet, of Altyre and Gordonstown (1804).

He was born at Altyre on the 20th July, 1787, the third but eldest surviving son of Sir Alexander Penrose Cumming, the first Baronet (who assumed the name of Gordon as heir of entail to Sir William Gordon, Bart.), by Helen, daughter of Sir Ludovick Grant, and sister to Sir James Grant, Bart. He was the representative of the Comyn who was a competitor with Bruce for the throne of Scotland.

He succeeded his father in the baronetcy on the 10th Feb. 1806. In 1831 he was returned, without opposition, for the burroughs of Elgin, Banff, &c. to the parliament which enacted the Reform bill; but, after contributing to the success of that measure, he did not again aspire to senatorial honours.

He married, first, at Zurich, Sept. 11, 1815, Eliza-Maria, daughter of John Campbell, esq. of Islay, by Lady Mary Charlotte Maria Campbell, daughter of John Duke of Argyll; and by that lady, who died in 1842, he had issue two sons and four daughters: 1. Sir Alexander-Penrose, his successor; 2. Anna-Seymour-Conway, married in 1843 to Oswin A. Baker Creswell, esq. son of A. B. Creswell, esq. M.P. of Creswell, Northumberland; 3. Ronaleyne-George, formerly of the Cape Mounted Rifles, the author of a well-known work on Lion-Hunting; 4. Henry; 5. Adelaide-Eliza, married in 1852 to Capt. William Gilfred Creswell, of the 11th Hussars, second son of A. B. Creswell, esq.; 6. John-Randolph, of Ceylon; 7. Alice-Henrietta, married in 1852 to John Henry Jenkinson, esq. youngest son of the late Bishop of St. David's; 8. Eleonora; 9. Constance, who died young; 10. Constance-Frederica; 11. William-Gordon, of the E. I. Company's service; and 12. Francis-Hastings-Toona.

Sir William married, secondly, Dec. 19, 1846, Jane-Eliza, second daughter of William Mackintosh, esq. of Geddes and Hilton, N.B. and had further issue—13. Jane-Eliza; 14. Emilia; and 15. Frederick-Charles-Henville, born in 1850.

The present Baronet was born in 1816, and married in 1845 Anne, only daughter of the Rev. Augustus Campbell, Rector of Liverpool. He was formerly Captain in the 4th Light Dragoons, and is now Major of the Inverness militia.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR GEORGE CATHCART, K.C.B.

Nov. 5. In the battle of Inkermann, aged 60, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir G. Cath-

cart, K.C.B., Commanding the 4th Division of the British army.

He was brother to the present Earl Cathcart, being the third son of William-Schaw the first Earl, K.T. by Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Elliot, esq. uncle to Gilbert first Earl of Minto.

He was born in London on the 12th May, 1794; was sent at an early age to Eton, and subsequently entered the University of Edinburgh, where he was placed under the tuition of the late eminent Bishop Sanford, and afterwards of Robert Buchanan, the present professor of rhetoric and logic at the University of Glasgow.

In 1810 he commenced his military career in the 2nd Life Guards; in the following year became Lieutenant in the 6th Dragoons or Carabiniers; and in 1812 accompanied his father as aide-de-camp, when that distinguished general and diplomatist, who had been Commander-in-Chief of the forces in the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807, and Ambassador to Sweden, was sent as plenipotentiary to Russia to conclude a peace with the Emperor Alexander. He arrived at St. Petersburg, when, after the battle of Borodino, on the 7th Sept. 1812, the French were in occupation of Moscow.

In Jan. 1813, the Emperor Alexander took the field in person. On the 2d of March—the day after the signing of the treaty of Kalisch, which united the King of Prussia with the allies—Lord Cathcart joined him, and about the end of the month the subject of our memoir, then a Lieutenant in the 6th Dragoons, and in his nineteenth year, joined the Imperial head-quarters, and throughout the whole of the eventful campaigns of 1813 in Germany, and 1814 in France, was with the grand army, and had thus the advantage of being present at the battles of Lützen on the 2d, Bautzen on the 20th and 21st of May, Dresden and Culm on the 27th and 29th of August; the battles round Leipsic on the 16th and 18th of October, and subsequently the battles of Brienne, Bar-sur-Aube, Arcis-sur-Aube, as well as numerous minor incidental affairs, and finally at the taking of Paris.

In five of these battles, and with various fortune, Napoleon commanded in person. General Cathcart published in 1850 a volume of Commentaries on these campaigns, which proves that, though then so young an officer, he was an earnest observer of the lessons in the art of war furnished in the several hard-fought fields from May to Nov. 1813, when Napoleon (with the broken remnant of the vast army which, to the amazement of all Europe, he had brought into Germany after the terrible disasters of the Russian campaign,) was compelled, with the shadows of his coming fall gathering thick around him, to recross the Rhine. The narrative follows solely the line of operations on which the two grand armies stood opposed to each other; and by help of diagrams not only of the relative positions of the armies at critical periods, and the order of the several battles, but also of the strategic errors of Napoleon, which sealed his ruin in that campaign, the unprofessional reader is enabled to follow the forces through all the movements and fortunes of the war. A valuable introduction explains the several systems of discipline amongst the Allies and their enemies, and exhibits the influence of national character under the several circumstances of attack, defeat, and during long and arduous marches. The rapid movement and large reserve system of Napoleon is contrasted with the slow movement and line system first formed by Gustavus Adolphus, and acted upon in all the armies of the world until Napoleon was compelled to adopt the new system, partly by the fraternity and equality notions, so adverse to discipline, but universal among his multitude of conscripts—partly by the impossibility of bringing into perfect order such enormous masses of troops as his ambition and impetuosity rendered essential. The book is altogether a plain soldier-like chapter of history, written by an eye-witness, who never allows himself to be tempted by opportunities for brilliant description from the force of purely professional narrative. The facts were all duly noted at the time of their occurrences, and the author at last published his Commentaries, because this German campaign, the true field of Napoleon's fall, had been previously well-nigh hidden from historic sight between the terrible disasters to the French of the winter of Russia and the glories to the Allies of the hundred days.

After the peace of 1814, the subject of our memoir accompanied his father (who was one of the three plenipotentiaries charged with the interests of the British Empire) to the Congress at Vienna; and, being in that city when Napoleon escaped from Elba, he was appointed extra aide-de-camp by the Duke of Wellington, and in that capacity, accompanying the field-marshall to Brussels, was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and on the day after the battle was appointed by his Grace full aide-de-camp, in succession to one of those who had fallen. He continued on the staff of the Duke to the end of the service of the Army of Occupation, and was re-appointed when his Grace accepted the office of Master-General of the Ordnance. In that capacity he accompanied his Grace to

the Congress of Aix la Chapelle, in 1818; to Verona, in 1822; and to Prussia, 1826. But, during the twelve years that he held the post of aide-de-camp to the Duke, he was almost constantly engaged on regimental duty with the 7th Hussars, which he entered in 1819. In 1828 he was gazetted to the command of the 57th Foot, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and for about seven years served in Nova Scotia, Bermuda, and Jamaica. In 1834 he retired on half-pay; but in 1837, in consequence of the outbreak in Canada, he was again called into active service, and on that occasion he left England on a three days' notice. In 1838, two cavalry regiments, the King's Dragoon Guards and the 7th Hussars, were sent out: Colonel Cathcart was appointed to the command of the former regiment, and subsequently as senior officer was placed in command of all the troops, regular as well as irregular, south of the river St. Lawrence, amounting to about 5000 men. Here he was called upon for incessant activity, in protecting the whole line of frontier of Lower Canada, towards the States of Vermont and New York, from the perpetual inroads of the refugees and sympathisers. Nor was it only as commander, but also as magistrate, that he was instrumental in carrying out the views of Lord Seaton, then Governor of Canada, by which the disturbed districts were tranquillised and rendered secure.

Having thus commanded the King's Guards for upwards of six years, and brought the regiment back to England, Colonel Cathcart, in 1844, again retired on half-pay. In 1846, the Duke of Wellington, as Constable of the Tower of London, recommended him to her Majesty for the post of Deputy-Lieutenant, an appointment which he held until Feb. 1852.

His services in Canada probably procured him the unsolicited and unexpected offer of the Governorship and command at the Cape, which he accepted in 1852, and where he brought the protracted Kafir war to an honourable conclusion. In Dec. last he was appointed Adjutant-general of the army. His claims were warmly contested, on some grounds or other, but the result showed that he was the last man to care for office, when he could service his country in the field. Others thought it a waste of power that a man fit for the first command should go out merely as General of a Division. However, on his return to England, he went out straight to the Black Sea, and landed in the Crimea in the same tattered uniform that he had worn through the Kafir war. Everybody looked upon him as the man who, being only a year or two over sixty, and possessing all the activity, genius, and endurance of youth,

might some day have the command-in-chief. He was that rare and precious character in the British service—a soldier devoted to the science and experienced in the practice of his profession. There was nothing that might not be expected from him, and, with such as he to fall back on, there was no fear that the army would ever be at a loss for a Commander. On the afternoon of Nov. 6 Lord Raglan attended the funerals of General Sir G. Cathcart, of Brigadier Goldie, and of General Strangways. They were buried, with eleven other officers, on Cathcart's-hill. At the same time fourteen officers of the Guards were buried together near the Windmill.

Major-General Cathcart married, May 12, 1824, Lady Georgiana Greville, daughter of the Hon. Robert Fulke Greville and Louisa Countess of Mansfield; and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue five daughters, his only son and two other daughters having died before him.

Sir George Cathcart's portrait, from a daguerreotype by Claudet, was published in the Illustrated London News for Feb. 7, 1852.

COLONEL HON. F. G. HOOD.

Oct. 18. Killed in the trenches before Sebastopol, aged 45, Colonel the Hon. Francis Grosvenor Hood, commanding the 3d battalion of the Grenadier Guards.

He was great-grandson of Admiral the first Viscount Hood, and uncle to the present Viscount. His father, the Hon. Francis Wheler Hood, was killed on the heights of Aire, in France, on the 2d of March, 1814, while acting as Assistant Adjutant-General to the forces under the command of the Duke of Wellington. His mother was Caroline, only daughter of Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Bart. He was raised to the rank of a Viscount's son, by a royal warrant, in 1836.

He entered the Grenadier Guards in the year 1827; attained the rank of Lieut. and Captain 1830, of Captain and Lieut.-Colonel 1841, and of Major of the 3d battalion June 20, 1853.

After the battle of the Alma, he received the special thanks of the General commanding in chief, and of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, who commanded the brigade, for the gallant and heroic manner in which he brought up that regiment into action, thereby mainly contributing (as acknowledged by all present) to the defeat of the enemy.

On the 18th Oct. he was the officer of the covering party guarding the trenches and guns from any sortie of the enemy, and had mounted that duty at four a.m., the usual hour. About nine o'clock a private was killed close by his side, and

another man wounded. Colonel Hood was then under a little shelter, which the nature of the ground afforded; but, a cry having been raised that the Russians were cheering, he rose on his knees to take an observation, when a round shot struck him in the left side, just below the ribs, and passed through his body. He fell back speechless, and died in a few minutes afterwards.

An officer of the Grenadier Guards, in a letter written on the same day, remarks, "I cannot tell you how much he is regretted by us all. He had led us to victory at the Alma, and I am quite certain there was not a man, officer or soldier, who had not the most perfect confidence in him; for on that occasion he had shown the greatest coolness imaginable under fire, which he communicated to every man under his command, and which contributed so much to the gallant conduct of the regiment in that action."

Colonel Hood married, on the 8th Sept. 1842, his cousin Elizabeth-Jane, second daughter of Sir Gordon Eden Hamond, Bart. K.C.B.; and that lady is left his widow, without children.

LIEUT.-GENERAL EWART, C.B.

Oct. 23. At St. John's-wood, Middlesex, in his 69th year, Lieut.-General John Frederick Ewart, C.B., of Beech-grove, Sunninghill, Berkshire, Colonel of the 67th Regiment.

Lieut.-General Ewart was born at Berlin, July 28, 1786, the eldest son of Joseph Ewart, esq. then Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Prussia, by Elizabeth, daughter of Count Wartensleben, of Caron, near Magdeburg.

He entered the army as an Ensign in the 52nd Light Infantry, in 1803. In 1807 he accompanied the expedition to Copenhagen, and was present in the action near Keoge. He served in the Peninsula in 1808 and 1809, and was wounded at Vimiera. He accompanied the expedition to the Scheldt, and served with the Light Division in the Peninsula in 1811 and 1812, including the battle of Fuentes d'Onor and Salamanca, the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, at the latter of which he was severely wounded, and the actions of Sabugal and San Munoz. He served in the West Indies with the Royal York Rangers and the York Chasseurs, from 1813 to 1816 inclusive; and was present at the capture of Guadaloupe. He served afterwards for four years in the East Indies, in command of the 67th regiment; and commanded a brigade of infantry at the siege and capture of the fortress of Asseerghur in 1819, and was for some time senior officer in charge of

the field forces at Sholapore. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel in 1837, to that of Major-General in 1846, and to the Colonely of the 67th Regiment, Oct. 30, 1852.

He received the war medal with five clasps, for Vimiera, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and Salamanca.

Lieut.-General Ewart married in 1816 Lavinia Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Brisbane, K.C.B. Governor of the island of St. Vincent, by whom he has left five children, three of whom are at present employed with the British forces in the East,—Commander Charles Joseph Frederick Ewart, R.N. of H.M.S. Trafalgar; Captain John Alex. Ewart, 93rd Highlanders, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Forces; and Lieutenant Charles Brisbane Ewart, Adjutant to the field force of the Royal Engineers.

MAJOR-GENERAL MIDDLETON.

Oct. 23. At Maidstone, aged 67, Major-General Charles Middleton, formerly Commandant of the Cavalry Depot at that place.

He entered the army as Ensign Sept. 19, 1804; served in the West Indies with the Royals, in 1805 and 1806; on the staff with the army which proceeded from Madras to the Northern Mahratta country, beyond the Nerbudda River, in 1809 and 1810; with the 22d Light Dragoons in Java during 1811, 1812, and 1813, and was present at the affairs of the 10th and 21st, and at the cavalry charge which finally settled the conquest of that valuable island, on 26th August, 1811, after the fortress and lines of Cornelis had been forced. He was also employed at the taking of Djocjocarta, and all the subsequent operations which took place on that island under the gallant Gillespie. In 1815 and 1816 he was in the field with the 22d Light Dragoons, and during the whole of the Mahratta war of 1817, 1818, and 1819, and was present with the division of the late Sir Thomas Munro at the capture of the forts of Daunul, Dorwar, Bedamme, Belgaum, and Shallapore, at which place he was severely wounded.

He attained the rank of brevet Major in 1819, Major in the 3d Light Dragoons, June, 1825; brevet Lieut.-Colonel in November that year, Colonel 1838, Lieut.-Colonel 3d Light Dragoons, Dec. 3, 1841, and Major-General 1851. He was appointed Assistant Commandant of the Cavalry Depot, Maidstone, on the 23d Sept. 1829, and Commandant on the 1st Jan. 1842. On his promotion to the rank of Major-General, and consequent retirement from the depot, a reward of 100*l.* per

annum for distinguished services, in addition to his pay, was conferred on him. He had also for many years received a pension of £100*l.* a year in consideration of the wounds he had received in various engagements.

His body was interred on Saturday Oct. 28, in the new church of the Holy Trinity at Maidstone; when the troops from the Cavalry Depot, out of respect to their late Commandant, lined the streets, commanded by Colonel Griffiths, the successor of General Middleton as Commandant of the garrison. The chief mourners were Capt. Middleton (son of the deceased) and Capt. Bell. In the other carriages were the worshipful the Mayor (W. Laurence, esq.), J. Whatman, esq., M.P., and other gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL TYLDEN.

Sept. 22. In the Crimea, of cholera, Brigadier-General William Burton Tylden, of the Royal Engineers.

General Tylden was the younger brother of Major-Gen. Sir John Maxwell Tylden, Knt. of Milsted manor, Kent, and a son of the late Richard Tylden, esq. of Milsted, by his second wife Jane, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Auchmuty, D.D. Rector of New York, and sister of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Samuel Auchmuty, G.C.B.

He entered the corps of Royal Engineers as Second Lieutenant on the 19th November, 1806; was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1807, to Captain in 1812, to Lieut.-Colonel in 1837, and to Colonel 1850.

He served at Gibraltar from 1808 to 1811, and in the Mediterranean from 1811 to 1814. During this time he was Commanding Royal Engineer at the siege and capture of Fort Santa Maria, in the Gulf of Spezzia, the 29th March, 1814; and Commanding Royal Engineer and Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief on that station, Lord William Bentinck, at the capture of Genoa, 19th April, 1814, for which, on the recommendation of Lord William Bentinck, he was made brevet-Major. From 1814 to 1818 he was in the Netherlands and with the army of occupation in France. In the Netherlands he organised and commanded a force of 80 pontoons attached to the army, and was with them at the capture of Paris in 1815. From 1822 to 1823 he was second in command of the Royal Engineers at Gibraltar. From 1830 to 1836 he was Commanding Royal Engineer at Bermuda. From 1840 to 1844, Commanding Royal Engineer at Malta. In June, 1850, he went in the same situation to Corfu, whence he proceeded, in Feb. 1854, in command of the Royal Engineers attached to the army

employed in the East, with the rank of Brigadier-General. On this last service he was unceasingly employed, and was chiefly instrumental in saving Varna from destruction during the fire by protecting two large powder-magazines with wet blankets, when the fire had reached within 30 yards of them. Had they exploded, the whole town must have been laid in ruins. He was with Lord Raglan through the whole of the battle of the Alma, and was most honourably mentioned by him in his despatches. The day after he was attacked by cholera, and he fell a martyr to that terrible disease on the night of the 22nd of September.

His foreign services comprised a period of 27 years. During the intervals of foreign service he was also employed as second in command of the Royal Engineers at Portsmouth, and Commanding Royal Engineer at Harwich and Dover, comprising a term of 20 years; thus making 47 years of constant employment in the service of this country, either at home or abroad. To use the words of one of his old friends, an officer of high standing in the Royal Engineers, "No officer was ever more regretted by his corps, and deservedly so." He ranked high in estimation on account of his ability, and was strict and zealous in the performance of duty; whilst at the same time he was uniformly kind and courteous in manner, and possessed a high gentlemanly tone and bearing which eminently fitted him for command, and made him liked by every one who had the pleasure of serving under him.

He married, first, Lecilena, eldest daughter of William Baldwin, esq. of Steedhill, Kent; and secondly, Feb. 21, 1851, Mary, widow of Capt. J. H. Baldwin, eldest daughter of the late Rev. S. Dineley Goodyear, Rector of Otterden, Kent.

By the former lady he had two sons, the Rev. William Tylden, Curate of Stanford in Kent; and Richard, who, after distinguishing himself in the Caffre war, was on his father's staff in the Crimea, and has been lately made a brevet Lieut.-Colonel of Royal Engineers.

General Tylden's portrait has been published in the *Illustrated London News* of the 16th December.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GOLDFIE.

Nov. 5. In the battle of Inkermann, Brigadier-General Thomas Leigh Goldie, Lieut.-Colonel of the 57th Foot.

He was the second son of the late Gen. Alexander John Goldie, of the Nunnery, in the Isle of Man, grandson of Lieut.-General Thomas Goldie, of Goldie Leigh, in the county of Dumfries, and nephew to

the present Lieut.-General George Leigh Goldie, C.B.

He entered the army as Ensign in June 1825, became Lieutenant in the following December, Captain 1828, Major 1838, brevet Lieut.-Colonel 1840, Lieut.-Colonel of the 57th Foot 1847, and Colonel 1851. He had served twenty-eight years on full pay.

BRIGADIER-GEN. FOX-STRANGWAYS.

Nov. 5. Killed at the battle of Inkermann, aged 64, Brigadier-General Thomas Fox-Strangways, commanding the Royal Artillery of the British army.

General Strangways was born on the 28th Dec. 1790, the second son of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Redlynch Fox-Strangways (uncle to the present Earl of Ilchester), by Jane, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Haines. He entered the Artillery on the 18th Dec. 1806, and was promoted to First Lieutenant Feb. 1, 1808. He served the campaigns of 1813 and 14, in Germany, including the battle of Goerde 16th Sept., and those of Leipsic 16th, 18th, and 19th Oct. 1813, for which the Swedish order of the Sword was conferred upon him, he having commanded the Rocket troop after the death of Major Bogue, killed in action. He served also during the campaign of 1815, including the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, at the latter of which he was slightly wounded.

He was promoted to Captain Dec. 12, 1826; to brevet Major Nov. 23, 1841; to regimental Lieut.-Colonel April 1, 1846; and to Colonel during the present war.

In reporting his decease to the Secretary-of-War, Lord Raglan has remarked: "Brigadier-General Strangways was known to have distinguished himself in early life; and in mature age, throughout a long service, he maintained the same character. The mode in which he had conducted the command of the artillery, since it was placed in his hands by the departure, through illness, of Major-General Cator, is entitled to my entire approbation, and was equally agreeable to those who were confided to his care."

General Strangways, whose kindly face and venerable white hair were familiar to the whole army, is lamented and bewailed by everybody. He was struck in the leg by a round shot. The leg was completely crushed, and he expired under the shock. His last words were, "I die at least a soldier's death." On the way to the rear the gallant officer was perfectly calm, and did not appear to suffer much. He seemed to think more of the feelings of his family than of his own state, and he requested one of the aides-de-camp, who accompa-

nied him, to write to Mrs. Strangways to say he was only slightly wounded.

It may be truly said that he was one of the bravest, best, and most beloved officers in her Majesty's service. In Woolwich garrison, where he lately commanded the Horse Artillery, and has at different times resided many years, he was deservedly esteemed by all ranks and classes, and his many acts of kindness and philanthropy will long be remembered by many in the humbler walks of life.

He married, July 20, 1833, Sophia-Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Harenc, esq. of Foot's Cray; and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue an only child, Sophia.

COLONEL SYNGE.

Oct. 21. In Dublin, aged 65, Colonel Charles Synge, of Mount Callan, co. Clare.

He was born on the 17th April, 1789, the second son of George Synge, esq. of Rathmore, King's county, brother to the late Sir Samuel Synge Hutchinson, Bart. and to the late Sir Robert Synge, Bart.

He entered the 10th Dragoons as Cornet in 1809, and was promoted to Lieutenant, 1810. In that year he proceeded to the Peninsula, on the staff of Sir Robert Ferguson. He also served as aide-de-camp to Lord Lynedoch and Sir Denis Pack throughout the war, and was mentioned on several occasions in the Gazette and in general orders, particularly in those which appeared after the battle of Salamanca, where he volunteered to lead the storming party against the heights of Arepelas, and was severely wounded. He likewise distinguished himself in the actions of Barba de Porcos, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajoz, where he acted under the Duke's immediate orders. He received a medal with nine clasps for the battles of Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Pyrenées, Nive, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse; and was in several minor actions. He received two Portuguese orders. In November 1814 he joined the 20th Dragoons. He attained the brevet rank of Major in 1817; and after further promotion to Lieut.-Colonel he retired from the army.

He married Caroline, daughter of P. Giles, esq. by whom he leaves issue, Charles Edward Synge, esq. Captain 98th regiment; and three daughters, Mary-Bias, married to Robert Tottenham, esq. second son of Charles Tottenham, esq. of Ballycurry, co. Wicklow; Caroline; and Georgiana-Frances.

COLONEL WILLIAM JOLLIFFE, R.M.

Nov. 17. At Landguard, near Shanklin, Isle of Wight, aged 66, Colonel William Jolliffe, of the Royal Marines.

Colonel Jolliffe received his commission as Second Lieutenant in 1807; and shortly after joined H.M.S. Theseus, and was in her when she formed part of the squadron under Lord Gambier in the Basque Roads, and also when she accompanied the expedition to Walcheren.

In 1811 he was appointed to the Africaine, and served in that ship about five years on the East Indian station. On her being paid off (having previously been promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant), he was placed on the half-pay peace establishment and retired to Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight, where he devoted his time to agricultural pursuits by taking the farm which had long been in the possession of his family. From this secluded life he was again (in 1826) called into active service, and ordered to join the Portsmouth division, subsequently serving in the Victory and the Britannia, in the latter ship with Vice-Adm. Sir Pulteney Malcolm in the Mediterranean. In 1834 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and in 1837 joined the Edinburgh at Lisbon, and went in her to the West Indies and back to the Mediterranean, and landed at D'Jouni in command of her detachment of marines. He was present, with the other marines of the fleet, during the whole of their arduous services in the Syrian campaign, in conjunction with Omar Pacha, who commanded the Turks.

Captain Jolliffe was also present, in the Edinburgh, at the bombardment and surrender of St. Jean d'Acre. He remained in the Edinburgh until she was paid off in 1841. In 1846 he was promoted to the rank of Major, and in 1851 to that of Lieut.-Colonel, and appointed to the Woolwich division. Here, in November, 1853, his services were suddenly closed by what was called by his medical advisers erratic rheumatism, which for a long twelvemonth kept him in constant and severe pain, mitigated only by the assiduous devotion of his wife and daughters.

No officer perhaps was ever more beloved by his brother officers and respected by his men than Colonel Jolliffe. A strict disciplinarian, and sensitively alive to every call of duty, he could tolerate nothing that bore the aspect of negligence or remissness. But, duty done, the men ever found him anxious for their comfort, and incessant in promoting it in every rational way. His gentlemanly and companionable manners gained him everywhere the affection of his comrades; and many a subaltern has found in Colonel Jolliffe a sincere friend as well as an able adviser.

Colonel Jolliffe married Mary, the second daughter of the late John Smith, esq. of Landguard, Isle of Wight. He has

left three daughters, and four sons, William, Captain R.M. of the St. George, in the Baltic Fleet; John, surgeon of H.M.S. the Pandora, surveying New Zealand; Joseph, Captain R.M. now on home service; and Charles, Lieut. R.M., now at Balaklava.

Colonel Jolliffe was buried in the family vault at Brading, I.W. His funeral was private, being attended only by two of his sons, his son-in-law (Mr. H. Cradock), and his brothers-in-law, Captain Smith, R.M., Mr. John Smith, and Mr. Roach Smith. The coffin was carried by some of his old servants at Shanklin, who had volunteered their services.

LIEUT.-COL. C. C. ALEXANDER.

Oct. 19. Before Sebastopol, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Carson Alexander, commanding the Royal Engineers.

Colonel Alexander owed his first sword to H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, and his commission as Second-Lieutenant was dated July 20, 1813. From that time his life was one of active service, in Canada, at the Cape, St. Helena (where he was charged with the duty of superintending the exhuming the body of Napoleon), in the West Indies, and the Channel Islands, where he was on duty when selected for service in the East. On the death of Brigadier-General Tylden he succeeded to the command of the Engineers and the superintendence of the engineering operations, and devoted himself with such unrelenting zeal to his duties that he seriously injured his health. He died of apoplexy in his tent, where he had flung himself on his bed, without undressing, for a short sleep, after his return from the trenches. His death was no doubt due to over-exertion; to mental and bodily wear and tear in the formation of those trenches and batteries, constructed under singular difficulties of ground, but which, tested by the Russian artillery as fieldworks never were before, have so stoutly and successfully stood the trial.

He has left a widow.

LIEUT.-COL. JAMES HUNTER BLAIR, M.P.

Nov. 5. In the battle of Inkermann, aged 37, James Hunter Blair, esq. Captain and Lieut.-Colonel in the Scots Fusilier Guards, M.P. for the county of Ayr, and a Deputy Lieutenant of the same.

He was born at Milton in Ayrshire on the 22d March, 1817, the eldest son of Sir David Hunter Blair, Bart. of Blairquhar, co. Ayr, by his first wife, Dorothea, second daughter of the late Edward Hay Mackenzie, esq. of Newhall and Cromartie (brother to George seventh Marquess of Tweeddale). He was educated at Eton, and

entered the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1835. He became Lieutenant and Captain in 1838; and Captain and Lieut.-Colonel in 1848. He was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of Ayrshire in 1845; and was returned to parliament for that county at the last general election in July 1852, after a contest with Edward Cardwell, esq. in which he polled 1301 votes, and Mr. Cardwell 1200. Colonel Hunter Blair entered the senate as a Conservative, and a general supporter of Lord Derby's administration.

He was unmarried; and the next heir to the baronetcy is his only brother, Edward Hunter Blair, esq. of Dunskey, Wigtonshire, late of the 93rd Highlanders.

CAPTAIN NOLAN.

Oct. 25. In the cavalry charge at the battle of Balaklava, Capt. Lewis Edward Nolan, acting on the staff of Brigadier Airey, Quartermaster-general.

He was the son of the late Major Nolan, formerly of the 70th regt. and some time Vice-Consul at Milan. He first entered the military profession in the service of the Emperor of Austria, under the auspices of one of the Imperial Grand Dukes, who was a friend of his father. After a short service in Hungary, and on the Polish frontier, he obtained a commission at home, as Ensign in the 4th Foot, March 15, 1839, and in the following month was transferred to the 15th Hussars, then stationed in Madras. His talents soon attracted the notice of Sir Henry Pottinger, the Governor of that Presidency, and he was appointed an extra Aide-de-camp on his Excellency's staff. In addition to the knowledge which he already possessed of the French, German, Italian, and Hungarian languages, Lieut. Nolan, during his residence in India, became master of several of the native dialects, and entered actively into all the details of the military system in the East. Apart from these engagements he found leisure also for the sports of the field, and was several times a successful competitor in some of the most severely contested steeple-chases on the Madras turf.

The 15th Hussars being ordered home, Captain Nolan, having previously obtained his troop, returned to Europe before the regiment on leave, and proceeded on a tour in Russia; and having visited some of the most important military posts in that empire, as well as in other parts of Northern Europe, he published at the close of last year a work on the Organization, Drill, and Manoeuvres of Cavalry Corps, which had added very materially to his military reputation.

Long before the British expeditionary force to the East left our shores, the au-

thorities at the Horse Guards selected this officer to proceed to Turkey to make arrangements for the reception of our cavalry, and for the purchase of horses. The government of the Sultan had honourably acknowledged his aid.

After having produced the work we have mentioned, it is remarkable that he should have fallen in a cavalry charge unprecedented in modern times, and the victim of a mistake! Captain Nolan was the bearer of a message from Lord Raglan to the commanders of the cavalry, which directed them to pursue the enemy under certain conditions. It was interpreted as an absolute order, and led to the gallant but deadly charge in which Captain Nolan and so many other officers were slain. The error, however, was not his, for the order was a written one.

Captain Nolan has left a widowed mother, who had already lost two sons in the service, to mourn the early fall of the last, who was her only pride and hope. His portrait has been published in the Illustrated London News of Nov. 25, from a picture painted in India.

COLONEL UPTON.

Among our memorials of the gallant destroyers of the fortifications of Sebastopol, it may be interesting to give some record of their principal constructor, an Englishman, who died about a year ago.

Colonel Upton, who resided for many years at Daventry, was the surveyor of the Dunchurch and Stratford road, and his name frequently appears in the Parliamentary reports of the Commissioners of the Holyhead road, between the years 1818 and 1826. All the greatest improvements on the above line were made under his superintendence; and Mr. Telford, who was the engineer of the Holyhead road, had the highest opinion of his acquirements, and took every opportunity of stating his opinion of him to the Commissioners. Mr. Upton got into a course of expensive living unwarranted by his means, and was induced to commit many gross frauds on the trustees of the road. Those frauds were discovered in the month of April, 1826, and, on inquiry by a competent person employed, it was discovered that he had trespassed on the funds of the trustees to an amount exceeding 2,000*l.* Evidence was taken at the time of the facts, and he was held to bail to appear at the July assizes following to answer the charge. He appeared at the assizes, and answered when called upon to plead. The trial did not come on the first day of the assizes. He had been given to understand by his solicitor that he would be merely indicted for a fraud, but he obtained in-

formation which he could not doubt that he would be indicted for forgery, and, if found guilty, would probably be hanged. He slept at Northampton, got up about seven o'clock, said he was going to take a walk, and shoud return to breakfast. He did not, however, appear again, and, as it seemed, went that morning to London. In addition to his numerous forgeries and frauds, he had obtained upwards of 3,000*l.* of the money of his wife's relations, not one farthing of which did he repay. He had held the post-office at Daventry for a year, and at the end of it was a defaulter of nearly 300*l.* which one of his sureties was obliged to pay.

By some means he procured a recommendation to the Russian authorities in London, received the appointment of engineer, and was, in a few days, on his way to the Crimea. When Mr. Upton arrived at Sebastopol the harbour was in a very inefficient state, and several engineers had in vain endeavoured to improve it. There was great difficulty in getting the water into it so as to admit large ships. He procured immense iron works at Birmingham, and by dint of science, labour, and expense, he made it what it is. For the whole time of his residence in the Crimea he had been engaged in the fortifications in the Black Sea, and had been for some years the chief engineer at Sebastopol. The Emperor was so pleased with him that he gave him the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and he was received at the palace at St. Petersburg.

HENRY STUART, Esq. M.P.

Oct. 26. At Kempston, near Bedford, aged 50, Henry Stuart, esq. M.P. for Bedford.

He was born on the 5th April, 1804, the younger son of the Most Rev. William Stuart, Lord Archbishop of Armagh, (fifth son of John third Earl of Bute, K.G.) by Sophia-Margaret-Juliana, daughter of Thomas Penn, esq. of Stoke Pogis, co. Bucks.

He was first returned for the borough of Bedford in the Conservative interest in 1837, but was unseated on petition, and Mr. Samuel Crawley took the seat until 1841, when, after a close contest with Mr. William H. Whitbread, Mr. Stuart was again returned. At the subsequent general election in 1847, he was returned with Sir Harry Verney, his old colleague Captain Polhill being rejected; and at the last general election in 1852 he was again returned with Mr. Samuel Whitbread, Mr. Chisholm Anstey being the unsuccessful candidate.

On the day of his death Mr. Stuart had attended the Freemasons' Lodge at Bed-

GENT. MAG. VOL. XLIII.

ford, which was named after him, and left at his usual time for his residence. When in the act of alighting from his carriage he was seized with a convulsive fit, and died in ten minutes after he was carried into the house.

He was not married.

CHARLES GEACH, Esq. M.P.

Nov. 1. Aged 46, Charles Geach, esq. M.P. for Coventry.

Mr. Geach was a native of St. Austell in Cornwall. At the age of seventeen he obtained a clerkship in the Bank of England, and three years afterwards he was sent to Birmingham as junior clerk in the Branch bank then lately established in the town. His strict application to business, and his diligent study of the theory of banking, made him a very efficient servant of that establishment. In 1836 he attained the position of second clerk; but, having little prospect of further preferment before him, at the age of twenty-eight he transferred his services to the Birmingham and Midland Joint Stock Bank, of which he became the manager. Under his auspices this bank attained an amount of prosperity that might have been envied by the most successful establishments of the kind.

Mr. Geach was always a Liberal in politics, and a friend of free trade; and when the Anti-Corn Law League was set on foot he formed one of the deputation from Birmingham to Manchester on that subject. At the incorporation of Birmingham in 1838 Mr. Geach became a town councillor, subsequently an alderman, and in 1848 he filled the office of Mayor, when he preserved the peace of the town during a period of much political disquietude.

During his intercourse with the mercantile classes in Birmingham, Mr. Geach unavoidably acquired considerable acquaintance with the iron trade, and his enterprise naturally led him to take part in some speculations connected with it. He was a partner in the patent for the railway axletree, a lucrative monopoly, which, though the patent has expired, has continued a large source of wealth to the two proprietors. He was also the principal and active partner in one of the most extensive manufactories of machinery in Staffordshire. His habits of business and personal industry were extraordinary, and his extensive commercial operations were all conducted with singular regularity and prudence. Mr. Geach was a director of the Crystal Palace Company, of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, and of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham railways, and he was a large contractor for working power.

He was first returned to parliament for Coventry in April, 1851, on the present Sir George James Turner becoming a Vice-Chancellor. His competitor was the Right Honourable Edward Strutt, who polled 1104 votes, Mr. Geach having 1669.

On the last general election his return, and that of Mr. Ellice, was unopposed. His death is deplored by his constituents of every grade of polities. He was elected by the more Radical section of the electors, but his course in parliament was independent and temperate. He professed himself to be attached to the doctrines of the Established Church.

Mr. Geach married, in 1832, a daughter of Mr. John Skully, of Handsworth, near Birmingham.

His portrait was given in the Illustrated London News of Nov. 6, 1852.

JAMES HALL, ESQ. F.G.S.

Oct. 26. At Ashestiel, co. Selkirk, in the house of his sister Lady Russell, aged 57, James Hall, esq. advocate, F.G.S.

He was the third son of the late Sir James Hall, Bart. of Dunglass castle, co. Haddington, President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and M.P. for St. Michael's, by Lady Helen Douglas, second daughter of Dunbar fourth Earl of Selkirk; and was brother to the present Sir John Hall and the late Capt. Basil Hall, R.N.

Mr. Hall was the author of some speculative letters on Binocular Perspective, published in the Art Journal. He was well known to artists, as an old student and occasional exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and was the friend of Wilkie, Collins, Gordon, Allan, &c. He possessed many of the works and sketches of Wilkie; and was an active promoter of the testimonial statue of that artist now placed in the hall of the National Gallery: he presented the palette (a favourite with the author of the "Blind Fiddler") that now graces the pedestal of the figure. Mr. Hall was a liberal donor to the funds of the British Institution, and an occasional exhibitor, though hardly ever thoroughly successful in his works. Had he given his individual attention to art, he might have attained some eminence. He had sittings from the Duke of Wellington, and painted a full-length of Sir Walter Scott, whose MS. of "Waverley" he gave to the Advocates' Library, at Edinburgh. He commissioned Mr. Joseph for the bust of Colonel Gurnwood, which now forms part of the collection at Apsley House. The President of the Scottish Academy, Sir John Watson Gordon, used to set up his easel in the studio of his friend Hall, for a short time in the season, at 40, Brewer Street, Golden Square.

At the general election of 1841 Mr. Hall was a candidate for the borough of Taunton, when 281 and 218 votes were polled respectively by Mr. Wilberforce and himself the Conservative candidates, but the former members, the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere and Mr. Bainbridge, were elected by 430 and 419. On Mr. Bainbridge accepting the stewardship of the Chiltern hundreds in the following February, Mr. Hall again contested the borough, and polled 337 votes, but was defeated by Sir Thomas Edw. Colebrooke with 394.

Mr. Hall was unmarried.

THOMAS MARSLAND, ESQ.

Nov. 11. At his seat, Henbury hall, Cheshire, in his 78th year, Thomas Marsland, esq. a magistrate for the counties of Chester, Lancaster, and Derby, and Major of a local Cheshire Regiment.

Major Marsland was one of the two first members for his native town of Stockport, after its erection into a parliamentary borough in 1832: and he was re-elected in 1835, together with his namesake (but no connection) Mr. Henry Marsland, who maintained Liberal politics, his own being Conservative. They were again returned together in 1837, defeating Mr. Cobden; but in 1847 Mr. Cobden was successful, and Major Marsland did not venture to the poll. In December 1847, on Mr. Cobden electing to sit for the West Riding of Yorkshire, Major Marsland again came forward, but was defeated by Mr. Kershaw.

His intimate acquaintance with the commercial interests, the wants and wishes of his constituency, and his excellent private character, most richly entitled him to this high and important post. His extensive liberalities to all the public charities of Stockport, particularly the national school and the infirmary, his bountiful contribution to the erection and endowment of the new church at Heobury, and, in short, to every public charity or institution which had the most attenuated claim on his bounty, were well known and appreciated. When to all this is added his ready ear and open hand to every case of private distress, where the amount of his liberality was neither blazoned in subscription lists, nor in the columns of a newspaper, it will be generally admitted that there have been few more liberal almoners, or faithful stewards of the riches entrusted to them, than Major Marsland. The Major served the office of High Sheriff for Cheshire in 1851.

He was twice married, and left issue by his first wife three sons; 1. the Rev. George Marsland, M.A. who was presented by his

father, in 1837, to the Rectory of Beckingham, co. Lincoln; 2. Edward; 3. Charles; and a daughter, married to Alexander Lingard, esq.

JOHN GIBSON LOCKHART, ESQ.

Nov. 25. At Abbotsford, in his 60th year, John Gibson Lockhart, esq. D.C.L., Auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Mr. Lockhart was the second surviving son of a Scotch clergyman, of gentle descent and old family, in the county of Lanark. He was born, 1794, in the manse of Cambusnethen, whence his father was transferred, 1796, to Glasgow, where John Lockhart was reared and educated. The inheritance of genius (as in many other instances) would appear to have come from his mother, who had some of the blood of the Erskines in her veins. His appetite for reading, even as a boy, was great. Though somewhat idle as regards school study, he yet distinguished himself both at school and college, outstripping his more studious competitors, and finally obtaining, by the unanimous award of the Professors, the Snell Exhibition to Balliol College, Oxford, where he was entered, 1809, at the early age of 15. Dr. Jenkyns, the present Dean of Wells, was his tutor. At Easter in 1813 he took honours as a first-class man in *literis humanioribus*. He graduated B.C.L. 1817, and was created D.C.L. in 1834. After a sojourn in Germany sufficiently long to enable him to acquire its language and a taste for its literature, he was called to the Scottish bar in 1816; but, though endowed with perseverance and acuteness sufficient to constitute a first-rate lawyer, he wanted the gift of eloquence to enable him to shine as an advocate. His wit, his learning, and extensive reading found, however, a ready outlet through his pen.

In May 1818, he first met Sir Walter Scott, who was pleased with his conversation, and shortly after recommended him to the Ballantynes, as likely to afford useful aid in their literary undertakings. They employed him to write the historical part of the "Edinburgh Annual Register," which Scott had previously compiled, but for which other more profitable avocations left him no leisure. Soon after this he received a message from Scott to come to Abbotsford, along with John Wilson, to meet Lord Melville of the Admiralty, son of the famous Henry Dundas, who had more political power than any Scotchman since the days of Lord Bute, and to whom the young Tories of the north transferred the humble reverence and keen expectation with which they had looked to the father as the dispenser of patronage and places.

From the interview with Lord Melville no immediate result ensued in Lockhart's case, but it is well known that political influence had the main share in the election of Wilson to the chair of Moral philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. The appointment turned out far better than had been anticipated; but at the time it was felt to be too strong an exertion of political influence, to thrust into the chair of Dugald Stewart a young poet, who had not turned his attention to ethical studies, and whose literary attainments were chiefly known from his light contributions to Blackwood's Magazine. Lockhart was at this time a most intimate friend of Wilson, and his ablest coadjutor in Blackwood, which, though only started in 1817, had already become a considerable "power," both in literature and politics. Those who wish to learn more about the public and the private history of the Scottish nobles, Whig and Tory, of that time, may read "Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk," published (anonymously) by Lockhart in 1819, and if any contemporary citizen of Edinburgh can be found to explain the many personal hints and allusions, so much the more satisfactory will be the perusal.

In 1820, the same year that Wilson commenced his professional duties, Lockhart was married to Sophia, the eldest daughter of Walter Scott, "the one of all his children who in countenance, mind, and manners most resembled himself, and who, indeed, was as like him in all things as a gentle innocent woman can ever be to a great man deeply tried and skilled in the struggles and perplexities of active life." For a few years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart lived, under the shelter of the wing of the Great Unknown, at Chieftswood, a cottage within easy reach of Abbotsford. All who know the story of Scott as told in his *Life* by his son-in-law, will remember with pleasure what Lockhart has related, of his home at Chieftswood, in which the laird of Abbotsford took so deep an interest.

Among Lockhart's earliest contributions to Blackwood's Magazine were his Spanish Ballads, which were afterwards collected, and have almost become classical among the lovers of ballad poetry. In 1820 he published without his name, his first novel, "Valerius, a Roman story;" which is one of the best fictions founded upon classical manners. This was followed by "Reginald Dalton," in which there are some bright pictures of university life: and by Adam Blair, which was no less remarkable, as a domestic story of intense passion. Early in 1825 appeared his "Life of Burns," in Constable's newly commenced Miscellany of cheap and popular literature. He

also wrote a *Life of Napoleon* for the same collection.

In 1826 Mr. Lockhart removed to London, having succeeded Mr. Gifford as editor of the *Quarterly Review*. The prosperity of the work under his guidance is a sufficient attestation to the intellectual vigour and activity which he brought into play. Apart from the influence derived from its political articles, Lockhart took care to maintain the excellence of the *Review* in all departments of literature, and some of the ablest efforts of modern English scholarship are found in the papers on classical subjects in the volumes of the *Quarterly* during the twenty-eight years that it continued under Lockhart's editorship. In 1853 his failing health compelled him to resign his task.

On the death of Sir Walter Scott, Lockhart was at once designated his biographer. His strength lay in biography; his best papers in the *Quarterly Review* were full and rapid condensations of wide-spun volumes on the lives and works of authors or statesmen. But, while his relation and singular qualifications gave him unrivalled advantages for this work, they involved him in no less serious and peculiar difficulties. The history must tell not only the brilliant joyous dawn and zenith of the poet's fame, but also the dark sad decline and close. It was not only that Lockhart, as the husband of his daughter—as living in humble and happy Chieftwood with his charming wife (in some respects so like her father), and his promising children, under the shade of aspiring Abbotsford, enjoyed the closest intimacy with Scott, saw him in all his moods, with veneration which could not blind his intuitive keen observation of human character, read his heart of hearts; in some respects there was the most perfect congeniality between the two. In outward manner no men indeed could be more different. Scott, frank, easy, accessible, the least awful great man ever known, with his arms and his heart open to every one who had any pretension, to many who had no pretension, to be admitted within them, as much at ease with the King as with Adam Purdie. Lockhart, slow at first, retiring, almost repelling, till the thaw of kindly or friendly feelings had warmed and kindled his heart; then, and not till then, the pleasantest of companions. But in tastes, in political principles, in conviviality, in active life, in the enjoyment of Scottish scenery and Scottish sports, in the love of letters for the sake of letters, with a sovereign contempt and aversion for the pedantry of authorship, warm attachments, even the love of brute beasts—in admiration of the past, in the enjoyment of the present, in bright aspirations for the future—there was the

closest sympathy, the happiest fellowship. So nothing can be more delightful than the life in Edinburgh, the life on the Border, the life in London; but stern truth, honour, faith with the public, commanded the disclosure of the gloomier evening of this glorious day, the evening of disappointment, embarrassment, noble powers generously overtaxed, breaking down in a death-struggle with the resolute determination to be just, honourable, free.

Lockhart's was a singularly practical understanding; he had remarkable talents for business, and read men with a sharper and more just appreciation than generous Scott. No one could discern more clearly the baselessness of his father-in-law's magnificent schemes, by which his own unrivalled successes were to be the ordinary rewards of the booktrade. With a strange chivalrous notion, Scott was to be at once the noblest and most munificent patron of letters, to force good books on an unprepared and reluctant public, and, at the same time, to achieve such riches as had never crossed the imagination of the most fortunate bibliophile. All this error Lockhart had long seen through; and, we are persuaded, that if Scott had thrown his affairs into Lockhart's hands, we will not say that they might have been retrieved, but the blow would have been mitigated; something less might have been necessary than the vital, the fatal wrestling with unconquerable circumstances. But in the *Life* how was this to be told? Too much was known, too much was surmised, for suppression or disguise. Lockhart resolved boldly, fairly, to reveal the whole; for Scott's fame we think he judged wisely, even though the book may have been in some degree weighed down. If there were those who suffered by the exposure, we cannot but think they deserved to suffer. All that was sordid and grasping in trading speculation seemed to fall off from the majestic image of Scott; he rose like a hero in the old Greek tragedy, doing battle to the last with destiny, nobler in his sad and tragic end than at the height of his glory. All this must have been in the keen and far-sighted view of Lockhart; and must redound to his praise as a wise, as well as faithful and masterly biographer.

In 1843 Mr. Lockhart was appointed by Sir Robert Peel to the office of Auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall, to which a salary of 600*l.* per annum is annexed; and he is understood to have inherited family property on the death of a relative some years ago. His life, therefore, in point of fortune, was clear of those anxieties and vicissitudes which have warped the efforts and embittered the spirits of other men of letters. It was darkened, however, by a singular

course of family bereavements. The whole family history of Scott and Lockhart affords a striking instance of the "vanity of human wishes." Scott's chief ambition was to be a country laird, and the founder of the family of the Scotts of Abbotsford. His inward thought was, that his house should continue for ever, and the land be called after his own name. Of Scott's four children, the elder son died childless in India, and the other, unmarried, in Persia. The younger daughter died not long after her father, and Mrs. Lockhart four years later. Her elder boy, the Hugh Little-John for whom Scott had written his Tales of a Grandfather, had died some years before. Lockhart had then a son, who is since dead, and his only daughter has adopted views (in the Roman communion) widely alien from the early associations of Abbotsford. She was married in 1847 to James Robert Hope, esq. barrister-at-law, a younger son of the late General the Hon. Sir Alexander Hope, and has issue an only daughter, Mary-Morrice, born in 1852.

With broken health and spirits Mr. Lockhart betook himself to Rome, by medical advice, with slight hope on his own part of benefit. Having little taste for foreign travel, he returned home in the spring of the present year. He made a partial rally on his arrival in Scotland, but a very severe attack of diarrhoea in the month of October shattered his already enfeebled frame; he was removed from Milton Lockhart, the house of his eldest brother, M.P. for Lanark, under the care of his old friend, Dr. Ferguson, to Abbotsford, where he breathed his last, on the 25th of November.

Much as he had suffered both in mind and body, and precarious as had been his state, there had been no decline of that which constituted Lockhart—the acuteness, the vigour, the marvellous memory, the flashing wit, swift to sever truth from falsehood—the stores of knowledge, ever ready and bright, never displayed. Although his reputation has been confined to literature, and although, by early-amassed knowledge and long-sharpened thought, he had reared himself into a pillar of literary strength, yet the leading qualities of his mind would have fitted him for any part where far-sighted sagacity, iron self-control, and rapid instinctive judgment mark the born leader of others. Nor did he care for literary triumphs, or trials of strength, but rather avoided them with shrinking reserve. Far from seeking, he could never even be induced to take the place which his reputation and his talents assigned him; he entered society rather to unbend his powers than to exert

them. Playful railing, inimitable in ease and brilliancy, with old friend, simple child, or with the gentlest or humblest present, was the relaxation he most cared to indulge in; and if that were denied him, and especially if expected to stand forward and shine, he would shut himself up altogether.

"Reserve, indeed—too often misunderstood in its origin, ascribed to coldness and pride when its only source was the rarest modesty and hatred of exhibition—with shyness both personal and national, was his strong external characteristic. Those whose acquaintance he was expressly invited to make would find no access allowed them to his mind, and go disappointed away, knowing only that they had seen one of the most interesting, most mysterious, but most chilling of men; for their very deference had made him retire further from them. Most happy was Lockhart when he could literally take the lowest place, and there complacently listen to the strife of conversers, till some dilemma in the chain of recollection or argument arose, and then the ready memory drew forth the missing link, and the keen sagacity fitted it home to its place, and what all wanted and no one else could supply was murmured out in choice, precise, but most unstudied words. And there were occasions also when the expression of the listener was not so complacent—when the point at issue was not one of memory or of fact, but of the subtler shades of right and wrong; and then the scorn on the lip and the cloud on the brow were but the prelude to some strong, witty sentence, withering in its sarcasm and unanswerable in its sense, which scattered all sophistry to the winds before it.

"Far remote was he from the usual conditions of genius; its simplicity, its foibles, and its follies. Lockhart had fought the whole battle of life, both within and without, and borne more than its share of sorrow. So acute, satirical, and unsparing was his intellect that, had Lockhart been endowed with that alone, he would have been the most brilliant, but the most dangerous of men; but so upright and true were his moral qualities also, that, had he been a dunce in attainments or a fool in wit, he must still have been recognised as an extraordinary man. We will not call it unfortunate, for it was the necessary consequence of the very conditions of his life and nature that, while his intellect was known to all, his heart could be known comparatively to few. All knew how unsparing he was to morbid and sickly sentiment, but few could tell how tender he was to genuine feeling. All could see how he despised every species of vanity, pretension, and cant; but few had

the opportunity of witnessing his unfailing homage to the humblest or even stupidest worth. Many will believe what caustic he was to a false grief; few could credit what balm to a real one. His indomitable reserve never prevented his intellect from having fair play, but it greatly impeded the justice due to his nobler part.

"It was characteristic of Lockhart's peculiar individuality that, wherever he was at all known, whether by man or woman, by poet, man of business, or man of the world, he touched the hidden chord of romance in all. No man less affected the poetical, the mysterious, or the sentimental; no man less affected anything; yet, as he stole stiffly away from the knot which, if he had not enlivened, he had bushed, there was not one who did not confess that a being had passed before them who stirred all the pulses of the imagination, and realized what is generally only ideal in the portrait of a man. To this impression there is no doubt that his personal appearance greatly contributed, though too entirely the exponent of his mind to be considered as a separate cause. Endowed with the very highest order of manly beauty, both of feature and expression, he retained the brilliancy of youth and a stately strength of person comparatively unimpaired in ripened life; and then, though sorrow and sickness suddenly brought on a premature old age, which none could witness unmoved, yet the beauty of the head and of the bearing so far gained in melancholy loftness of expression what they lost in animation, that the last phase, whether to the eye of painter or of anxious friend, seemed always the finest."

—*Times, attributed to Lord Robertson.*

MISS FERRIER.

Lately. At Edinburgh, Miss Ferrier, the author of "Marriage," and other excellent novels.

Miss Ferrier was born in Edinburgh. Her father, a writer to the signet, was "one of Sir Walter Scott's brethren of the Clerk's table," and the great novelist, at the conclusion of his "Tales of my Landlord," alluded to his "sister shadow," the author of "the very lively work entitled Marriage," as one of the labourers capable of gathering in the large harvest of Scottish character and fiction. In his private diary, Sir Walter has described Miss Ferrier as "a gifted personage, having, besides her great talents, conversation the least *exigeante* of any author, female at least, whom I have ever seen, among the long list I have encountered; simple, full of humour, and exceedingly ready at repartee; and all this without the least affection of the blue-stockings."

Mr. Chambers, in his *Cyclopaedia of Literature*, thus comments on the foregoing passage. "This is high praise, but the readers of Miss Ferrier's novels will at once recognise it as characteristic, and exactly what they would have anticipated. Miss Ferrier is a Scottish Miss Edgeworth —of a lively, practical, penetrating cast of mind; skilful in depicting character, and seizing upon national peculiarities; caustic in her wit and humour, with a quick sense of the ludicrous; and desirous of inculcating sound morality and attention to the courtesies and charities of life. In some passages, indeed, she evinces a deep religious feeling, approaching to the Evangelical views of Hannah More; but the general strain of her writings relates to the foibles and oddities of mankind, and no one has drawn them with greater breadth of comic humour or effect. Her scenes often resemble the style of our best old comedies, and she may boast, like Foote, of adding many new and original characters to the stock of our comic literature."

Miss Ferrier's first work was "Marriage," published in 1818. Her next, "The Inheritance," appeared in 1824; and "Destiny, or, The Chief's Daughter," in 1831—all novels in three volumes each. All these were successful; but Miss Ferrier was so far satisfied with her success, that she abstained from pursuing it further.

MR. CHARLES KEMBLE.

Nov. 5. Having nearly completed his 79th year, Mr. Charles Kemble, Comedian: the last surviving brother of his distinguished family.

Charles Kemble was born on the 25th November, 1775, at Brecknock, in South Wales, where his father Roger Kemble was then manager of the theatre. He was twenty years younger than his sister Mrs. Siddons, and eighteen years younger than John Philip Kemble. Charles was educated (as John had been) at the Roman Catholic college of Douay, from whence he returned to England in 1792. By the influence of his brother John, he soon after obtained a situation in the Post-office, but the salary was not large enough to repress his ambition for the stage. He accordingly threw up his employment; and, after two or three exhibitions at private theatres, made his appearance on the boards of the Sheffield theatre as Orlando in *As you Like it*. He subsequently played at Newcastle, but was decidedly unsuccessful. He was, however, engaged to perform at Drury Lane in the season of 1794, and in 1797 he appeared at the Haymarket, by which time there was

some improvement from his original awkwardness.

He was not one of those actors who clasp at once the heights of their profession. He climbed slowly but surely. No actor ever served a more thorough apprenticeship to his art. He owed nothing to managerial favour; little to the caprice of the public or the press. The latter he never courted; the former compared him from the first with his brother—the incipient with the matured performer; and both were slow in recognising the first phase of the younger Kemble's excellence—his impersonation of the subsidiary characters of the drama.

Yet those who are old enough to remember the Hamlet, Macbeth, and Coriolanus, of his majestic brother; and the Lady Macbeth, Volumnia, and Mrs. Beeverley, of his matchless sister, recall also Charles Kemble's force and pathos in Macduff, the classical grandeur of his Aufidius, and the grace and energy of his Lewson. Then, and long, and indeed ever afterwards, his excellence in the second characters of the drama was unsurpassed. How full of winning grace was his Bassanio; how humourous his drunken scene in Cassio, how fraught with noble shame after Cassio's disgrace; how fiery his Laertes; how full of fresh and boyish ardour his Guiderius; how frank and buoyant his Charles Oakley! But he achieved higher triumphs than these, and won and wore them in the presence of the generation now in middle life. We need mention the names only of Falcondridge and Mark Antony, to re-call his impersonation of the Medieval Knight and the Roman General. His Falcondridge bore us back to Runnymede and Cressy and Agincourt—his Antony to the Forum and the Capitol, and Plutarch's heroes.

Charles Kemble played successfully the widest range of characters on record—with the single exception of Garrick. If he had no equal in Benedick, neither had he in Jaffier; if his Leon and Don Felix were unsurpassed, so was his Edgar; and so, after the retirement of his brother, his Hamlet. He was the most joyous of Archers, Doricarts, Charles Surfaces, and Rangers; the most gay and royal of Prince Hals. In *comédie larmoyante* he was the heir of Jack Bannister. He restored Petruchio and Mercutio from the region of bullies and fops to that of high comedy. In Colonel Feignwell he displayed the genius of a low comedian, in the assumed disguises of the Antiquary, the Stock-broker, and the Quaker. In Young Mirebel he combined in one part his best comedy and his best tragedy acting. His scene with the bravoes and the "Red

Burgundy," for its intensity of passion, was equalled alone by Kean's agony and death in Overreach.

Nature had been bountiful to Charles Kemble in its gifts of a noble form, an expressive and classical countenance, and a sweet, yet full-toned voice. Hence his power in the historical drama. So looked Alcibiades in his prime of manhood, and Henry V. at Agincourt, and Antony beside Caesar, and Orestes by the altar of the Taurian Artemis. And these gifts were sedulously improved by the study of men, and nature and art. To his profession, indeed, all his opportunities ministered. He had travelled extensively, and mingled much in the society of artists and scholars; and his appreciation of their respective works was deep and genial. But the centre to which all his acquirements and observations tended, was the impersonation of dramatic character. Hence proceeded the unity and completeness of his acting. He neglected nothing, whether principal or adjunct; he was none of those actors who trust to flashes of excitement for the concealment of general flatness or turgidity. He played at no class of the audience; he disdained tricks of speech and singularity of action. He was eminently a veracious actor, the poet's representative, neither exceeding nor falling short of the conceptions furnished for him.

Charles Kemble had some share in dramatic authorship, but with small success. In 1800 he adapted to the English stage Mercier's *Deserter*, which was brought out at the Haymarket under the title of *The Point of Honour*, and became a stock piece. In 1807 he translated from the German Kotzebue's *Eduard in Schottland*, which was produced at Covent Garden as *The Wanderer, or the Rights of Hospitality*; and in the next year, from the French of Dieulafoy, a farce called *Plot and Counterplot, or the Portrait of Cervantes*. In 1811 he produced *Kamschatka*, or the Slave's Tribute, a drama in three acts, from the German of Kotzebue, which was performed for a few nights at Covent Garden in Oct. 1811. In 1812 an original farce by him, called *The Child of Chance*, was acted at the Haymarket, but was played only three nights. His *Brazen Bust*, a melo-drama from the French, produced the following year at Covent Garden, had the same measure of success. At a later period, he was for a short time the manager of Covent Garden Theatre.

Mr. Charles Kemble's career as an actor finally closed on the 10th April, 1840, shortly after he had accepted the office of Examiner of Plays. He subsequently appeared in public occasionally, as a reader of Shakspere.

In private life he was one of the most accomplished men of his day. The dignity of his manner was tempered by a courteous and serene urbanity. Holding at all times a high social position, his conversation reflected the influences under which he lived. He was an excellent modern linguist; and, had his avocations permitted, he would have been an excellent classical scholar. During the last three years of his life, he revived his acquaintance with the Greek language; and he followed this new pursuit with the diligence of an aspirant for university distinctions.

For several years Charles Kemble laboured under the affliction of deafness. Social pleasure—for which no one had a keener zest—was thus “at one entrance” nearly “shut out”—and the sense of his privation would, at times, cast a shade of sadness over his countenance. But this, as well as the pain of an established malady, he endured with exemplary patience, and it was easy to dispel the temporary gloom by the mention of his beloved art, or reference to the times which had gone by; and then, oblivious of the present, he would grow eloquent in reminiscence, and, warmed by the impressions of his youth and manhood, hold in respectful and delighted attention his circle of listening friends, while he related some jests “that were wont to set the table in a roar,” or how “nobly pensive” John Kemble uttered Cato’s or Hamlet’s soliloquies.

Mr. Kemble married, on the 2d July, 1806, Miss Decamp, a native of Vienna, and a lady of dramatic talents and accomplishments correspondent to his own. She died in 1838, having retired from the stage in 1818 (see our vol. x. p. 565.) They had issue one son, Mr. John Mitchell Kemble, M.A. the author of *The Saxons in England*; and two daughters, of whom Miss Fanny Kemble (Mrs. Butler) is the elder; and the younger, Adelaide (Mrs. Sartoris), has attained her share of fame as a vocalist.

There are, of course, numerous portraits of Mr. Charles Kemble. A graceful series of studies representing him in his leading characters, was published by Mr. R. J. Lane. There is a recent bust of him by Timothy Butler, of which an engraving was given in the *Illustrated London News* of the 18th November last.

CARDINAL MAI.

Sept. 9. At Albano, in his 73d year, the Cardinal Angelo Mai, Chief Librarian of the Vatican, a correspondent of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres of Paris, member of the Academy of Munich, the Institute of the Low Coun-

tries, the Society of History and Antiquities of Stockholm, &c.

Cardinal Mai was born on the 7th May, 1782, in the diocese of Bergamo. He first rose to distinction in the literary world in 1812, when he was appointed Keeper of the Ambrosian Library at Milan. In 1813 he published anonymously a Latin translation of the oration of Isocrates *De Permutatione*; from a Greek MS. in the Ambrosian Library. In 1814 appeared the first-fruits of his valuable discoveries from palimpsest manuscripts. The first he edited were the (imperfect) orations of Cicero for *Scaurus*, *Tullius*, and *Flaccus*, which he had discovered in the convent of Bobbio, obscured by the poems of a poet named Sedulius, who wrote in the eighth century. The original MS. of the orations he attributed to the second or third century. Pursuing these researches, after turning over 149 manuscripts in the Ambrosian Library, he discovered under a fine manuscript of the Acts of the Council of Chalcedon, inedited fragments of three other orations of Cicero, those “in *Cloudum et Curionem*, *de sera alieno Milonis*, *et de rege Alexandrino*,” and he published these, together with an inedited commentary upon them, attributed to Asconius Pedianus. Both these works came to a second edition in 1817.

In 1815 he edited from a similar source the Works of M. Cornelius Fronto, accompanied by letters of the emperors Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Lucius Verus, the historian Appian, &c. In 1815, from similar source, the Orations of Q. Aurelius Symmachus; and fragments of six Comedies of Plautus, which he found beneath a Latin translation of the Old Testament, apparently of the seventh century. These were followed by portions of the works of Isaeus, Themistius the philosopher, and the Roman Antiquities of Dyonisius of Halicarnassus, of which only six books were before known, but the abbe Mai produced the whole, though somewhat imperfect.

In 1816 he edited “*Philo Judaeus de Virtute et ejus partibus*,” but it was afterwards ascertained that this was really the work of Georgius Gemistus, and had been already published under the name of its true author. The abbe, indefatigable in his labours, produced in the same year “*Porphyri philosophi ad Marcellum*;” and in 1817 *Sibyllae libri XIV.*, the *Itinerarium Alexandri*, and the *Acts of Alexander of Macedon* by Julius Valerius. In 1818 “*Philo Judaeus de Cophini festo et de colendis Parentibus*;” and a volume of scholiasts of the fourth century upon Virgil, discovered under the works of Gregory the Great, written in the ninth

century. In the same year, in conjunction with doctor Zohrab, of the Armenian college at Venice, he edited the works of Eusebius, in quarto (all the previous works having been in octavo). In 1819 Dydimus Alexander, a Greek author on measurement; and an imperfect manuscript of the Iliad, illustrated with numerous drawings, attributed to the 4th, 5th, or 6th century.

In 1822 appeared "M. Tullii Ciceronis de Republica quae supersunt." This was considered the finest discovery that Mai had made. It had been regarded as lost ever since the first century, excepting that portion which is called the Dream of Scipio. Other editions of the work were soon after printed in most of the countries of Europe.

In 1823 appeared further discoveries under the title of *Juris Civilis ante-Justiniane reliquiae ineditæ, Symmachi novem Orationum partes, C. Julii Victoris Ars Rhetorica, L. Caecili Minutianus Apulei trium librorum fragmenta de Orthographia*. In 1825, *Scriptorum veterum nova Collectio, e Vaticanis codicibus edita, a collection of the early Christian writers*.

To these he afterwards added other works: and the whole of his labours were reprinted in two collections; one in ten volumes large octavo, entitled "Classici Auctores e Vaticanis Codicibus editi"; printed in the years 1828 to 1838; and the other in ten quarto volumes, under the title of "Scriptorum Veterum Nova Collectio, e Vaticanis Codicibus edita," printed in the years 1825 to 1838. We may refer to the Catalogues of The London Library for the contents of them both.

In 1825 he also edited a catalogue of the Egyptian papyri of the library of the Vatican, in 4to. with plates.

In 182— one of the medals placed by King George IV. at the disposal of the Royal Society of Literature was awarded to the abbe Mai. An historical account of his discoveries, written by Mr. Archdeacon Nares, was communicated to that Society in 1824, and printed in the first volume of their Transactions.

The abbe Mai was created a Cardinal in May, 1837, but reserved *in petto*, and proclaimed in the following February. He continued his learned labours after his elevation, and only lately succeeded to the post of chief librarian of the Vatican, rendered vacant by the death of Cardinal Lambruschini.

Cardinal Mai directed in his will that his vast and most excellent library should be offered for sale to the Pontifical Government at half its estimated value—that is, for 8,000*l.* That government has just notified that its finances do not allow it to

accept the donation. The library will, consequently, have to be disposed of by public auction. All the bibliopolists of Europe will regard the sale with the greatest interest; and it is to be hoped that the authorities of the British Museum and of other of our public libraries will not neglect it.

PROFESSOR EDW. FORBES, F.R.S.

Nov. 18. In his 39th year, Edward Forbes, esq. Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, Fellow of the Royal, Linnaean, and Geological Societies, &c.

This gentleman was born in 1815 at Douglas in the Isle of Man, where his father was banker. His love of natural history dated from his earliest childhood. This propensity, or rather passion, was inbred and all his own, for no individual of his family, or even acquaintanceship, had the slightest taste for scientific studies. His first printed guide or text-book was one of the driest, Turton's translation of the *Systema Naturæ*, and by the time he was seven years of age he had collected a small but tolerably well arranged museum of his own. Next, though in very early life, came the perusal of Buckland's *Reliquiae Diluviana*, Parkinson's *Organic Remains*, and Conybeare's *Geology of England*—rather hard reading that last for a boy, and probably rather wrestled with than understood. These books, however, when he was not more than twelve years old, inspired him with warm and abiding love of geology. At this period also he compiled a Manual of British Natural History in all its departments, a youthful labour, a reference to which he afterwards found serviceable up almost to his close of life.

Evincing talent for drawing, he was induced to commence his studies as an artist, and, with this object in view, he attended for six months the studio of the late Mr. Sasse in London. In after life, in his travels and natural history studies, he felt the advantage of this short training. His love, however, of natural history led him to the medical profession, as affording him a wider field for his favourite pursuit. He accordingly repaired to Edinburgh, where he commenced his career as a medical student in 1830. Although he pursued his medical studies with great zeal and success, he never presented himself for his degree at the University. He had, in fact, contracted so strong an attachment for the sciences of zoology and botany, that he determined to devote himself to a scientific career. Whilst a student, plants and animals seemed equally to attract his attention. It was, however, in a knowledge of the

lower forms of the latter,—the Mollusca and Radiata,—that he was most distinguished. Whilst still a student at Edinburgh, he had an opportunity of making a voyage in the Mediterranean, and visiting the coast of Algiers, and one of his earliest published papers was "On the Land and Fresh-water Mollusca of Algiers and Bougia." About this time he also visited the continent of Europe, resided for some time in Paris, and made a tour in Norway. He afterwards published several papers giving the result of his observations, among which were, 'Notes of a Natural History Tour in Norway,' 'On the Comparative Elevation of Testaceæ in the Alps,' and 'Malacologia Monense: a Catalogue of the Mollusca inhabiting the Isle of Man and the neighbouring Sea.'

Whilst a student in Edinburgh he acquired a remarkable ascendancy over the minds of his fellow students,—and many of his contemporaries, who have since pursued a successful career of natural history study, have traced it to his influence. This power of drawing men under his influence increased with his years; and, perhaps, few men of his age have produced so permanent an effect on the minds with which he came in contact. It was in Edinburgh that he may be said to have invented the art of dredging, for till his time it had scarcely been regarded as part of the serious work of the naturalist. He drew attention to the important results that could be obtained by the use of the simple instrument, which had been only employed by fishermen to procure shell-fish. His numerous papers at this time "On the Structure and Forms of the Marine Invertebrates" attested the value of the dredge, and with it he may be said to have opened a new field of research, if not a new branch of science. It was, afterwards, with this instrument, in the Aegean Sea, that he made the important observations by which he was enabled to point out the great law, that as there were zones of animal and vegetable life in altitude on the sides of the mountains that covered the earth, so there were zones of animal and vegetable life in depth on the sides of the valleys of the ocean.

Frequent records of his dredging excursions are to be found in the pages of *The Magazine of Zoology and Botany*; and through his influence Dredging Committees have been appointed by the British Association,—whose labours have greatly contributed to enlarge our knowledge of the inhabitants of the British seas. One of the earliest and most important of his systematic works was the result of his dredging labours. This was his "History of British Star-fishes and other Animals of

the Class Echinodermata," published in 1841. In this work he displayed a minute and comprehensive knowledge of the class of animals to which it was devoted,—and added not only many species new to the British Fauna, but many species were here described for the first time. Though on a subject far removed from ordinary human sympathy, he gave it a wide interest by lively descriptions, pretty vignettes and quaint tail-pieces, all from his own pencil.

When, subsequently, he became a geologist, and one taking rank with the most distinguished, it was his practical acquaintance with the bed of the ocean, which he had acquired by means of the dredge, that gave his opinions weight, and which enabled him to determine points in the age and relationship of the strata of the earth that had hitherto been unsolved problems.

In 1841 Mr. Forbes obtained the appointment of Naturalist to H.M. Surveying Ship *Beacon*, which was commissioned to bring from Lycia the marbles brought to light by Sir Charles Fellowes. In the spring of 1842 he was occupied with the Rev. Mr. Daniell and Lieut. Spratt in examining the coast and country of Lycia. In this journey Mr. Daniell fell a victim to the fever of the country, and Mr. Forbes had an attack, the effects of which he occasionally felt till within a short period of his decease. An account of their joint labours,—which resulted in the discovery of the sites of eighteen ancient cities, was afterwards published by Messrs. Spratt and Forbes in their "*Travels in Lycia*." It was during this voyage that Mr. Forbes prosecuted his researches with the dredge in the Aegean, which resulted in the enunciation of the law for the development of animal and vegetable life in the depths of the ocean. The results of these researches were first made known in a "*Report on the Mollusca and Radiata of the Aegean Sea, and on their distribution, considered as bearing on Geology*," made to the British Association, at their meeting at Cork, in 1843.

During his absence on this voyage the chair of Botany at King's College, London, became vacant by the death of the late Mr. David Don. Although his later-published papers had been on zoology, Mr. Forbes had devoted much attention to botany, and was known for applying the same acumen to the study of plants and their distribution as he had now become so distinguished for in relation to the lower forms of animals. He was the successful candidate for this chair, which he filled with great success till his recent appointment to the chair of Natural History at Edinburgh. Those who attended his class will ever remember the charm he threw around the

study of Vegetable Structure, and the delightful hours they spent in his company during the periodical excursions, which he made a point of taking with his pupils, in the neighbourhood of London. Nor were these excursions attended by pupils alone. Many are the distinguished men of science in London who sought this opportunity of availing themselves of his great practical knowledge of every department of natural history. It was during the delivery of his first course of lectures on Botany that he worked out the interesting relations that exist between the morphology of the reproductive system of the Sertularian Zoophytes and its analogy with that of flowering plants. His paper on this subject was read at the British Association at York in 1844.

He now also obtained the appointment of Librarian and Curator to the Geological Society. He occupied this position until his appointment to the Paleontological Department of the Museum of Economic Geology in 1846.

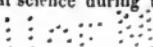
Although the chief part of his time was now occupied in the practical details of palaeontology, he still found leisure to arrange some of the vast mass of original matter which he had collected during his dredging excursions. In 1848 he wrote for the Ray Society a "Monograph on the British Naked-eyed Medusæ." This work was beautifully illustrated from drawings made by himself. It was characterised by the same extensive research and accuracy of detail that distinguished his 'History of Starfishes,'—and is one of the most important contributions ever made to this department of natural-history literature. No sooner was this work published than we find him engaging, in conjunction with Mr. Henley, in the publication of a 'History of British Mollusca.' This work was completed, in four volumes, in 1853.

It was not long after his connection with the Geological Society and Museum of Practical Geology, that the fruits of his closer acquaintance with the facts of geology became apparent. One of the most remarkable contributions to the science of geology in this country appeared in the first volume of the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. This paper, which may be regarded as a work on the subject, is entitled 'On the connexion between the Distribution of the existing Fauna and Flora of the British Isles, and the Geological Changes which have affected their Aren.' In this work the happy combination of great botanical and zoological knowledge is made to bear on some of the most intricate inquiries with regard to the age and relationship of the rocks of Great Britain. From this

time the Transactions of the Geological Survey, and the Journal of the Geological Society, were enriched with his papers, all displaying accurate and extensive observation, combined with profound and original thought. Turning to the list of his papers and works on Zoology and Geology, in the Bibliography published by the Ray Society, we find them amounting to eighty-nine. This list does not comprise his Botanical Papers, or those published since 1850, which together are very numerous. But whilst thus engaged in severe scientific toil, he found time to engage in lighter literary occupations,—contributing to more than one periodical. His contributions to the Athenæum, and to the Literary Gazette, were many and valuable. His article on "Shellfishes, their Ways and Works," in the first number of the new series of the Westminster Review, is a gem in its way; and the brilliant article on "Siluria," in the last number of the Quarterly, was from his pen. At the time of his death he was engaged on several works. The one which he early announced, under the title of "Rambles of a Naturalist," he still intended to complete. Another, the "Zoology of the European Seas," is nearly all printed. He was also preparing for publication the results of his researches in the Aegean.

Young as he was, such a man had earned the highest honours that natural history science could confer, and to the honour of those with whom he associated, they were not slow to discern and reward his merits. He was elected a Fellow of the Linnaean Society in Feb. 1843, and of the Royal Society in Feb. 1845, and became ere long a member of its Council. In 1852 he was elected President of the Geological Society, and sat in the chair which had been filled by Prof. Sedgwick, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, and Sir Charles Lyell, who bore willing testimony to the genius of their youthful successor. In 1854 he was appointed President of the Geological Section of the British Association.

When the illness of Prof. Jameson rendered it necessary that a successor should be appointed, all interested in the prosperity of the University of Edinburgh looked to Prof. Forbes as his successor. He obtained this appointment in 1853, and was enthusiastically welcomed by professors and students to his Alma Mater. He was proud of having attained the position which, as a student, he had hoped one day to fill. He lived to complete but one course of his lectures. But though he is gone, his spirit survives in his works, and these will ever form an important part of the history of natural science during the present century.



He was buried on Thursday, Nov. 23, the town council and professors of the University and students following his remains to the grave.—*Athenaeum*, with additions from *The Literary Gazette*.

THE REV. A. B. EVANS, D.D.

Nov. 8. At Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, aged 73, the Rev. Arthur Benoni Evans, D.D., Head Master of Market Bosworth School.

This gentleman was the second son of the Rev. Lewis Evans, afterwards Vicar of Froxfield, co. Wilts, who was well-known as an able astronomer, and held for many years the Professorship of Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, by Anne his wife, eldest daughter of Thomas Norman, esq. by Florence, second daughter of John Nicholl, esq. of the Garn, Monmouthshire, by Anne, only daughter and heiress of Edward Herbert, esq. of Magor, co. Monmouth, descended from the Herberts of St. Julian's, a branch of the family of the Earls of Pembroke.

His father was the third of five brothers, all in holy orders, sons of Thoinas Evans, who held the cure of Caerleon with Basaleg, co. Monmouth, a man of note for his classical and other attainments, and for his energy of mind and body.

The subject of the present sketch was born at Compton-Beauchamp, co. Berks, March 25, 1781, and received his education at the College School, Gloucester, of which his uncle and namesake was headmaster. He proceeded, Oct. 23, 1800, to St. John's college, Oxford, where he graduated in Feb. 1804.

He was ordained at Gloucester, in Aug. 1804, to the curacy of Hartpury, co. Gloucester, by Bishop Huntingford, and received priest's orders from the same prelate in Sept. 1805.

In Oct. 1805 he obtained the Professorship of Classics and History in the Royal Military College, then lately established at Great Marlow, Bucks, and he removed with the college to Sandhurst in Oct. 1812.

In June 1819 he married Anne, third daughter of Captain Thomas Dickinson, R.N., of Bramblebury, near Woolwich, and in 1822 resigned his chair at the Royal Military College, and removed to Britwell, near Burnham, Bucks. Here he prepared pupils for the university, and held the curacy of Burnham until 1829, when he accepted the head-mastership of the Free Grammar School at Market Bosworth. Whilst there resident he held successively the curacies of Bosworth, Carlton, and Cadeby.

The works of which Doctor Evans was author are the following:—

1. *Synopses for the use of the Students in the Royal Military Academy.*
 2. *The Cutter, in Five Lectures, on the Art and Practice of Cutting Friends, Acquaintances, and Relations.* 1808.
 3. *Fungusiana; or, the Opinions and Table-Talk of the late Barnaby Fungus, esq.* 1809.
 4. *The Curate, with other Poems.* 1810.
 5. *Sermons on the relative Duties of the Poor.* 12mo. 1828.
 6. *Effectual Means of Promoting and Propagating the Gospel.* 8vo. A Sermon published by request.
 7. *Present National Delusions upon Wisdom, Power, and Riches.* A Sermon. 8vo. 1831.
 8. *Sermons on the Christian Life and Character.* 8vo. 1832.
 9. *The Phylactery.* A Poem. 1836.
 10. *ΓΡΑΦΕΥΣ ΔΟΝΑΧ, sive, Calamus Scriptorius—or Copies for writing Greek, for Schools.* 1837.
 11. *The Fifth of November; or, the Rounish Apostacy contrasted with "The Faith once delivered to the Saints."* 1838.
 12. *The Village Church.* A Poem. 1843.
 13. *Education and Parental Example: in imitation of the xivth Satire of Juvenal.* A Poem. 1843.
 14. *The Sanctuary Service and not the Sermon the Great Object of an Act of Public Worship in the "House of Prayer."* 12mo. 1843.
 15. *The Layman's Test of the True Minister of the Church of England.* 12mo.
 16. *Divine Denunciations against Drunkenness; or, The "Word of God" more powerful than "Pledge-taking."* A Tract for distribution.
 17. *Leicestershire Words, Phrases, and Proverbs.* 1848.
 18. *Personal Piety; or Aids to Private Prayer for Individuals of all Classes.* 12mo. stitched. 1851.
 19. *Britain's Wreck; or, Breakers ahead. By an Old Hand on Board.* 8vo. stitched. 1853.
- Besides several Essays and Critiques in various Magazines, and the Christian Remembrancer.
- Many points in the character of this excellent and distinguished man might be dwelt upon:—
- His remarkable personal courage; which, in his school-days, had earned him the title of "The Bold Arthur."
- His knowledge of coins; Greek, Roman, and English, of which he had a large collection.
- Besides his profound knowledge of the classical languages, in both of which he wrote with elegance and perspicuity, he was well versed in Hebrew and other cognate languages,—in French, Italian, Spa-



nish, German, and Icelandic. The German family of languages, indeed, with their several dialects, ancient and modern, was one of his favourite studies, more especially with regard to the etymology of his mother-tongue.

He had an excellent ear for music, and was a performer on several instruments, of which the violoncello was his favourite.

As an artist his taste was exquisite, and in all of his sketches in pencil, crayon, and sepia, the hand of a master of no second rank was apparent. His cattle pieces especially have been pronounced by the most competent judges not inferior to those of any living artist.

His fondness for geology and botany; in the latter of which, especially, he possessed considerable skill. At an early period of life he had turned his attention to medicine, and his knowledge of anatomy and pathology was frequently of use in the discharge of his ministerial duties.

His great kindness to animals was another feature; and his singular skill in joiner's work, turnery, &c. a trait too curious to be omitted.

As a writer his published works speak for themselves. They, however, give no idea of his remarkable felicity in penning *jeux d'esprit*, and those *vers de societe* whose appreciation depends on a knowledge of persons and places. As a schoolmaster, his long experience, his happy "knack" of teaching (a gift far rarer than usually imagined), his deep insight into character, his uniform kindness and forbearance, combined with his thorough knowledge of his subjects, eminently fitted him for the post which he held. His punctuality, too, was remarkable: till within a year of his death he rose regularly through the summer to seven-o'clock school, generally taking a walk before that time. Of his numerous pupils during a scholastic career of nearly half a century, there is not one who does not speak of his old master with affection and esteem.

His opinions as a politician belonged to the Conservative school, and the tendencies of the age towards democracy and infidelity filled him with gloom and apprehension with regard to the future destinies of England.

As a divine, he held the opinions of what is termed the High Church party. In so doing, however, he disclaimed all party-spirit, maintaining the principles of the orthodox Church of England against Romanizing tendencies on the one hand, and Calvinism on the other. In the discharge of his parochial duties he was diligent, zealous, and generous, even to the verge of indiscretion, everywhere gaining the confidence and love of his parishioners.

In his intercourse with his superiors, he knew how to maintain his independence without ever failing in due courtesy. He never asked for a favour for himself, which may account for his never having received any preferment in the Church, the most he ever derived from his clerical profession being a curacy of 100*l.* a-year. To his equals and inferiors he was uniformly kind, courteous, and attentive, hospitable without ostentation, always ready to assist, always speaking kindly of his friends when their backs were turned. His conversation on serious subjects was that of a deep and subtle thinker, and an indefatigable scholar. In general society the play of his fancy and the readiness of his wit were inexhaustible. Puns and anecdotes and quotations innumerable made him always a genial host and a welcome companion. Nor was his cheerfulness merely assumed; in intimate intercourse, and in the bosom of his family, he was always the same thoroughly kindly and genial spirit. He, however, always spoke out his own opinions without compromise, boldly and decidedly. Truth was his object through life, in thought and action, as well as in word, and he never allowed himself to lose sight of this guiding star. In two words, he was a Christian gentleman. The close of his life was worthy of the manner in which it had been spent. Quite to the last, in the intervals of pain, his cheerfulness was unabated. His complete resignation, the holy joy with which he looked forward to appearing in the presence of his Maker, and his intimate conviction that his life and death were in the hands of One who would dispose of them, not only for good, but for the best, seemed to remove far away from his death-bed all that "makes death terrible." During the latter part of his last illness he suffered intense and almost constant pain, which only abated a very few hours before his death. For a year before he had been failing in health, and a visit to Hastings in the spring appeared only to confirm the symptoms. It was, however, only a few weeks before he died that any great danger was anticipated.

To him it was given to look on nature with the eye of the painter and the heart of the poet; and it was, perhaps, from this source of gratification more than from any other that he drew his continual cheerfulness and unfailing enjoyment of life. He was never harassed with any fretful craving for distinction or fame. He had learned early to seek for the poet's true reward, not in the praises of men, but in his own capacities of keener appreciation of the blessings of life, and in the exercise of that genial love towards nature which is part and parcel of the love towards nature's



God—the highest and holiest characteristic of all true genius. Hence, although isolated from communion with his equals in intellect, unbefriended, and almost unknown, hard-worked and hard-working to the last, none ever heard from his lips one murmur of impatience or discontent. Careful only to do his duty nobly in that state of life to which it had pleased God to call him, he kept the even tenor of his way, peaceful and contented, a faithful minister and steward of Him to whose service he had devoted his life.

He was the father of six children, viz. Anne, Arthur, John, George, Emma, and Sebastian; of whom Arthur, in holy orders, died April 21, 1850, aged 28; and George, a student in medicine, January 25, 1847, aged 21.

FREDERICK KNIGHT HUNT, Esq.

Nov. 18. At his residence at Forest Hill, aged 40, Frederick Knight Hunt, esq. Editor of *The Daily News*.

The name of Mr. Hunt is known to our readers. The story of his life has not only a special interest for journalists and men of letters, but affords lessons of courage, perseverance and unselfishness, by which all sorts and conditions of men may profit.

Mr. Hunt was born in April 1814; and, at the age of sixteen, when his father died, held a subordinate situation in the printing-office of the *Morning Herald*. He was the eldest of six children, who, with the mother, were left unprovided for; and, although his nights were occupied with a fatiguing duty, he filled up his days in the capacity of clerk to a barrister in the Temple. For more than three years he never had a continuous night's rest oftener than once a week. He worked literally night and day to support his father's family; which he never wholly ceased to do down to his death. His employer—not overburdened with briefs—asked little more of him than his presence in chambers; but he was not idle there. Every spare shilling was spent in books; and it was during these office hours that he persevered in a course of reading and self-culture, by means of which he afterwards fought his way upward in the world.

His patron, appreciating his literary industry, was induced to give him such introductions as procured for him his first literary engagement, which was with a short-lived morning newspaper. From that time—with the exception of one short interval—he lived by his pen; but, believing that a more distinctly recognised profession was necessary to advancement in life, he studied medicine, and was a contemporary at Middlesex Hospital, with

Mr. Albert Smith, and others who have become known to fame.

Mr. Hunt's sanguine and energetic temperament made him a frequent, and not always a successful, projector. One of his projects, *The Medical Times*, still lives—a prosperous periodical. The profits arising from this successful venture enabled him to pay his fees and to pass the Hall and College as a qualified surgeon. Unhappily, the misconduct of a relative led him into difficulties, which obliged him to part with the property, and to take the situation of an union surgeon in Norfolk.

After a year, he returned to London, eking out a practice which he tried to establish by literature. He became sub-editor of the *Illustrated London News*, and afterwards editor of the *Pictorial Times*. When the *Daily News* was started in 1846 Mr. Hunt was selected by Mr. Charles Dickens as one of the assistant editors; and, besides his pictorial editorship and attendance upon some resident patients at his house in Greenwich, he found time to write the volumes by which his name is best known, "*The Fourth Estate: a History of the English Newspaper Press*." By degrees, however, he devoted himself entirely to the *Daily News* and in 1851 became its editor-in-chief.

Mr. Hunt's manifest defect was his tendency to distribute his mind and his energies over too large a surface, and to undertake too many employments. In the midst of his literary and medical engagements he was always a zealous politician on the Liberal side, and held for a time the office of Secretary to the first London Anti-Corn-Law League. But when once he had allowed his talents fair play, their strength and power were thoroughly developed. To his unceasing activity, judgment, and literary vigour are principally due the commercial success which the *Daily News*—for so long a time a struggling property—is understood to have at last attained.

Over-work and incessant mental excitement predisposed a far from robust frame to succumb to the slightest attack of disease. He was struck with typhus, and died after three weeks' illness. He leaves a widow and four children, with a modest but sufficient provision.—*Athenaeum*.

THOMAS MACKENZIE, Esq.

Oct. 15. At Ladyhill, Elgin, of a cerebral disease, in the prime of life, Thomas Mackenzie, esq. architect.

He was an enthusiast in his profession, and especially delighted in the old Scotch baronial style. He studied first, it appears, under Mr. John Smith, city archi-



tect, Aberdeen, and subsequently under Mr. Archibald Simpson, of the same city.

Mr. Mackenzie commenced business in Elgin in 1841, and his first effort in that city was the Museum. Along with his partner, Mr. Matthews of Aberdeen, he also designed the Commercial Bank. The new Market and Railway Hotel at Elgin, and a house at Laurelbank, belonging to Dr. Geddes, are all from designs by Mr. Mackenzie. But his architectural labours were not confined to Elgin. Amongst others of his works are the buildings used for Milne's Schools, at Fochabers; the castellated building erected in Botriphnie for Admiral Duff, of Drummuir; and a similar building for Mr. Matheson, on his property of Ardross; while at the present moment there is being erected in Perthshire a castle for Mr. Robertson, of Strowan, also from designs furnished by him.

A specimen of his talents in another branch of architecture may be seen in the Free Church at Inverness, a building in the Perpendicular style of Gothic architecture. The United Presbyterian Church at Nairn was also designed by him, and the Caledonian Bank at Forres. Another design of his is the erection in which are comprised the poor-houses at Aberdeen.

In making additions to buildings Mr. Mackenzie was also skilled. One of his most important labours of this kind was the remodelling of the modern portions of the old castle of Ballindalloch, and the erection of additions; all in keeping with the old towers and turrets, which date from the middle of the sixteenth century. Another work of the same kind was some additions to the old castle of Cawdor, which have only recently been completed. Another of the same character, although on a smaller scale, has been his restorations, by direction of the Earl of Fife, of the traceried and architecture of the old priory of Pluscarden.

In Banff there are some specimens of Mr. Mackenzie's talents: for example, the new hall at St. Andrew's Lodge—an erection in the Italian style, and the residence, just completed, for Mr. W. Grant.

By his wife, who survives him, and who is daughter of the late Mr. M'Innes, of Daudaleith, and a niece of Colonel Marshall, Mr. Mackenzie leaves, we believe, five children. In private life the deceased was everywhere held in high respect.—*Builder.*

MR. PETER BUCHAN.

Sept. 26. In London, Mr. Peter Buchan, of Peterhead.

For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Buchan kept himself constantly before the public by the publication of a

series of works, chiefly of an antiquarian kind. His two volumes of Ballads of the North of Scotland are a valuable contribution to the legendary lore of his country. He travelled over a great part of Scotland, in order that he might obtain, from the lips of the oldest inhabitants, songs which, though popular in particular districts, had never been committed to paper, or, if they had, had long ceased to exist. His notes and general writings throw a vast amount of light on the circumstances under which many of the most popular ballads of Scotland were written. Mr. Buchan was a perfect enthusiast in whatever related to the historical or legendary literature of his native land. This fact attracted the attention of Sir Walter Scott, and also procured the friendship of Mr. Lockhart. Mr. Buchan was also a man of great scientific attainments, while his knowledge of mechanics excited the admiration of all those who were acquainted with him and could appreciate his acquirements.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Jan. ... 1854. At Otago, New Zealand, Andrew-Thomas-M'lunkett, eldest son of the late Andrew-Doran, esq. of Heavytree, near Exeter.

March 4. At New Zealand, aged 26, John Henry, youngest and last surviving son of the late George Cooper Burnand, esq.

March 6. At Mean Moor, aged 64, Colonel Sir James Tennant, K.C.B. Brigadier Commanding at Lahore. He was appointed to the Bengal artillery in 1805, attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1837. He was created a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1852.

July 11. At Constantinople, Lieut.-Col. Peregrine Franche Thorne, K.H. formerly Commandant at Plymouth. To him London owes the idea and general organisation, even to the minutest detail, of its admirable Police force. For his suggestions on the subject Sir Robert Peel expressed his thanks, and offered Col. Thorne the supervision of the whole establishment, which was declined. He was nominated a Knight of the Hanoverian order by King William IV. The last six months of his life were spent in collecting military information for the proprietors of a daily journal.

July 12. At Feerling, Essex, Helen, the wife of Peter Le Neve Arnold, esq. late of Great Yarmouth.

July 16. Aged 77, the wife of Wm. Hilton, esq. of Danbury, Essex.

Aug. 10. At North Adelaide, South Australia, Capt. Horace Clarke Beevor, late of the 13th Madras N. Inf.

Aug. 13. At Port Phillip, aged 36, Capt. Isaac Hindley Herbert Gall, 99th Regt. third son of the late Col. G. H. Gall, Bengal Cavalry.

Aug. 18. At Sydney, N.S.W., aged 28, Francis Alexander, third son of James Henry Levin, of Upper Clapton.

Aug. 22. At Subathoo, Major Naylor, of the 2nd European Regt. Bengal Presidency.

Aug. 29. At the Mauritius, of cholera, Lorenzo Clancy Clement, esq. stipendiary magistrate, eldest son of Samuel Clement, esq. of Surbiton.

Aug. 31. At Petropavlovsk, in Kamtschatka, Capt. Charles Allan Parker, R.M., only son of Charles Parker, esq. of Park Nook, Cumberland. Capt. Parker fell whilst gallantly leading the Eng-

lish Marines, with nineteen of his companions in arms.

Sept. 1. At Sydney, N.S.W., George, third son of the late Rev. Robert Gutch, Rector of Segrave, Leicestershire.

Drowned in the China seas, aged 27, Harcourt M. Stewart, chief officer of the Jemima Pereira, second son of the Rev. John Stewart of Liberton.

Sept. . At Shanghai, Henry Thursby Pelham, R.N. Midshipman on board H.M.S. Grecian, third surviving son of the Rev. Henry Thursby Pelham, of Cound, Salop.

Sept. 9. At Claremont, Mauritius, aged 17, Mary-Georgina, only dau. of the late Edward Chapman, esq.

Sept. 11. At Sreenuggur, Cashmere, aged 23, Julia, wife of Henry Brackenbury, esq. Lieut. 61st Regt. dan. of the late Major Robinson Sadler, H.M.'s 94th Regt.

Sept. 16. Mr. Abel Ingpen, F.L.S. an entomologist and microscopist of some repute.

Sept. 19. At Calcutta, aged 39, William Hay, esq. of Hayfield, Zetland.

Sept. 20. At Pondigal, William Elliott Lockhart, Major 43rd M. N. Inf. fourth son of the late William Elliott Lockhart, esq. of Cleghorn and Borthwick-bræ.

Sept. 21. The Right Rev. J. M. Wainwright, Assistant Bishop of the Eastern diocese of New York, to which he was consecrated in 1852. Dr. Wainwright was a native of Liverpool, and had many friends in this country.

Sept. 22. At Sarawak, aged 24, William Wilson Brereton, esq. fifth son of the Rev. C. D. Brereton, Rector of Little Massingham.

At Geelong, Montague, aged 23, wife of Alexander J. Gibb, esq.

Sept. 23. At Diocia, Mary, wife of Lieut. F. G. Newnham, 23d Bombay N. Light Inf.

Sept. 27. In the wreck of the Arctic steamer, aged 45, Henry Hinde, esq. of Wood-end, near Sheffield, solicitor.

Sept. 28. At Calcutta, Charles Brassey Francis, esq. superintending surgeon, Dacca Circle, eldest son of the late Charles Francis, esq. of Lee Park, Blackheath.

At Umballah, Alice, second dau. of the late Capt. Edward Corncross Sneyd, Bengal army.

Oct. 4. At Nynce Tal, India, aged 34, James Ralph Barnes, Bengal Civil Service, second son of the late Dr. George Barnes, Archdeacon of Barnstaple. He held the appointment of magistrate and collector at Shagehanpoore.

Oct. 5. At Balaklava, of cholera, Dr. Thompson, of the 44th; and Mr. Reade, Assistant Surgeon-Staff.

Oct. 10. At Therapia, Colonel Lloyd, late British Consul-General in Bolivia. Colonel Lloyd went to the East with the intention of penetrating into the Circassian country; but afterwards attached himself to the British army in the Crimea, where he was seized with the illness of which he died.

At Edinburgh, aged 77, Isabella, relict of Major Archibald M'Intyre.

Oct. 11. At Rawal Pindie, in the Punjab, Lieut. Chas. Abney Mount, 24th Foot.

Oct. 17. On board the Sanspareil, Charles Madan, midshipman, fourth son of the late Rev. Spencer Madan, Vicar of Bathaston, co. Somerset, of whom a biography appeared in our Magazine for Jan. 1852. This promising and gallant youth met his death in the attack of the English fleet upon the forts of Sebastopol. At the time, Mr. Madan was behaving in the most exemplary manner, exerting himself in directing and encouraging the men of his quarter, where he was most assiduous and attentive to his duty. He was dreadfully wounded in the right leg, and his whole system shaken, by a shell that burst on the lower deck, and he died soon after the amputation of the limb, as calmly and quietly as a child. In addition to such high testimony to his character as a naval officer, his relatives have the greater consolation of knowing that amid the many temptations of his

profession he never forsook those principles of true Christian religion which had been early impressed upon his mind.

At Ferozepore, Lieut. Christopher Magnay, 22d Bengal N. Inf. second son of the late James Magnay, esq. of Postford House, near Guildford.

Oct. 19. In Bombay, aged 18, Lennard Brinsley Richardson, Ensign 28th N. Inf. eldest son of W. J. Richardson, esq. of Gloucester-pl.

Oct. 22. At Balaklava, after twelve hours' illness, Major Augustus Salter Willett, 17th Lancers. He entered the service as Cornet 1836, attained the rank of Major 1852, and had served eighteen years on full pay.

Oct. 23. Before Sebastopol (and not in the battle of Balaklava, as stated in our last number), in his 26th year, Capt. Spencer Philip John Childers, R. Art. He was the eldest son of Capt. Wm. Childers, formerly of 42d Highlanders, and a nephew of Walbanke Childers, esq. M.P. of Cantley, co. York. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1845; and, after serving in Ireland, went in 1849 to Canada; whence he returned a Captain during the present year, and immediately proceeded to Sebastopol.

Oct. 25. At the battle of Balaklava, aged 27, Capt. Thomas Howard Goad, 13th Light Dragoons, eldest son of the late B. Goad, esq. and stepson of the late Gen. Sir Thomas Bradford, G.C.B.

At the battle of Balaklava, Capt. Hugh Montgomery, 13th Light Dragoons, eldest son of Hugh Montgomery, esq. of Ballydrain, co. Antrim.

At the battle of Balaklava, Capt. John Pratt Winter, 17th Lancers, eldest son of Samuel Pratt Winter, esq. of Agher, co. Meath, and late one of the aide-de-camps of the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He entered the service as Cornet in 1848, and purchased his troop in 1852.

Oct. 27. In camp before Sebastopol, Lieut. Arthur Wm. Godfrey, 1st batt. Rifle brigade, second son of John Godfrey, esq. of Brooke House, Ash, near Sandwich, Kent.

At Mount Pleasant, St. Christopher's, Anne, relict of the Rev. John Hutchinson Walwyn, of that island, and second dau. of the late Rev. Henry Hunter, of Knapton New Hall, Norfolk.

Oct. 28. Before Sebastopol, William Dalgairens Guille, Capt. R. Art. youngest son of John Guille, esq. late Bailiff of Guernsey.

In the trenches before Sebastopol, Major Charles Thomas Powell, 49th Regt. He entered the service in 1835; and served in the 22d throughout the operations in Scinde under Sir Charles Napier, including the destruction of the fort of Imaumghur, and the battles of Meanee and Hyderabad, for which he received a medal. He became a Captain in 1843, Major 1854.

Oct. 29. At Bristol, Jane-Brown, widow of Henry Davis, esq. of Mecklenburgh-sq. dau. of the late Edward Long Fox, esq. M.D.

Oct. 30. At Nordhausen, Germany, aged 80, Mr. C. Mavius, for many years organist at Kettering church.

Oct. 31. At Luddesdown rectory, Kent, aged 93, Mary Heyman, the last descendant of the family of Heyman of Somerfield in the parish of Sellinge, Baronets. The collateral representation of this ancient house now devolves on Matthew Hayman, of South Abbey, Youghal, co. Cork, esq. J.P.

At Charleston, U.S. of yellow fever, aged 25, George Hopkinson, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Funchal, Madeira, aged 25, Frederick Hunt, esq. 4th son of Wm. Ogle Hunt, esq. Chesham-pl.

Noe. 1. At Bovey Tracy, aged 76, Juliana, wife of John Burd, esq.; and, *Noe. 19*, aged 72, John Burd, esq.

At Heidelberg, aged 66, Captain Richard Clifford, of the Hon. East India Company's (late) maritime service.

At Birkenhead, aged 31, Walter Robert Crouch, esq. House Surgeon to the Birkenhead Hospital.

Noe. 3. At Neath, in his 64th year, Surgeon William Leyson, R.N.

Of dysentery, the Rev. John Wheble, Catholic Chaplain to the British forces in the East.

Nov. 4. At Scutari, Second Staff Surgeon David Anderson, M.D. Edinb. son of M. A. Anderson, esq. of Whiteside, Dumfriesshire. Dr. Anderson was an accomplished physician, a skilful surgeon, a dexterous operator; zealous, humane, and unremitting in his attention to the sick and wounded. He served in the Sutlej campaign, at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobroson, as assistant surgeon of the 9th Foot.

Nov. 6. At Beckingham Hall, aged 51, Charles Gery Milnes, esq. eldest son of the late John Milnes, esq. barrister-at-law, and a magistrate for the county.

At Milliken, Renfrewshire, William-John, Infant son of Sir Robert M. Napier, Bart.

At Scutari, two days after the amputation of his leg, in consequence of wounds received at the battle of Balaklava, aged 22, Augustus Frederick Cavendish Webb, Captain 17th Lancors, youngest son of the late Frederick Webb, esq. of Westwick, Durham, and Hampsthwaite, Hants.

Nov. 7. At Canterbury, aged 82, John Furley, esq. many years managing partner of the Canterbury Bank. His remains were interred in the family vault lately constructed in St. Stephen's churchyard, adjacent to that city.

At Hampton Lodge, Farnham, Maria, dau. of the late Rev. Edw. Linzee, Rector of West Tilbury, Essex.

At Champaign Park, Denmarks-hill, aged 52, J. P. Mason, esq. of Mincing-lane.

At Oakfield, Mary Anne Morgan, only dau. of the Rev. James Morgan, D.D.

At Brixton, aged 85, Harriett, relict of the Rev. John Butler Pemberton, of the Island of St. Christopher.

At Glenallen, near Alnwick, aged 51, Amy-Ann, wife of Hugh Spencer Stanhope, esq.

At Aldringham, Suffolk, aged 66, Chas. Walker, esq. late Major 5th Dragoon Guards.

Charlotte, wife of George Thomas Whitgreave, esq. of Moseley Court, Staff., and Eaton-sq.

Nov. 8. Aged 83, Butler Adams, esq. of Greenwich, and late of Union-court, Broad-street.

At his brother's, London, Canada West, aged 46, Josephus Beddoe, esq. of Hamilton, Upper Canada, late of Leamington, son of the late Josephus Beddoe, esq. of Manchester, and grandson of Commissary-General Martin Petrie.

At Rothsay, John Bennet, esq. late of the War Office, son of the late Dr. Bennet, of Edinburgh.

Aged 23, Mary-Letitia, younger dau. of John Castelfranc Cheveley, esq. of Camberwell, and grandchild of the late Richard Dodson Cheveley, esq. of Measing Lodge, Essex.

At Greatham House, Emma-Maria, wife of Robt. Chatfield, esq.

At Shooter's Hill, Kent, aged 61, Louisa-Matilda, second dau. of the late Sir Henry Crewe, Bart. of Calke Abbey.

Charlotte-Leonora, wife of the Rev. Richard Croft, Vicar of Hartburn, Northumberland.

At Brompton, aged 34, Edward-Francis-Hill, eldest son of the late Edward Du Bois, esq.

William, third son of Edward Duffin, esq. Langham-place.

At Headley, Hants, aged 87, Mary, relict of the late William Ewsters, esq.

In Blomfield-terr. Hyde-park, aged 80, Margaret, widow of Samuel Fyler, esq. barrister-at-law, of Twickenham, and Dover-street.

At Cheltenham, aged 58, Lieut. John Gurley, R.N. (1827) of Grenada.

At West Derby, near Liverpool, Mary-Anne, wife of Thomas Harrison, esq. and youngest dau. of the late C. S. Fenwick, esq. of Newcastle.

At Ipswich, Elizabeth-Hannah, wife of the Rev. William Notcutt.

Aged 58, Richards Hicks Oriel, esq. of Alfred-place, Bedford-sq.

Anne, Lady Pearl, relict of Sir James Pearl, of St. John's, Newfoundland.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XLIII.

At Southampton, Caroline, widow of the Rev. R. N. Pemberton, late of Millchope Park, Salop. At Plymouth, aged 88, Mrs. Sweet, relict of Capt. Sweet, R.M.

At Wimbledon, aged 16, Francis-Morris, the eldest son of Alexander L. Wollaston, esq. of Camden-hill, Cranbrook, Kent.

At Exeter, aged 73, Mary, relict of Wm. Wood, esq. of Dublin.

Nov. 9. At Tewkesbury, aged 86, Hannah, relict of Mr. Humphrey Brown, and mother of the member for the borough.

At Hope Bowdler rectory, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Curtis, esq. late of Inane, Tipperary, eldest dan. of the late John Robert Lloyd, of Aston, Shropshire.

At Woodhill, Cork, Stephen Fagan, esq. M.D. of Albion-st. Hyde-park-sq. Chief in Ireland of the ancient family of the Fagan Feitrim.

At Dover, aged 29, John-George, second son of the late Thomas Hammond, esq. of Eton.

At Scarborough, at an advanced age, William Harris, esq.

At Hartshill, Warw. aged 33, Joseph Gee, esq. barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple and Midland Circuit. He was called to the bar Nov. 20, 1846.

At Shalbourne, aged 86, Anthony Kingston, esq.

At Brixton-rise, Surrey, aged 81, Harriet-Grove, relict of William Land, esq. of Streatham, and formerly of Greenwich.

At High Wycombe, aged 78, Mary, wife of Mr. Alderman Lane.

At Copenhagen, in his 75th year, M. Gen. Peter Müller, during forty years professor of landscape painting at the Academy of the Fine Arts.

Aged 63, Mary, wife of Thomas Carr Steward, esq. of Colton Lodge, near York, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Prescott, A.M. of Clace Hall, Halifax.

At Aigburgh, near Liverpool, Miss Anne Robertson, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Robertson, D.D. minister of Kiltearn, Ross-shire.

At Balaklava, of wounds received at the battle of Inkerman, aged 19, Heneage Thomas Twysden, Lieut. 63d Foot, son of Capt. H. D. Twysden, R.N.

Nov. 10. In Westbourne-park-terr. Marie-Jane, wife of Capt. Brett, late of H.M.'s Royal Regt.

On board H.M.S. Simoom, off Sebastopol, of a wound received in the trenches, on the 19th Oct., aged 19, Lieut. Francis Byam Davies, Grenadier Guards, eldest son of Major-Gen. Davies, of Danehurst, Sussex.

In Provost-road, Haverstock-hill, aged 33, Henry Dawson, esq. late of the Carabiniers, son of the Rev. Henry Dawson, Rector of Hopton, Norfolk.

At Croydon, aged 72, Sophia, widow of W. D. Dawson, esq.

At Clifton, aged 71, Miss Mary Rose Edge, dau. of the late Joseph Edge, esq. of Northampton.

At The Friars, suddenly, Anne, relict of William Fryer, esq. of St. Thomas.

Killed in the batteries before Sebastopol, aged 19, Thomas Heberden Karlskate, R.N., Acting Mate H.M.S. Rodney.

At Witham, at the house of her brother-in-law Charles Douglass, esq. aged 24, Rebecca, dau. of the late John Knox, esq. of Dungiven, co. Londonderry.

At Totnes, Thomas Leslie, esq.

At Newton-le-Willows, Lanc. from a fall from his horse, Alfred Octavius, son of the late Henry Leete, esq. of Thrapston.

At Downshire-hill, Hampstead, aged 50, James Middleton, esq. of Furnival's-inn.

At Ham, Surrey, Caroline, widow of Vice-Adm. Hyde Parker, C.B. She was the younger dau. of Sir Fred. Morton Eden, the second Bart. of Truri, co. Durham, by Anne, dan. and heir of James Paul Smith, esq.; was married in 1821, and left a widow in May last (see the memoir of Vice-Adm. Parker in p. 76 of our present volume).

Aged 41, Charles Henry Parther, esq. late of the Foreign Office and of Brompton.

At Darlington, aged 73, Jane, wife of the Rev. T. W. Quinton, incumbent of Trinity church.

On board the steamer Golden Fleece, on his passage to Malta, of wounds received at the battle of Inkermann, Major Edw. Rooper, of the Rifle Brigade, youngest son of the Rev. T. R. Rooper, Wickhill, Brighton.

At Funchal, Madelira, aged 27, Flora Mackinlay, wife of Richard C. Smith, esq.

At Hammersmith, aged 69, John Tillott, esq.

In Nottingham-pl. Marylebone, aged 59, Leonard Lewen Wheatley, esq.

At Clifton, Lieut.-Gen. Richard Whish, Col. of the Bombay Art.

Nor. 11. At Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. Mary-Henrietta, youngest dau. of the Rev. Richard Bligham, jun.

At Blackheath, aged 61, Mary-Ann, relict of the Rev. Thomas Deacon, of Strood.

At Excelleni, dept. de la Dordogne, aged 36, William Hutchinson Donnet, third son of Henry Donnet, late surgeon R.N.

At Islington, aged 49, Robert Pitt Edkins, esq. M.A. Professor of Geometry in Gresham college, and for eighteen years Second Master of the City of London School. He was a star on the foundation of Trinity College, Cambridge; and was formerly second master of Kensington Proprietary School.

At the Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire, Lieut.-Gen. George Hunter, C.B. Bengal Army. He was a cadet of 1800, Lieut.-Col. 47th N.Inf. 1828, Colonel in the army 1831.

At Great Burstead, aged 67, Mr. William Long, late of Killegrew's, Margaretting, and youngest son of the late Charles Long, esq. of Stistead, Essex.

At Scutari, from wounds received at the battle of Balaklava, aged 24, Cornet the Hon. Grey Neville, 5th Dragoon Guards, fifth and youngest son of Lord Braybrooke.

At Northfleet, aged 63, Robert Nevins, esq. son of the late Archibald Nevins, esq. of Kilglass, co. Kildare.

At Darlington, Jane, wife of the Rev. Thomas Webb Minton.

In King-st. Finsbury-sq. aged 90, Rachel, widow of Benjamin Mendes Pereira, esq.

At Brighton, aged 72, Browne Roberts, esq. of Ravensbourne Park, Lewisham, late of the Bengal army.

At Constantinople, of fatigue, Lieut. Arthur Henry Thistlethwayte, Scots Fusilier Guards, youngest son of the late Thomas Thistlethwayte, esq. of Southwick-park, Hants, by his second wife Tryphena, dau. of the late Henry Bathurst, Lord Bishop of Norwich. He had highly distinguished himself by his bravery at the battles of Alma and Inkermann.

At Chudleigh, aged 41, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. C. A. Nevill Thomas, M.A. Curate of Chudleigh, and only dau. of Rear-Adm. William J. Scott.

At York, aged 41, Mr. T. B. Young, of Sheffield, third son of the late John Young, esq. of Louth.

Nor. 12. Aged 79, Edward Barber, esq. of Barston Hall, Warw.

Frances, youngest dau. of the late Francis Foster, esq. Northumberland House, Margate.

On board the Andes, from wounds received in the battle of Inkermann, Lieut. George Udny Hague, 57th Regt. youngest son of Barnard Hague esq. of York.

At Mortlake, Surrey, aged 76, Edw. Harper, esq.

At Longfleet, Poole, aged 74, Mrs. Jane Boyd Hatchett, wife of John Hatchett, late of Hatchett's Hotel, Piccadilly, London.

At Bampton, Devon, aged 68, Thomas Langdon, esq. surgeon.

At Broxbourne, Herts, aged 76, W. Perkins, esq. of St. John's wood-terrace.

At Amesbury, Wilts, at the residence of her brother, Anne-Philis, only surviving dau. of the late Robert Rayson, esq. of Stockton-upon-Tees.

At Wisbech, advanced in years, William Wright, esq. formerly of Terrington St. John's.

Nor. 13. William Allan, esq. of the Grange, Darlington, a magistrate of Durham.

Mary-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Chas. Boutell, Rector of Litcham, Norfolk.

At Kennington, aged 62, John Carter, esq.

At Clayton Green, Lanc. aged 36, Frances, wife of John Garstang, esq.

At Leeds, aged 85, Elizabeth, widow of Richard Kemplay, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Fryer, Rector of St. Michael's, Spurriergate, York.

At Bawsey, Mrs. Margaret Caroline Leconte, formerly of Whitchaven, dau. of the late William Campbell Beatty, esq. Capt. and Adjutant of the Whitchaven Militia.

At Heavtree, aged 85, Elizabeth, widow of William Lewis, esq. of London.

At the residence of Charles Hogg, F.R.C.S. Finsbury-pl. South, aged 78, Mrs. Isabella Lancaster Lockyer.

In Princes-st. Hanover-sq. Eliza, widow of the Rev. C. Manesty, Rector of Purley, Berks.

In Gloucester Crescent, Regent's-park, aged 52, Sarah, wife of John Steele Park, esq. Lieut. R.N.

At Kensington, aged 60, Thos. Wing Pinero, esq.

Aged 34, Edward Berens Pratt, youngest son of the Rev. John Pratt, Rector of Sedlescombe.

In Camden-st. aged 68, John Harrison Scott, esq. many years of St. Martin's in the Fields, Westminster.

At Chatham, aged 66, Richard Townson, esq. for many years vestry clerk of St. George's East, Middlesex.

At Cragan House, Westmeath, Henry Norwood Trye, esq. late of Leckhampton Court, Glouc. A dep. Lieut. and magistrate for the co. Gloucester, and Westmeath and King's Countys. He was the eldest son of Charles Brandon Trye, esq. F.I.T.S. who died in 1811, by Mary, dau. of the Rev. Samuel Lyons, of Rodmarton, Glouc. and sister to the celebrated antiquaries, Samuel Lyons, esq. F.R.S. V.P.S.A. and the Rev. Daniel Lyons, F.R. and A.S.S. Mr. Trye married in 1824 Alicia-Harriet, eldest dau. of Francis Longworth, esq. of Cregan, bnt had no issue.

Aged 68, Sophia, wife of Joseph Wickham, esq. of the War Office.

Nor. 14. In the transport Rip Van Winkle, wrecked off Balaklava, aged 27, Henry Croft, late Captain in the Royal Dragoons, eldest son of the late Colonel Croft of Stillington Hall, Yorkshire.

Aged 82, Jessie Curling, esq. Magistrate and a Deputy-Lieut. of Surrey.

On board the Andes, of a wound, received at the head of his regiment, the 21st Fusiliers, in action at the battle of Inkermann, aged 46, Lieut.-Col. Frederic George Ainslie, younger son of the late Lieut.-Gen. George Robert Ainslie and Sophia Neville, his wife, and grandson of the late Sir Philip Ainslie, of Pilton, N.B.

At Kensington, aged 56, Rose, widow of James Chipchase, esq. of London, solicitor, formerly of Durham.

At Windsor, aged 56, Thomas Walter Bevan Cooper, esq. fourth son of the late Thomas Cooper, esq. of Henley-on-Thames.

At Welcot Manor, aged 69, Georgiana, widow of Vice-Adm. Sir John Gore, K.C.B. and G.C.H. She was the eldest dau. of the late Adm. Sir George Montagu, G.C.B. was married in 1808, and left a widow in 1836.

Miss Howard, of York-pl. Portman-sq. and Pinner, Middlesex.

In the wreck of the Prince transport, off Balaklava, having gone on board on duty from the camp before Sebastopol, aged 32, Capt. William Mason Ingalls, R. Eng. second son of the late James Ingalls, esq. of Norwood, Surrey.

At Bawdeworth, aged 26, Isaac Pearson Love, esq. only son of Joseph Love, esq. of Wellington Hall.

At Port Isaac, Cornwall, Miles Marley, esq.

F.R.C.S. late of Cork-st. Burlington-gardens, and Inverness Villa, Bayswater.

At Scutari, of wounds received on the 26th of October, before Sebastopol, aged 23, Lieut. and Adjutant Arthur Dillon Maule, 88th Connaught Rangers, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Maule.

At Bagshot, aged 67, John Mears, esq. solicitor.

At Kentish Town, Anna, widow of Major Richard Morgan, of Lyme Regis.

At Cullompton, Jane, relict of John Norcross, Rector of Framlingham and Saxtead, Suffolk.

At Blackheath-hill, aged 85, George Oliver, esq.

At his residence, Thurloe-sq., Brompton, aged 74, Capt. Peter Page, of East Sheen, late of the Hon. E.I.C. Bombay army, from which he retired in 1812, and a Magistrate for the counties of Surrey and Middlesex.

At Blackheath, aged 36, Frederic Rowton, esq.

At Beaumont Hall, aged 62, R. C. Salmon, esq.

In Balaklava Bay, from the wreck of the Prince, aged 22, John Morgan Salter, B.A. Member of the College of Surgeons, and surgeon to the ship, youngest son of Thomas Salter, esq. of Poole.

At Clifton Hill, aged 83, Henry Sheppard, esq.

At Yarm, aged 53, Elizabeth, relict of Marshall Stonehouse, esq.

At Maidenhead, aged 50, Anne-Ruth-Burn, wife of Richard Suter, esq. late of Upper Woburn-place.

In the storm off Balaklava, aged 21, Francis Campion Wilkinson, third officer of the Prince, second son of Henry Wilkinson, esq. of Brompton-sq.

Noe. 15. At the residence of his son, Mr. Barton, veterinary surgeon, Ashford, aged 77, Mr. Robert Barton, formerly of Dover, and a member of the town council.

At Huntingdon, aged 67, Mr. James Betts, for many years the well-known driver of the Blucher coach between Huntingdon and Cambridge.

Jane, wife of the Rev. Wm. Buchan, of Hamilton, N.B.

At Brighton, Jane, wife of Jno. F. Champion, esq.

In Beaumont-st. Portland-pl. aged 13, Albert-Edward, youngest son of the late Charles Ventris Field, esq. of Finchley and Rotherhithe.

At Brighton, aged 42, Susanna, wife of the Rev. J. Haslegrave, M.A. Incumbent of St. Peter's, Idington.

In the suburbs of York, Thirzana, relict of Edward Hoskins, esq. of London.

At Sidmouth, Sophia, eldest dau. of the late G. B. Lonsdale, esq.

At Seaton Carew, aged 28, Annie, wife of Mountjoy Pearce, esq.

At Chelsea, aged 74, Mrs. Mary Rush, sister of the Rev. John Rush, Incumbent of the old church, Chelsea, and dau. of the late Rev. Montague Rush, of Heckfield, Hants.

At Chelsea, Major John Ward, late of the 39th Madras Native Inf.

At the residence of her son-in-law the Rev. J. H. Swanson, Alresford, aged 83, Jane, relict of Richard Willis, esq. of Upper Clapton.

Noe. 16. Aged 53, Catherine-Campbell, wife of William Furner, esq. Judge of the County Courts of Sussex.

Aged 80, Mary, wife of F. W. Collard, esq. of Cheshire.

At Fulham, aged 79, Mrs. Sarah Davenport.

In Amphill-square, aged 67, Col. George Hutchinson, of the Madras army. He was a cadet of 1806, and attached to the 24th Native Infantry.

In Great Russell-st. Bloomsbury, aged 62, Henry Calton Maguire, esq. an eminent artist in lithography.

At Finsbury, aged 56, Lady Emily, wife of Philip Pusey, esq. and aunt to the Earl of Carnarvon. She was the second dau. of Henry-Grey 2d Earl, by Elizabeth-Kitty, dau. and sole heir of Col. John Dyke-Acland, eldest son of Sir Thomas Acland, Bart.; was married in 1822, and has left issue two daughters and one son.

At Wellington, Heref. aged 79, Thos. Smith, esq.

Aged 60, Thomas Willimott, esq. of Trumpington, Camb.

At Buglawton, near Congleton, aged 72, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Edward Wilson.

Noe. 17. At Hull, aged 38, Charles-Cuthbert, third son of the late John Brodrick, esq. of Hull.

At St. John's-wood-road, Caroline, dau. of Charles Chippindale, esq.

At Culverin, aged 76, Anna, wife of Col. Alexander Colston.

In Rupert-st. St. James's, Margaret, youngest sister of Dr. Crambre.

At Lisbon, Brodie Cruickshank, esq. late of Cape Coast, Africa, author of "Eighteen Years on the Gold Coast."

Easter, youngest dau. of John Marlow Deane, esq. of Greenwich.

At Brighton, aged 75, Leeson Prince, esq. surgeon, formerly of Tunbridge.

At her son's house, William Richardson, esq. of Micklegate, York, aged 83, Mrs. Richardson.

Noe. 18. Aged 84, Thomas Barber, esq. of Brixton.

At Brighton, aged 82, Henry Burnaby, esq. uncle of Sir Wm. Edw. Burnaby, Bart. He was a younger and the last surviving son of Adm. Sir Wm. Burnaby, of Broughton Hall, Oxfordshire, the first Baronet, by his second wife Grace, dau. of Drewry Ottley, esq.

At the rectory, Wokington, aged 16, Emily-Leigh, dau. of the Rev. Henry Curwen.

At Woodbridge, aged 56, George Deane, esq. of London Bridge.

At Bermondsey, Selina, wife of J. R. Drummond, esq. youngest dau. of the late Isaac Bristow, esq. of Greenwich.

At Hendon, aged 55, Edward Hancorne, esq. late of Snow-hill, London.

Aged 95, Mr. John Hincliff, late of Notting-hill-terrace. He has left by will the following bequests: to the Indigent Blind Asylum, Journeyman Tailors' Institution, Magdalene Hospital, Lock Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Westminster Hospital, London Fever Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital, Asylum for Idiots, and Cancer Hospital, 1,000*£*. each; to the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and to that for the Houseless Poor in Broad-street 500*£*. each; payable after the death of his widow, now very aged, by the executors—Mr. William Hine, Charterhouse-sq. Mr. John Greenwood, Chandos-st. Cavendish-sq. and Mr. Wm. Cribb, King-st. Covent-garden.

Noe. 19. Aged 56, Miss Rachel Audley, of Hockley, Essex.

At the rectory, Fiskerton, aged 86, Mrs. Mary Anne Berresford, of Ockbrook, Derbyshire.

In Pimlico, aged 38, Leopold George Browne, esq. M.A. youngest son of the late Major Thomas Browne, Canonsleigh Abbey, Devon.

At Frome, Kent, Miss Anne Collett, last surviving dau. of the late Rev. Peter Collett, Rector of Denton, Sussex.

At St. Lawrence, near Ramsgate, Maria-Diopose, dau. of the late Chas. M. Hardress, esq. of London.

At the parsonage, Great Yarmouth, aged 37, Charles-Robert, second son of the late Rear-Adm. Hills, of Ashton Hall, Essex.

Maria, wife of F. J. Law, esq. of St. George's, Westminster, 3d dau. of Mr. W. Baker, Chelmsford.

In Carthian-st. aged 71, Miss Elizabeth Meriman, of Henley-on-Thames.

At Wavertree, Liverpool, aged 85, John Montgomery, esq.

At Exeter, aged 80, Caroline Stabback; also on the 20th, aged 82, Julian, her sister. They were the last surviving dau.s. of the Rev. John Stabback, Vicar of St. Edmund's and St. Mary Steps, Exeter.

At Limehouse, aged 67, George Stoneman, esq. shipbuilder.

Noe. 20. At Durham, aged 57, Mary, last surviving dau. of the late Rev. T. Bowby.

- At York-pl. City-road, aged 62, Stewart Cundell, esq. late of the Minories.
- At Knutsford, Cheshire, M. Flower, esq. Head Master of the Grammar School in that town.
- At Surbiton-hill, aged 73, David Gase, esq.
- At Brixton, aged 84, Martha, widow of Theophilus Greene, esq.
- At Kilburn Priory, aged 81, John Anthony Hermon, esq.
- Aged 18, Georgina Brooke, dau. of the Rev. F. Charles Johnson, Vicar of White Lackington, Somerset.
- In Brompton-crescent, Capt. John Terry Liston, late of the 7th Dragoon Guards.
- At Reading, Mrs. Lloyd, relict of David Lloyd, esq. of Homerton.
- At Illoe, near Brighton, David Martin, esq. of Cheshunt.
- In Westminster, aged 16, James Gleadstones Palliser, youngest son of Wray Palliser, esq. of Comragh, Fife, Ireland.
- At Fakenham, Norfolk, aged 62, Edward Rudge, esq. h. p. Surgeon R. Art.
- At Seaham Harbour, aged 71, John Thorman, esq.
- At Deal, aged 79, Mr. Richard Watkins, formerly paymaster R.N.
- At Sedgeford, Cubitt-Stangroom, eldest son of the late Cubit Wells, esq. of East Hall, Sedgeford, and Grove House, Langham.
- Nor. 21. At Newton Abbot, aged 45, Mrs. Burgoine.
- At Ipswich, aged 85, Mrs. Elizabeth Chamberlain.
- At Illoe, Brighton, aged 86, William Augustus Cowell, esq.
- At Budleigh Salterton, aged 57, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. T. G. Dickinson.
- At Chelsea, aged 77, Frederick Holland Durand, esq. formerly Paymaster of the 40th Regt. and for many years Secretary to the Royal Thames Yacht Club.
- At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 93, Mrs. Mary Foquett.
- At Clifton, Mary-Isabella, only child of the late Rev. J. J. Frobisher, of Halsé, Somerset.
- Aged 20, Mr. Henry Innes, son of a gentleman residing in the Hampstead-road. He was killed at the Hornsey Station, by getting out of the train while it was in motion.
- At Spa, Gloucester, Elizabeth-Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Jones, Vicar of Foy, Herefordshire.
- At Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 76, Charles Page, esq. late of Oporto.
- In New Bond-st. aged 82, Susannah, widow of the Rev. Benjamin Price, of Woodbridge.
- At Brighton, Mary-Charlotte, wife of W. R. Riddell, esq.
- In Mornington-crescent, aged 63, Mrs. Shipley.
- At Droitwich, aged 84, Samuel Tomb, esq. an affectionate husband and parent and an upright magistrate.
- Nor. 22. At Elton, Northamptonshire, aged 78, Thomas Earl, esq. late of Doddington, Camb.
- In Bath, aged 86, Mrs. Mary Exeter.
- At Brighton, aged 65, Maria, widow of Thomas Heath, esq. of Putney.
- At St. Omer, Agnes, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Nicholas Haddock Holworthy, R.N.
- In Argyll-st. aged 82, Cordelia-Anne, relict of Andrew Pringle, esq. of Lucknow, E.I.
- At H. W. Bailey's, esq. Thetford, aged 72, Mary, widow of Benjamin Carrington, esq. of Bradfield, Essex.
- In Chester-sq. aged 15 weeks, Florence, only child of Capt. Childers, Scott Fusilier Guards.
- At Kewthorpe, near Bideford, aged 88, W. C. Heywood, esq. M.D. formerly of Blandford.
- At Cheltenham, Emily-Lavinia, relict of Col. Lennon, Madras Engineers, last surviving dau. of Lady Martha Saunders, daughter of the first Earl of Aldborough.
- At Christchurch, George Macaulay, esq.
- At Brighton, aged 39, Charlotte-Wren, wife of the Rev. Dr. Morris.
- At Ramsgate, aged 18, Rosa, third dau. of the late William Mudford, esq.
- At Brighton, aged 37, W. Notly, surgeon, only son of W. Notly, esq. of Abbey-place, St. John's wood.
- Aged 23, Charles, eldest son of the Rev. C. Notley, B.D., Master of the Grammar School, Eve.
- Aged 6, Francisca-Catherine, eldest dau. of the Rev. P. T. Ouvry, Vicar of Wing, Bucks.
- At Scutari, from wounds received at Inkerman, Lieut.-Col. Harry Smyth, 68th Light Inf. only brother of the Rev. C. Smyth, Alfriston, Sussex.
- Aged 51, Catherine, wife of Capt. Edward Sutherland, of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.
- Nor. 24. At Rye, aged 91, Mr. William Apps, sen., verger for 35 years. He was baptized and married in Rye Church, and was the last but one buried in the churchyard, which is now closed.
- At Sandown Park, near Liverpool, Maria, wife of John Clemison, esq. formerly of the 4th Dragoon Guards, and late of Poppleton Hall, near York.
- Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Croft, esq. of Chertsey, last surviving dau. of the late Thos. Willats, esq.
- At Warkworth, Sarah, fourth dau. of the late Capt. John Forster, 46th Foot, and formerly of Lucken, Northumberland.
- At his father's, John, eldest surviving son of William Gerard Leifchild, esq. of Moorgate-st. and the Elms, Waustead.
- Mary, wife of Edward Manico, esq. Kennington, and dau. of the late William Fulling, esq. True-street House, Devon.
- At Weston-super-Mare, John Rhodes, esq. of Waverhill, Handsworth, Staff.
- At Doncaster, Mrs. Watkins, widow of the Rev. Henry Watkins, Vicar of Silkstone, Yorkshire.
- At Portsmouth, Richard, eldest son of R. White, esq. surgeon.
- At Deal, aged 71, Mr. Abraham Willsden, gent. formerly of Folkestone.
- Nor. 25. At Brompton, Phœbe, wife of the Rev. T. Bowdler.
- Aged 92, William Elston, esq. of Grove-st. Camden Town, and of Cawood, Yorkshire. He some time ago gave to the poor of that parish, of which he was a native, the sum of £600, and directed that the interest thereof should be periodically distributed in bread.
- In Upper Bedford-pl. aged 78, Amelia, wife of James Eddale, esq.
- At Newcastle, aged 60, Mr. John Gibson, painter and glass-stainer, a member of the Town Council, and late Sheriff of Newcastle. He had ardently devoted himself to the study and promotion of the fine arts, and was himself an artist of high and varied talents. His works in glass adorn many churches both in the neighbourhood of Newcastle and at a distance.
- At Foleshill, near Coventry, aged 83, John Hands, esq. a magistrate for that city.
- At the vicarage, South Newington, Oxon, Harriet, wife of the Rev. Henry Duke Harington.
- Aged 23, Charles, youngest son of the Rev. Thomas Harrison, Perp. Curate of Walberswick and Blithburgh.
- At Croydon, aged 70, Margaret, widow of Capt. Midgley Jennings, R.M.
- At Islington, aged 73, Andrew Kershaw, esq.
- At Cheltenham, aged 78, Edmund Ludlow, esq.
- At Isleworth, Anna-Maria, youngest surviving dau. of the late Capt. William McLeod, of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.
- Ann-Johnston, wife of G. W. K. Potter, esq. Secondary of London.
- At Paris, Baroness Solomon de Rothschild.
- Aged 84, Hannah, relict of John Warmaley, esq.
- Nor. 26. At Clifton, Mary, dau. of the late Lient.-Gen. Bright, Commandant of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines.
- At Castle Hackett, near Tuam, at an advanced age, Mrs. Macan, widow of Maj. Macan, H.E.I.C.S.

of Green Mount, near Castle Bellingham, and relict of Christopher Oldfield, esq. formerly Judge of the District of Moorsheadabad.

At Opheimert, in Guelderland, aged 81, Baron Mackay, of that place.

At Swansea, aged 76, William Smith, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, late of Lymington, Hants.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 49, Harry Worship, esq.

Noe. 27. At Kensington, aged 62, William Andrews, esq. late of Jamaica.

At Adderbury, Oxon, aged 75, John Barber, esq.

At Hastings, aged 23, Helen-Dorothy, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Ley Brooks.

In Baker-st. Wm. Oliver Bright, esq.

At Hertford, aged 32, Capt. Frederick Carter, the Royal Regt. second son of J. M. Carter, esq. of Northcourt, Abingdon.

Aged 74, Caroline, wife of Gen. Cosmo Gordon. At Bath, aged 62, Henry Gyles, esq.

At Deal, aged 52, Charles Thomas Hills, esq.

At Torquay, aged 71, Charlotte, widow of Chas. Carr Morton, esq. of Kilmacrot, co. Cavan. She was the 2d dau. of John Tullow, esq. of Crover, in the same county; was married in 1799, and had a numerous family.

At Morecambe, aged 57, Thomas Ransthorne, esq. late of Heysham Hall, Lanc.

At Exeter, aged 66, Charlotte, second dau. of the late John Saiter, esq. surgeon, Clystlydon.

At Ripon, Rosa, last surviving dau. of the late William Francis Woodgate, esq. of Somerhill, Kent.

Noe. 28. At Winchester, aged 70, Mr. William Arrowsmith, for 44 years a guardian of the parish of St. Maurice, and a member of the town council from the establishment of that body.

At Islington, aged 80, John Austin, esq. surveyor.

At Leamington, Elizabeth, wife of John Birch, esq. Manor House, Ardwick, Manchester.

In Kingsland-road, aged 65, Wm. Bouzell, esq.

In Blackfriars-road, aged 47, Charles Brady, esq. surgeon.

Aged 66, John Brooks, esq. of Grove-hill-lane, Camberwell.

Mrs. Betsy Chapman, of Devonport, niece of Captain Sanders R.N.

In Titchfield-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 56, Ann, wife of Captain B. Fenn.

At Christchurch, aged 47, Anne, widow of Widgwood Gilham, esq.

At Newport, Barnstaple, aged 62, Ann, relict of Thomas Heathcoat, esq.

At Bath, aged 26, Caroline-Arabella, wife of Henry Hensley, esq. and second dan. of the late W. H. Valpy, esq. E. I. Civil Service.

At Fauxblanc, near Lausanne, aged 27, Emma-Suzette, wife of Edward Hunziker, esq. third dau. of the late Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, Bart.

In Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, aged 56, John Jones, esq.

At Horsham, aged 32, Richard Shoubridge Martin, esq.

At Cologne, on his way from India, aged 20, Alexander, youngest son of the late George Smith, esq. of Cornhill.

In Trinity-pl. Charing-cross, aged 67, Lieut.-Col. Peter Sutherland, retired full pay, 72d Regt.

At Milton, Gravesend, aged 79, James Wright, esq. late Ordnance Storkeeper, Royal Gunpowder Manufactory, Waltham Abbey.

Noe. 29. At Highgate, Elizabeth-Catherine, relict of John Addison, esq. late of Homerton.

In Connaught-terr. William Broderip, esq.

Aged 73, Jonathan Crocker, esq. of Peckham.

At Harley-Bow-road, aged 73, Robert Gordon Forsyth, esq.

In the Crescent, Bath, aged 75, Ambrose Goddard, esq. of the Lawn, Swindon.

At Shirehampton, near Clifton, aged 69, Mary, widow of Philip Grubb, esq.

In Mecklenburgh-st., aged 62, Sarah, wife of James Hoby, esq.

At Upper Holloway, aged 58, William Pitman, esq. of Lloyd's.

At the residence of her son, aged 82, Philadelphia, widow of Benjamin Standen, esq. of Hastings.

James M. Webb, esq. of Park House, Letheringsett, Norfolk.

Noe. 30. At Islington, aged 78, Ann-Sarah, relict of John Black, esq. formerly of the Admiralty and Brighton.

At Shoreditch, aged 89, Elizabeth, relict of Alexander Carson, esq. of Liverpool.

At the vicarage, Chittlehampton, the wife of the Rev. R. H. Chichester.

At Nottingham-st. Marylebone, aged 82, Stephen Cox, esq.

At Marina, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 67, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. John Drake, R.N., daughter of the late Rev. Robert Style, Rector of Waterbury and Mereworth, Kent.

At Herringswell, Suffolk, at an advanced age, John Turner Hales, esq.

At Deptford, Isaac Parry, esq.

At Hull, aged 68, Richard Simpson, esq. of the firm of Simpson and Whaplode, timber merchants.

At New Dorset-pl. Clapham-road, aged 61, Thos. Walter, esq. of Walbrook.

At Chard, aged 67, Eleanor-Duncombe, relict of Augustine Headon, esq.

At Blackheath, Eleanor-Mary, wife of Colonel Williamson, Bengal Army.

At Paris, J. Chardin Wroughton, esq. late of the Madras Civil Service, son of the late George Wroughton, esq. of Adwick Hall, Yorkshire.

Lately. At the convent of St. Francis of Sales, at Westbury-on-Trim, aged 63, Dr. Burgess, Roman Catholic Bishop of Clifton.

Miss Christiana Chamberlain, of Compton-terrace, Islington. She has left to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the London Domestic Mission, and the Carter-lane Daily School, 100*l.* each. Her effects were sworn under 50,000*l.*

At Liverpool, Elizabeth Curry, aged 109 years 8 months, and 7 days. She retained her faculties, but slightly impaired, up to the hour of her death.

At New York, an English author, named William North. A contributor to several popular magazines. He committed suicide with prussic acid.

Mr. John Wild, merchant, Martin's-lane, Cannon-st. He has bequeathed to the Marine Society and to the Dreadnought Hospital ship 100 guineas each. His personality was estimated at 120,000*l.*

Dec. 1. At Bath, aged 82, John Acres, esq.

Agnes-Baseli, eldest dau. of John Bridge Aspinwall, esq. barrister, Liverpool.

At Highfield, near Southampton, aged 66, Mrs. Mary Ann Baker, late of St. Helena.

At Wolford Vicarage, Warw. her brother-in-law's, aged 30, Agnes-Mary, fourth dau. of Vice-Admiral Bateman.

At Kepplestone, near Aberdeen, aged 81, Thos. Burnett, esq.

At King's Lynn, aged 28, Harriet-Emma, wife of the Rev. Richard Catley, M.A. Curate of St. Margaret's in that town, only dau. of the late James Henry D'Arcy Hutton, esq. of Aldburgh Hall, Yorkshire.

At Tortsea, aged 62, Richard Combault, esq. Lieut.-I.N. (1827). He entered the service 1807, and served on full pay for 27 years, latterly on the coast blockade. He had been on half-pay since 1845.

At Addlestone, Surrey, aged 69, Robert Kirkpatrick Escott, esq. Deputy-Lieut. for that county.

At the house of her son-in-law William Irwin, esq. Martha, relict of George Glenny, esq. Moorevale, co. Armagh, and eldest dau. of the late Joseph Glenny, esq. solicitor, Newry.

In Upper-st. Islington, John Hunter, esq.

At Edgebaston, near Birmingham, aged 64, Samuel Kenrick, esq. formerly a banker at Wrexham.

At Dublin, Arabella-Sophia, relict of Robert Macartney, esq. formerly of Moybane, co. Fermanagh.

At Paris, Eleanora-Sophia, relict of Norman MacLeod, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Torquay, aged 24, John Francis Miller, jun. esq. only son of John Francis Miller, esq. of Wernide Hall, Norwood.

At Portsea, aged 77, Joseph Norton, esq.

At Cherry Hinton, Camb. aged 26, Maria, wife of the Rev. W. S. Parish, M.A.

Aged 81, John Petro, esq. of Westwick Hall, Norfolk.

At Benham, Berks, aged 45, John-Jubilee, second son of James Saner, M.D. Tottenham-green.

Dec. 2. At Stamford-hill, aged 62, Richard Low Beck, of Tokenhouse-yard.

In Newton-road, Baywater, aged 70, James Chapman Bishop, esq. of Lissom-grove, New-road.

Aged 66, Susanna, relict of Capt. Thomas Brown, of the Trinity House, London.

Aged 50, Frederick Collicott, esq. surgeon, of Blackheath.

At Camden-road Villas, Caroline, wife of Edward Cousins, esq. Surgeon, and eldest surviving dau. of Charles Horton Pulley, esq. of Upper Homerton.

At Newland, Gloucester, aged 55, Richard-Henry, last surviving son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Dighton, Madras Army.

At Ipswich, aged 80, Mr. Robert King, one of the councilmen in the old corporation.

At Streatham, aged 83, Elizabeth, widow of Charles Larkin, esq. of Rochester.

At Brompton, Kent, aged 65, John Parminter, esq. late Secretary of Sheerness Dockyard.

At Wetherby, aged 89, Quintin Rhodes, esq.

In Chatham-pl. Woolwich-common, aged 66, Frederica, widow of Aylmer Staunton, M.D. Royal Artillery, and dau. of the late Fred. Hippins.

At Hall Lands, Surrey, Mary-Poulett, wife of Benjamin Travers, esq. of Green-st. Grosvenor-sq.

Dec. 3. Aged 79, Francis Balfour, esq. of Fernie Castle, Fifeshire.

At Reading, aged 52, Mary-Elizabeth, wife of Edward Brown, esq.

At Leamington, aged 70, Elizabeth, wife of the late Richard Ellerton, esq. of Richmond, Yorksh.

At Bishopsteignton, aged 29, Berney Ficklin, esq. late of the Royal Canadian Rifles.

At the residence of Captain Neil Cook, Southampton, aged 75, Eleanor, widow of Alexander Graham, esq. of Ayr.

At Bodmin, Sophia-Ann, wife of the Rev. Nicholas Kendall, B.A. sister of the Right Rev. Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal.

At Crossmead St. Thomas, aged 77, Sarah, relict of John Langdon, esq. of Tedburn St. Mary.

At West Cowes, aged 78, Commander John Way, R.N.

At Gunstone House, Staffordshire, aged 51, Richard Whitehouse, esq.

At Fane-fields, Maidstone, aged 72, William Winton, esq. late of Beckley, Sussex.

In Cowley-grove, near Uxbridge, Charlotte, wife of Charles Orby Wombwell, esq. and dau. of the late Thomas Orby Hunter, esq.

Dec. 4. At Dublin, Commander Frederick Draf-fen, R.N. He entered the service in 1800, on board the Excellent 74, and in 1804 was present in the Santa Margarita 36 in Sir R. Strachan's action with the four ships that had escaped from Trafalgar. He was made Lieutenant 1810, and, having served for sixteen years on full pay, was placed on half pay in 1816.

At Hardwicke Court, Gloucestershire, aged 75, Mary-Anne-Saunders, widow of Nicholas Lewis Fenwick, esq. and sister of the late Sir John Saunders Sebright, Bart.

Of quinsy, aged 11, Louisa-Frances, twelfth granddau. of Capt. W. J. Hughes, H.N. Dalston, Middlesex.

At Crag Brow, Windermere, aged 71, the widow of P. M. James, esq. of Manchester.

At Lytham, Maria Earnshaw Marshall, eldest surviving dau. of the late John Marshall, esq. of Ardwick House, near Manchester.

In Holles-st. Cavendish-sq. Margaret, wife of A. Miller, esq. manager of the South Australian Company.

At Chester-le-Street, aged 73, Harriet, widow of Peter Shield, esq. of Tynemouth, formerly a Captain in the Northumberland Militia.

At Southampton, aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of William Slaughter, esq.

In Oakley-sq. aged 62, John Williams, esq. of the General Register Office.

Dec. 5. At Walton-on-Thames, aged 63, William Charles Brummell, esq. late of the Treasury.

At Great Bentley, Essex, aged 54, William Cartington, esq.

At Islington, aged 68, John Wood Deane, esq. many years Cashier of the Bank of England.

At Manchester, aged 94, Elizabeth, wife of James Fellows, esq. and eldest dau. of the late George Dixon, esq. formerly of Halifax.

At York, at an advanced age, Miss Martha Fletcher.

At the rectory, Bow, Middlesex, aged 78, Martha Elizabeth Gittens, dau. of the late Benj. Gittens, esq. formerly Chief Judge of Barbados.

At the Paddock, Sholden, aged 81, Catherine, relict of Henry Pett Hannam, esq. of Northbourne Court, Kent.

At Newbury, Thomas Hawkes, esq.

At Guernsey, aged 18, William Henry Maingay, esq. scholar of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, eldest surviving son of the Rev. James Maingay, Rector of St. Mary de Castro.

Aged 38, Charlotte, wife of Dr. Parkes, Great Marlborough-st.

At Gwernvale House, Crickhowell, Breconshire, aged 70, Hardman Phillips, esq. late of Philadelphia, Centre County, Pennsylvania.

At Rammage, aged 82, Hannah, relict of Paul Sackette, esq. formerly of Margate.

At Plymouth, Clarissa Watson, sister of Captain Watson, paymaster of the Woolwich division of Royal Marines.

At Collingbourne Ducis, Wilts, aged 79, Hannah, wife of the Rev. Henry Wilson, Rector of that place.

Dec. 6. At Granchester, Camb. aged 65, Elizabeth-Berman, second dau. of the late Robert Abbott, of Needham Market, esq. M.D.

Aged 71, J. V. Harrison, esq. Woodstock, Oxon.

At Cheriton Fitzpaine, Dorset, aged 83, Mrs. Ann Hill.

At Shrewsbury, Wm. Henry Perry, esq. of that town, and of Bryn-Tanaet, Montgomeryshire.

At Bromley, Kent, aged 70, Frances, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Shepherd, M.A. Perp. Curate of Pottiswick, Essex.

In Pimlico, aged 40, Thomas Perrin Tarrant, esq. of Alscot Lodge, Princes Risborough.

Dec. 7. At Guildford, aged 27, Miss Jane Arnott. At Closeburn Hall, Dumfrieshire, Douglas Band, esq. of Closeburn.

At Enfield, aged 78, James Bennett, esq.

At Steventon rectory, Mary, wife of the Rev. Wm. Knight.

At Emsworth, aged 84, Charles Mant, esq.

At Abbotsford, aged 84, Peter Mathieson, an old servant of Sir Walter Scott, and for nearly 30 years his coachman.

At Clifton, aged 16, Mary-Jane-Arundel, eldest child of the Rev. C. Avery Moore, Vicar of Romsey, Hampshire.

At Brighton, aged 85, Major-Gen. Arthur Morris, of Brookham Lodge, Dorking.

At Canonbury, aged 65, Mary, relict of George Richards, esq. of Hampstead-road, and Bartlett's buildings, Holborn.

At Littlehampton, Marianna-Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of the Rev. Thos. Rooper, of Brighton.

At Uplands, Monkstown, Dublin, aged 73, Chas. Sharpe, esq.

Aged 55, Lucy, wife of Dr. Silvester, of Clapham. Charles William Sutton, esq. son of the late Rev. Wm. Sutton, of Longgrave, Wexford.

At Notting-hill, aged 47, John Wheeler, esq. late proprietor of the Hampshire Independent.

At Codford St. Peter, Wilts, Thos. Slade Whitling, esq.

Dec. 8. At Brompton, Yorkshire, aged 81, Sarah, wife of Sir George Cayley, Bart. She was the dau. of the Rev. George Walker, of Nottingham, was married in 1795, and leaves issue.

In New Ormond-st. James Cockle, esq. formerly of Great Oakley, near Harwich, surgeon.

At Brighton, Mary-Sophia, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Geere, esq. of South Heighton, Sussex.

In Hollywood-grove, New Brompton, aged 20, Henry Martyn Hawtrey Goodhart, of Trinity College, Cambridge, youngest son of the Rev. C. J. Goodhart, Minister of Park Chapel, Chelsea.

At Brompton, aged 68, Thomas Gorton, esq. of Cousin-lane and Queen-st.-place, London.

At Clifton, Hannah, third dau. of the late Richard Rogers, esq. of Hackney, London.

At Partry, Ballinrobe, Mayo, aged 73, Andrew Stirton, esq. of Earlswood, Relgate.

At Colchester, aged 67, Mr. Augustus William Webdale, artist.

At Northallerton, aged 89, Jane, widow of Geo. Wilson, esq.

At Kensington, aged 73, Commander Nicholas Colthurst, R.N. He entered the Navy in 1796 on board the Diana 38, was in the Prince 90 at Trafalgar, was made Lieutenant in 1806 in the Diamond 38, and afterwards served in the Druid 32, Seepre 74, and in command of the Townsend, Vigilant, and Asp cutters. He was altogether twenty-three years on full pay, and accepted the rank of retired Commander in 1841.

At Greenwich, aged 76, Elizabeth-Ann, widow of Edward William Forman, esq.

At Bowde, near Devizes, aged 65, Miss Elizabeth Gabriel.

Aged 64, Elizabeth Moore, wife of Robert Theophilus Garden, esq. of Tunbridge Wells.

In Chesterfield-st. May Fair, Lady Montgomery, of Hampton Court Palace, widow of Sir Henry Conyngham Montgomery, Bart. and mother of the present Sir Henry C. Montgomery, Member of Council at Madras. She was Sarah-Mercer, third dau. of Lesley Grove, of Grove hall, co. Donegal, esq. was married in 1800, and left a widow in 1830, having had issue four sons and three daus.

At Rugby, aged 12, John-Locke, second son of the Rev. H. Paddon, Vicar of High Wycombe, Bucks.

At Henlow-grange, Bedfordshire, aged 84, Thos. Alexander Haynsford, esq.

At Pembroke, aged 34, Mary, wife of Thomas Stokes, esq.

In Devonshire-pl. aged 86, Arnold Wainwright, esq.

At Ingham, aged 5 months, Carl Hermann Alfred Wodehouse, infant son of John Johnson and the hon. Mrs. Waites.

Dec. 10. At North Adelaide, South Australia, Capt. Horace Clarke Beevor, late of the 13th Madras N. Inf.

At Bath, Martha, wife of Capt. Joseph Hetterville Burton.

At Market Drayton, Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Edward Hebbethwaite, esq. of St. Kitt's.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Nov. 25.	649	361	243	12	1263	618	645	1593
Dec. 2.	644	412	286	8	1350	688	662	1610
" 9.	656	403	269	6	1334	679	655	1546
" 16.	640	406	236	16	1298	665	633	1599

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, DEC. 22.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
72 3	34 6	28 6	47 4	48 9	48 3

PRICE OF HOPS, DEC. 22.

Sussex Pockets, 14*l.* 10*s.* to 16*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 15*l.* 0*s.* to 20*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, DEC. 25.

Hay, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, DEC. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 81bs.

Beef	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, DEC. 25.
Mutton	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Beasts 1,200 Calves 94
Veal	4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 7,940 Pigs 212
Pork	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, DEC. 22.

Walls Ends, &c. 17*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 17*s.* 0*d.* to 19*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 68*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 68*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.
From November 26, to December 23, 1854, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.								Fahrenheit's Therm.							
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.				
Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.					
26	32	37	33	29, 79	cloudy	11	32	40	44	29, 80	cloudy, fair				
27	29	32	33	, 87	foggy, snow	12	35	42	44	30, 05	do.				
28	38	45	46	, 63	do. edly. rain	13	44	50	51	29, 99	do.				
29	38	47	42	28, 97	cloudy	14	50	55	53	, 93	rain				
30	40	47	36	29, 48	fair, hvy. rain	15	50	54	52	, 94	cloudy, rain				
D. 1	40	47	36	, 53	cloudy	16	50	47	37	, 81	rain				
2	43	51	49	, 85	do. slight rain	17	39	44	42	, 88	cy. fr. slht. rn.				
3	43	51	49	, 99	fair	18	35	38	35	, 13	rain, snow, fr.				
4	43	50	46	, 46	cloudy, rain	19	34	38	43	, 67	cloudy, rain				
5	45	50	39	, 50	do. fair	20	35	42	37	, 56	rain				
6	41	46	46	, 48	do. do.	21	35	42	50	, 99	cloudy, rain				
7	39	41	34	30, 09	do. do.	22	50	54	53	, 77	do.				
8	37	49	42	29, 82	rain	23	49	45	42	, 87	do. rain				
9	40	44	37	, 42	cdy. fr. cdy. rn.	24	43	48	47	, 88	do. do.				
10	35	40	31	, 85	do. do. do.	25	50	50	40	, 64	heavy rain				

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Nov. and Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent., Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.
28	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			11 pm.	3 6 pm.
29	210	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		230	10 pm.	6 pm.
30	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		232	8 11 pm.	3 6 pm.
1	209	90	92	90 $\frac{1}{2}$			233		3 6 pm.
2	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$			234	11 pm.	3 6 pm.
4	210	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		231	10 pm.	3 6 pm.
5	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			10 pm.	3 6 pm.
6	208	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		234	7 pm.	3 6 pm.
7	208	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$				8 11 pm.	3 6 pm.
8	210	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$				3 6 pm.
9	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$		91 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			9 pm.	3 6 pm.
11	209	91 $\frac{1}{2}$		92			235	9 12 pm.	3 6 pm.
12	207 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$		91 $\frac{1}{2}$				12 pm.	3 6 pm.
13	209	91		91 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			9 12 pm.	3 6 pm.
14		91 $\frac{1}{2}$		91 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			9 pm.	3 6 pm.
15	207 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$		91 $\frac{1}{2}$				12 pm.	4 6 pm.
16	208 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$		92	4 $\frac{1}{2}$				4 7 pm.
18		91 $\frac{1}{2}$		91 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			9 12 pm.	4 7 pm.
19	208 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$		91 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			9 pm.	4 7 pm.
20		91 $\frac{1}{2}$		91 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			9 12 pm.	4 7 pm.
21	209	91 $\frac{1}{2}$		91 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$				4 7 pm.
22	208 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$		91 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			9 12 pm.	4 7 pm.
23	209	91 $\frac{1}{2}$		91 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			12 pm.	4 7 pm.
26	209	91 $\frac{1}{2}$		91 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			12 pm.	4 7 pm.
27	207 $\frac{1}{2}$	91		91 $\frac{1}{2}$				9 12 pm.	4 7 pm.

**J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Share Broker,
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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE. —Seal of the Archdeacon of Ely—Robert Hare the Antiquary—Anecdote of Addison—Sylvester Daggerwood—The Holy Loaf—Letters of Queen Henrietta Maria—Dr. Abby.	114
Michelet's Women of the Revolution	115
Letter of a Chaplain in the American Army , written during the War of Independence	121
The Old Church in Old Egypt	124
Articles of Surrender of the City of Cork , in 1649, to the Parliament, with Oliver Cromwell's Answer	130
The Writings of Mrs. Jameson	132
The Englishwoman in Russia	136
The Barrow Monument at Ulverston (with a Plate)	143
Original Letters of Swift , addressed to Benjamin Motte, the Publisher of <i>Gulliver's Travels</i>	146
CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN. —The Compliensiian Septuagint <i>versus</i> the Vatican—The Office of Canecator or Die-graver to the Royal Mint; the Manor of Lilleston, now Lissom, holden in Sejersey by the tenure of keeping the King's Dies—Ilation Garden; Bloomsbury; Undergrond Sewerage in Holborn 1661—How far Ledwich assisted in the compilation of the Monasticon Hibernicum—The Canon-Counts of Lyons; Mechanical skill of M. de Montmorillon : Families of Saladin and D'Urfe—Disinterestedness of Spow.	153
NOTES OF THE MONTH. —Foreign Copyright—India Writingships—University of Cambridge—New Museum at Oxford—The Burnet Prizes—Horticultural Society—Architectural and Archaeological Society for Leicestershire—Surrey Archaeological Society—Somerset Archaeological Society—Spalding Club King's Pamphlets in the British Museum—Mexican Antiquities—Memorial of Professor Edw. Forbes—Library of Cardinal Mai—The National Gallery—Martin's Belshazzar's Feast—The Talbot-type and the Collodion processes—Polychromic Print of the Sistine Chapel—Hiram Powers's Statues—Bath Medals—Stained Glass Windows at Markbeech—Mr. Crofton Croker's Collections—The Westminster Play	165
HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS. —Autobiography of the Rev. William Jay, 171; Bartlett's <i>Jerusalem Revisited</i> , 173; Bell's Annotated Edition of the English Poets, 174; Bohn's British Classics, Standard Library, Antiquarian Library, and Scientific Library, 175; Lee's Inspiration of Holy Scripture, Pearson's Indentity, its Aspects, Causes, and Agencies, Foot's Christianity, Bishop Jackson's Witness of the Spirit, Turner's Metrical Version of the Psalms, Miller's Second and Third Seals, 176 ; J. E. Taylor's Moor of Venice—Cinthio's Tale and Shakespeare's Tragedy, <i>ibid.</i> ; The Flower and the Leaf translated into French verse by Chev. de Chatelain.....	177
ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES. —Numismatic Society, 177; Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, <i>ib.</i> ; Roman Remains near Ipswich	179
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE. —Foreign News.....	179
Promotions and Preferments, 180; Births, 182; Marriages	183
OBITUARY ; with Memoirs of The Earl of Leitrim; Sir Roger Martin, Bart.; Sir Alexander Cray Grant, Bart.; Sir Gilbert Atteck, Bart.; Sir Arthur B. Brooke, Bart.; General the Right Hon. Sir James Kempt; General Huskisson; General Yates; Lieut.-General Sir Henry Goldfinch, K.C.B.; Lieut.-General Arnold, K.H.; Major-General Adams, C.B.; Brig.-General Du Plat, K.H.; Vice-Admiral Arthur, C.B.; Rear-Admiral Garland; Rear-Admiral Pateshall; Commander Baynton, R.N.; Lord Cunningham; Lord Robertson; Lord Rutherford; Sir Adam Ferguson; William Howe Windham, Esq.; Wyndham Goold, Esq. M.P.; Rev. M. J. Routh, D.D.; Rev. Chancellor Raikes; Rev. Jeremiah Smith, D.D.; Rev. John Oxlee; Abraham John Valpy, Esq.; Mr. Thomas C. Banks; Captain Manby; M. Leon Fancher; William Russell Macdonald, Esq.; James Nisbet, Esq.; J. J. Chalon, Esq. R.A.; Mr. W. H. Bartlett; Mrs. Liston; James Thomson, M.D.	187—214
CLERGY DECEASED	214
DEATHS , arranged in Chronological Order	216
Registrar-General's Returns of Mortality in the Metropolis—Markets, 223; Meteorological Diary—Daily Price of Stocks.....	224

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Cambridge, Jan. 20.

MR. URBAN.—About nine years since I made a few notes on Vol. XXIV. (New Series) of your Miscellany. They were mislaid, but having since found them it has occurred to me that, notwithstanding the lapse of time, they may not be altogether uninteresting, especially as I well know your laudable anxiety for full and accurate information.

Vol. XXIY. p. 179. With reference to the *Seal of Robert Tinley, Archdeacon of Ely* (exhibited 9 April, 1845, to the British Archaeological Association), I may state that this seal is still used by the Archdeacon of Ely for sealing probates, letters of administration, warrants of induction, marriage licences, &c. &c. The matrix, which is of silver, is in the custody of Clement Francis, esq. M.A. the Deputy Registrar of the Archdeaconry. It has been a little battered, so that the more modern impressions are not quite perfect. A notice of Archdeacon Tinley will be found in *Athen. Oxon.* i. 352.

P. 181. As to Mr. Hodgkinson's conjecture concerning the ownership of a psalter of the thirteenth century which has the autograph "Robert Hare, 1561," I may be allowed to suggest that it once belonged to *Robert Hare, esq.* son of Sir Nicholas Hare, Master of the Rolls. Robert Hare was a good antiquary, and being of the old religion, was particularly solicitous for the conservation of devotional and monastic MSS. I have given a brief notice of him in the *Annals of Cambridge* iii. 45.

P. 389. In a notice of a work on Slymbridge Church, Gloucestershire, allusion is made to William Cradock, Rector of that parish, who had been tutor to *Addison* at Magdalene College, Oxford, and an anecdote is related of Addison, when Secretary of State, being at Cambridge and requesting to see his former master, who replied that "it was the duty of the pupil to wait upon the master;" whereupon Addison rode on. I presume Cambridge is put by mistake for Oxford, but whether the mistake (if there be one) is yours, or occurs in the work under review I cannot say. I have never met with any notice of Addison's being at Cambridge, either when Secretary of State or at any other period of his life.

P. 475. In Mr. J. D. Parry's Notices of Dunstable, he enumerates amongst the natives of that place Elkanah Settle, the poet, and *Sylvester Daggerwood, the actor*. Now I apprehend that, as certainly as Elkanah Settle was a real person, Sylvester Daggerwood the actor was a

mere creature of the imagination of that very humorous dramatist George Colman the younger. If I be right, the grave enumeration of Sylvester Daggerwood as a native of a particular place is rather a curious illustration of the strong power which well-executed fiction possesses over the mind, even of an antiquary.

C. H. COOPER.

With respect to the *Holy Loaf*, the subject of Mr. Noake's letter in our last number, p. 47, we observe that it has recently engaged the attention of several correspondents of Notes and Queries, and that in the number of that paper for the 16th December last there is a communication regarding it from the very competent pen of the Rev. Dr. Rock, the author of "*The Church of our Fathers.*" It appears to have been for many centuries an observance distinct from the bread used for the sacrament of the holy communion, though probably originating from the provision of that requisite by the Christian community. Parishioners were liable to supply it in turns; and when it was taken to the church, having been blessed by the priest, it was cut into portions and distributed to the faithful. In some parts of France, on certain high festivals, the Holy Loaf is still made, several feet round, and solemnly borne to the church decorated with flowers and ribbons; and relics of the same custom may be traced in other parts of the Christian world.

Mrs. Green, author of *Lives of the Princesses*, is preparing for publication the Letters of Queen Henrietta Maria, and inquires for any existing in private collections, or in printed works of not very usual occurrence. She also inquires what has become of the originals of the letters to and from the Queen of Bohemia and other members of the Palatine family, published by Sir George Bromley in 1787.

The arms of Bishop Creyghton (inquired for in p. 2) were, Ermine, a lion rampant azure, as they appear on his tomb in the church at Wells.

Cambridge, Dec. 1.

MR. URBAN.—With reference to the paragraph respecting Dr. Abdy (Dec. No. p. 395) I have to inform you that the same is incorrect in the following particulars. His Christian name is John Thomas, and not J. L. He had vacated his fellowship at Trinity Hall previously to his appointment as Regius Professor of Civil Law. The Professorship is in the gift of the Queen, by whom Dr. Abdy was appointed Professor.

Yours, &c. C. H. COOPER.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE WOMEN OF THE REVOLUTION.

Les Femmes de la Révolution. Par Jules Michelet. Paris, 1834.

"MY best wishes and compliments to your naughty lady, though I know she does not love me," exclaims Dr. Johnson in writing to Boswell; and such is the greeting which M. Michelet may always expect from this side the Channel: he most assuredly does not love us, but it is one of the hard conditions to which eminent merit must submit, that those it most dislikes and despises will persist in offending its delicacy with intrusive admiration and applause. With respect to the writer before us, his varied stores of knowledge must always insure respect, and the fact that a work of his chanced to fall in with popular feeling in England has made him more of a favourite among us than perhaps would be the case, were his opinions, political and religious, more accurately known.

But to turn to the little work before us. We have all of us observed in thrifty families a coat that has seen service on the shoulders of the *pater-familias* cut down into a jacket for one of the olive branches that flourish around his table. The garment in its new form, though every art of clipping and basting, letting out and turning, has been exhausted upon it, never for a moment deludes the discerning spectator into the belief that it was originally designed for its juvenile wearer. Something of this same kind may be perceived in this volume: most of the articles here presented to the reader were written for and appeared in M. Michelet's *Histoire de la Révolution Française*, and now being remodelled and developed, with the addition of a few that

are entirely new, have been collected together for the especial edification of the women of France. They have, however, scarcely sufficient substance to form an independent work, and, in their present more exalted position, have the air of being somewhat out of place.

The origin of the compilation is as follows: M. Michelet has cast the eye of criticism on the behaviour of his countrywomen, and finds to his sorrow that in the performance of their duties they do not nearly attain the high standard he has fixed for them. Since the beginning of the century, indeed, they have steadily pursued a retrograde path, and now, if we may believe him, their days pass away in all the nothingness of languor and ennui. A great occasion, their censor is willing to admit, might arouse them to sacrifice the substantial advantages of their position, but he fears that to part with the world of elegant trifles which in the present state of manners constitute the poetry of women, would be more than their patriotism could sustain. Nor is this all, for we learn further that in the years preceding '48, being then Professor of History at the Ecole Normale of Paris, he looked anxiously round on the brilliant crowd of young gentlemen who encompassed his chair—a crowd not only charming and sympathising, but of the most penetrating intellect ever seen: notwithstanding all this, however, the majority of them split on one and the same shoal—an excess of cultivation, a boundless curiosity, a flightiness of intellect, an ephemera

devotion for this or that system, a weakness for ingenious Utopias which, promising a world of harmony attainable without struggle or combat, and thus rendering useless every privation, would banish from the earth the necessity of self-sacrifice and the occasion for self-devotion.

Pondering over these evils, M. Michelet has hit upon a remedy : viz. the self-sacrifice above mentioned ; and his plan is, first to arouse the mothers of France to a sense of the importance of this duty, who will then, he thinks, inspire it in the coming generation. The lesson they must inculcate on their sons is, "To love, but not selfishly ; to prefer the world's happiness to their own." This daring plan of regenerating his countrywomen, and through them the country at large, our author proposes to carry out by means of the little volume before us ; and his readers are entreated not to suffer their attention to be distracted by the various biographical anecdotes it contains—some of which, indeed, are not altogether fitted for their perusal—but to fix their minds steadily and thoughtfully on its first and last pages, the former of which portray the new ardour which in the year '89 the women of France infused into the revolutionary enthusiasm, and the latter the reaction which, led away as they were by a blind sensibility, they subsequently contributed to bring about.

It cannot be doubted that in France, as elsewhere, the spirit of self-sacrifice is neither so ardent nor so generally diffused as it might be ; and, if M. Michelet's little book can in any way create or increase it, it has our hearty benediction. As to the form in which the spirit when aroused should display itself, perhaps no two persons will be of precisely the same opinion. Few will, we think, coincide with M. Michelet in wishing to direct it to the foundation of a Red Republic. Those however who desire to derive inspiration from our author's philosophy, must seek it in the book itself, as we design confining ourselves to that portion of the work which he deems of least importance, and which apparently he designs as the honey that is to render palatable the absinthe-cup of reproof.

Having joined the ladies of the Halle

in their march to Versailles, and played eavesdroppers to the Mrs. Caudles of La Vendée while dinning into the ears of their distracted spouses the ruin, both temporal and eternal, that would ensue on their purchasing even a foot of the national property, we enter the *salons* of the Revolution, and are presented to two of the deities which preside over the place—Madame de Staél and Madame Condorcet. Of Necker's celebrated daughter M. Michelet tells us little, and of that little nothing which was not well known before : on Madame Condorcet he is scarcely more diffuse. From his narrative, however, meagre as it is, we draw a slight sketch of that lady. Of noble birth, and a Canoness, she became at the age of twenty-seven the wife of Condorcet, who was then fifty-nine. It has often been remarked that in affairs of the heart our lively neighbours surmount difficulties which to Britons would be insuperable, and such was the case in the marriage before us. The lady informed her intended husband that she was attached to another, but that her attachment was hopeless ; and this trifle the philosopher deemed not of sufficient importance to disturb the projected arrangement. Cold however as was his exterior, great warmth of feeling lay beneath. He was, as D'Alembert expressed it, a "snow-capped volcano," and the real affection which he entertained for his wife at last inspired her with a corresponding affection, or perhaps we should say with a friendly regard, for her *Letters on Sympathy*, written after some years' experience of married life, betray the yearnings of a heart not entirely at ease. If her duties however were irksome to her, it must at least be admitted that in the hour of trial she fulfilled most strictly their requirements. The great failing of her husband was timidity : and we know that there is such a thing as

To be frightened out of fear, and in that mood
The dove will peck the estridge.

In some such mood Condorcet spoke out boldly and vehemently against the Constitution of '93, the result of which escapade was a sentence of proscription. The imprudent philosopher took refuge in a boarding-house near the Luxembourg, on the principle that proximity to the danger was most likely

to screen him from detection. His hostess was discreet, and a member of the Mountain who lodged there consented to shut his eyes whenever the proscribed man chanced to come in his way. The sentence, however, that drove him into concealment, stripped him also of his property; and his Sophie, so lately the centre of the most brilliant circles in Paris, now found herself not only without a sou, but burdened with the charge of an invalid sister, an infirm *gouvernante*, and an infant three years of age. Her spirit rose with the occasion. The young brother of her husband's secretary took a small linendraper's shop in the Rue St. Honoré, which he kept for her benefit, and thither the lady walked in every day from Auteuil, where she resided, and in the *entresol* above the shop practised the art of a portrait-painter, by which she earned a scanty sustenance for herself and her family. The uncertainty of existence which prevailed during the Reign of Terror made men set an unusual value on the shadowy immortality which is conferred by the canvas, and accordingly the lady found no want of subjects for her pencil—many even of the husband's bitterest enemies deigning to seek a new excitement by crowding the *atelier* of the wife, and torturing her ears by the most brutal inuendos against the man she had vowed to love and honour. At length, when evening was come, this admirable woman, jaded with toil and irritated with insult, betook herself, with her infant in her arms, to the hiding-place of Condorcet, and still retained sufficient firmness of mind to uphold the drooping spirits of the proscribed man.

In the first transports of indignation at the sentence which had driven him to this seclusion, he had resolved on dedicating his pen to an interneine paper war with the bad men who then ruled the destinies of France; and M. Michelet finds occasion for eulogising his wife's elevation of soul in the fact that she diverted his mind from the ephemeral enmities by which it was agitated, and taught him to create for himself an undying reputation by a work he had long meditated, and which was calculated to benefit generations yet unborn.

To one less enthusiastic in admiration than our author, it would seem probable that the conjugal counsels of Madame Condorcet were inspired rather by feminine caution than by any regard either for her husband's reputation or the interests of posterity, and arose from a well-founded dread that a new contest with his powerful foes would only draw down new vengeance on his head. To whatever cause, however, her admonitions are to be attributed, they found favour in the eyes of her husband; who occupied the weary hours of his seclusion by writing his *Tableau des Progrès de l'esprit humain*, and in reviewing the past progress of science and philosophy, and predicting their future advancement, the proscribed man found a temporary forgetfulness of his own misfortunes and those of his country. The month of March '94 had just terminated when this labour of love was completed, and Condorcet quitted his hiding-place and fled from Paris, tempted forth into the country, if we may trust the common supposition, by the budding charms of spring, or, as M. Michelet more reasonably supposes, being actuated by anxiety lest his wife should be tracked in her daily visits to his garret, and so be involved in a common destruction with himself. His capture and suicide soon followed on his flight, and his widow remained in her retirement at Auteuil, where she completed her Letters on Sympathy, which she published in the year '98—a fact we are left to gather from a foot-note, this being one of the many instances in which our author's plan causes vexation and disappointment; of the interest which his readers may feel in the fortunes of any of his heroines he takes no account, but the moment their career as Women of the Revolution is terminated, he regards them merely as sere-flowers to be flung aside, and, without so much as by your leave or with your leave, flies off to some new topic: thus, no sooner has Condorcet quitted his Parisian garret, than his Sophie disappears from M. Michelet's narrative, and her subsequent fortunes are left to the uncertainty of conjecture, in which our sole guide is the foot-note above-mentioned.

The more celebrated Madame Roland next passes in review, and to her our author devotes more space than to any other of his heroines, being probably of opinion that her peculiar virtues—an ardent love of country, and a lofty contempt for ease—are especially wanting in the fair delinquents who are suffering under his displeasure. A woman holding so prominent a position in times of such violent competition and excitement, could scarcely hope to escape the envenomed breath of scandal, but the calumnies which connect her name with those of Barbaroux and Buzot need only be mentioned to be rejected with scorn. If, however, we may trust M. Michelet's narrative, this lady, though always triumphant, had to pass through a fiery ordeal: and stiff, frigid, and insensible as she appears in the pages of history, in this more minute record she is found to be

E'en a woman, and commanded
By such poor passion, as the maid that milks
And does the meanest chores.

M. Michelet's story is as follows: In the year '89 she was residing with her husband, who had the doubtful advantage of twenty-two years' seniority, in a gloomy close near Villefranche, a hamlet not far from Lyons. In his occupation of Inspector of Manufactures he had need of an amanuensis to aid him in copying, translating, and compiling, and his young and beautiful wife spent day after day on such unattractive labour, with scarce any other diversion from her toil but the attention required by the sole infant who had blessed their union. One *ami de maison*, however, there was, a young physician of Lyons named Lanthenas, who sometimes spent weeks or months with the solitary couple, taking part in their labours of the pen, and executing their commissions. Towards the end of the same year, he brought to their humble abode a M. Bancal des Issarts, whom a love of philosophy and politics had allured from the lucrative profession of a notary, and who sought an introduction to Roland, as a man of congenial pursuits. The visitor was about forty years of age, with nothing remarkable either in person, intellect, or manner, but mild, gentlemanlike,

and charitable. His sentiments and opinions proved so agreeable to his host that in a few days he was on the same friendly footing with the household as Lanthenas who had introduced him.

One is inclined to smile at the two ladies in the Antijacobin, who, meeting by accident at an inn, after five minutes' conversation find such a harmony of souls existing between them, that they determine on passing the remainder of their days in each other's society, but their hasty sensibility seems coldness and caution compared with the thoughtlessness of Roland. A project was started—by which of the party does not appear—that Bancal, Lanthenas, and the Rolands should throw their property into a common stock, and spend the remainder of their lives under the same roof. This sagacious idea, indeed, if it did not originate with Roland, was warmly taken up and confirmed by him in a letter to Bancal: "Come, my friend," cries he, with all the enthusiasm of folly, "why do you delay? you are no stranger to our free and careless way of life; and you know that at my age a man does not easily change. The unvarying tenour of our days is as this: I spend my time in preaching patriotism and elevation of soul; the Doctor (Lanthenas) plies his trade; and my wife acts as apothecary to all the sick of the district. Now my plan is that you and I should attend to business," &c.

The "business" here alluded to was, as the writer partly intimates, the dissemination of the doctrines of the Revolution among the cottagers around, and in this employment it was supposed that the soft and unctuous speech of Bancal would make him a most efficient coadjutor. Perhaps Roland argued, as our author suggests in palliation of his folly, that the youth and vivacity of Lanthenas having made no impression on his wife, he had no need to guard against the years and gravity of Bancal. If such was his argument, it turned out to be faulty: the "soft and unctuous" speech which was to work wonders with the peasantry, had already been fatal to Madame Roland's peace of mind. Her husband, who was then at Lyons, sent her a letter apprising her of his silly scheme, and inclosed in it one from

Bancal giving his approbation and assent. The lady at once saw her danger, and lost no time in extricating herself from it. Her case indeed was the reverse of the common one: while her studies had been lax, her practice had been strict: she had read Rousseau, but had led a life of labour and self-denial; and now she could resign, though not without a pang, a middle-aged notary to the requirements of duty. Her mode of doing so, however, was, to say no worse, most decidedly French; instead of taking the plain straightforward course, and stating to her husband that, however greatly she might value Bancal and Lanthenas, she had no wish to spend her life in their society, she indited a letter to Bancal, which, avowing her feelings in his favour, at the same time told him they must part. This letter M. Michelet considers as an "adorable imprudence," and his raptures are so great that he tells us he can read it only on his knees. To justify his admiration he gives us a long extract, which, however, rather strengthens than shakes us in our opinion, that it must be set down without mercy in the long catalogue of epistles which would far better have never been written. On receiving it Bancal paid a visit to England, where he remained for some months.

To this episode in the life of Madame Roland our author attributes in great measure the influence she exercised over the members of the Gironde, a party which numbered among its ranks men of talents in no respect inferior to her own. The connection between the two—her blighted affections and the authority she exercised, he has traced in a passage too magniloquent to be easily intelligible; but which, stripped of all ornament, seems to mean, that this secret wound, which was scarred over but never entirely healed, made Madame Roland indifferent to life and all which renders life attractive, and so inspired her with those decided counsels which astonished and overawed the less elevated minds by which she was surrounded.

While on the subject of this exemplary lady, we must not omit to record that she did not, as is sometimes the case in the practice of the most exalted virtues, neglect those humbler duties

which, though less showy, are certainly not less practically important. The sedentary labours of Roland had induced a weakness of digestion which called for the strictest attention to diet, and the hand of his wife readily turned from penning state papers to prepare the culinary delicacies which the invalid required.

We are next attracted by a graphic description of the Palais Royal in '93, where money-lenders, wine, dice, and venal nymphs conspired to effect the speedy ruin of its thoughtless frequenters. On this pernicious place of resort M. Michelet lays the blame of the successive demoralisation and decay of each party that fretted its short hour on the revolutionary stage, and especially that of the Girondists, who, fresh from the dulness and comparative innocence of the country, fell easy victims to the noxious seductions of the capital.

The two wives of Danton succeed in this shifting phantasmagoria. The first of these, virtuous, and in easy if not affluent circumstances, fell in love with and married Danton while a poor and obscure advocate, without means for the present or prospects for the future. The lady was timid in character, and with a tendency to piety in its most melancholy form. As for the husband she selected, his face, while, as Mirabeau said of his own, it exhibited all the terrible majesty of ugliness, also bore stamped on it marks of the stormy passions that agitated his bosom. The marriage was one of those which we daily see women persist in contracting with the absolute certainty that they must end unhappily, and in which the congratulations of the guests sound rather like irony than compliment. To Danton, who, notwithstanding his ill life, always felt the necessity of a home, she was a ministering angel while she lived; but the terrible reputation which he subsequently acquired, and above all his frightful boast that he was the author of the massacres of September, soon stretched her on her death-bed. The grief of Danton, for whom the word self-control had no meaning, amounted almost to insanity. Seven days after her decease he tore her corpse from the grave, and frantically embraced the disfigured re-

mains. Exactly four months from that day he contracted his second marriage, his new wife being a girl of sixteen, who regarded him with awe, not unmixed with apprehension. Her family did not dare to reject him in plain terms, but put every obstacle in his way. Their first requisition was that the marriage should be solemnised according to the rites of the Catholic church, and with this Danton, though an acknowledged scoffer, found no difficulty in complying. Their next demand, that he should confess before the ceremony, and that to a nonjuring priest, was more difficult of digestion; but to this solemn mockery he also consented. The unruly passion which made him stoop so low was, if we may trust M. Michelet, the cause, though indirectly, of his downfall and destruction. The slippery elevation which the leaders of the Revolution successively occupied could not be maintained without the most wary caution, the most unhesitating decision. That sole object needed the concentration of all the faculties of the mind, however powerful: in such a case dalliance was death,—and so Danton found it to his cost. On the 17th of June '93 he was married, and on the 5th of April '94 guillotined.

The subject of the all but universal adoration of Robespierre by his countrywomen—involving as it does a knowledge of the intricacies of that complicated piece of work the female heart—presents difficulties that might well appal the boldest; but our author, whose fault is certainly not timidity, has not shrunk from encountering them, and his speculations on this head we give *in extenso*,—not by any means as subscribing to their soundness or truth, but as a specimen of the *animus* with which the book is written.

It is an astonishing thing (says M. Michelet) that a man like Robespierre—of a harsh and forbidding exterior, with none of the attractions of wealth, and whose dress, although neat and carefully arranged, was remarkable for want of style and for studied simplicity,—should, notwithstanding all this, have been so much run after by women.

To this observation there is but one answer, and in this is comprised the whole secret,—*Robespierre inspired confidence.*

1

It is a mistake to suppose that a severity of exterior is displeasing to women: they are so often made the victims of man's levity, that they find themselves drawn by an involuntary attraction towards one whose appearance inspires a belief that he is worthy of trust. Instinctively they suppose that for the most part a man of austere exterior will keep his heart sacred to one beloved object. In their eyes the heart is everything; and the common supposition is erroneous that in order to please it is necessary to amuse them. The sentimental rhetoric of their hero, it is true, they could not help sometimes finding wearisome; but no matter; he had only to throw out one or two of his customary phrases, “the true beauty of virtue,” “the mild lessons of maternal affection,” “friendship’s sweet sanctity,” “the heart’s sensibility,” and he at once made an impression on the female part of his audience. But, besides these generalities, there was one passage on himself in particular which was more sentimental than all the rest put together, and which touched on the toils of his career and his personal sufferings. So regularly in each speech did this recur, that each hearer knew when to expect it, and stood with her handkerchief in her hand in an attitude of attention. Their feelings thus moved, next came the famous tidbit, which was now and then slightly varied to adapt it to the occasion, and which set forth the risks that he ran, the hatred of his enemies, the tears that would one day be shed on the ashes of the martyrs of liberty;—but no sooner has he got to this point than the emotions of his hearers set at nought all restraint, and all hearts overflowed in sobbing and tears.

In this respect also he derived great advantage from his pale, melancholy countenance, which secured him an interest beforehand in sensitive bosoms. With his scraps of “*Emile*” and the “*Contrat Social*,” you might have taken him, when in the tribune, for bastard of Rousseau’s, only somewhat more sorrowful than his sire. His restless twinkling little eyes incessantly wandered over the whole of the hall, now plunging into ill-lighted corners, but more frequently raised to the galleries where the ladies were stationed. For this purpose he manoeuvred with skill and solemnity two pairs of glasses, one of which he used for reading or viewing objects near at hand, while with the other he peered into the distance, as if there were some one he was seeking. Every woman, as the glasses bore on her in succession, whispered to herself, “It is I.”

This partiality for Robespierre broke out

especially towards the end of '92, when in his struggle with the Girondins he declared at the Jacobins that, provided only the Intriguers* also disappeared, he would himself willingly abandon public life, and be no more seen in the tribune; adding that he wished for nothing more than to pass the remainder of his days in the pleasures that were afforded by the sweet sanctity of friendship. On this innumerable female voices were heard exclaiming from the galleries, "We will follow you, we will follow you."

In this infatuation, if we set aside the ridiculous circumstances of the person and the time, there was one point that demands our respect. He to whom the women of France gave their hearts was the man whose morals were the most exemplary, whose honesty was the best ascertained, and whose ideal was most exalted—he was the man who with equal ability and courage constituted himself at this epoch the champion of religion, and dared in the December of '92 to thank Providence for the salvation of his country.

Such is M. Michelet's solution of the problem, and thus does he make merry with Robespierre and his female admirers. We must beg leave, however, to ask him whether there is no writer of the present day who is as fond as Robespierre of high-sounding generalities? If we mistake not, we have met with such expressions as the "true beauty of virtue" and the "sweet lessons of maternal affection" in productions of far later date than the harangues at the Jacobins; and, if such empty bombast is ridiculous in Maximilian, we shall not be inclined to re-

gard it with respect or admiration in Jules.

We may here remark in passing that our author has given but one brief sentence to Louvet's Lodoiska, and has said not one word of her stomach-pump—an omission which excites our surprise, as not only should we have supposed that a sketch of that much-suffering lady would necessarily fall within his plan, but we also should have deemed it a subject on which a mind constituted like his would have dwelt with peculiar pleasure.

On the whole, the work before us is not one from which our readers will derive much profit or pleasure: those of them who have already a clear idea of the events of the French Revolution, and of the persons who acted the chief parts in it, may find these pages useful, as supplying some details which are not found elsewhere, and placing some transactions in a new point of view; but, without such previous knowledge, the hours spent over them may be regarded as thrown away. These sketches indeed may be compared to parasitical plants which, in their original position, were sustained by a prop more substantial than themselves, and were not wanting in a certain grace and beauty, but, torn as they now are from their original support, unless some new stay is substituted for that which they have lost, they trail along the ground in helpless deformity, and sharing the fate of the flower of Catullus,

Nulli illum pueri, nullæ optavere puellæ.

LETTER OF A CHAPLAIN IN THE AMERICAN ARMY DURING THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

SOME time ago† we presented to our readers an interesting memorial of the gallant young British officer, Major Ferguson, who fell at King's Mountain. We have now the pleasure of submitting another "Memorial" of the war from the other side, *i. e.* the American. It consists of a letter written by one of the chaplains in the American army, and describes the course of

affairs from the "retreat" before Quebec downwards. The lights and shadows of the period are upon it; and it affords (we opine) a corrective to the exaggerations (natural enough) of the exploits of the Americans at Quebec and Ticonderoga. We have furnished annotations throughout; and it only remains to add that the letter was addressed to the celebrated author of

* A nickname given by Robespierre to the Girondists.

† See our Magazine for August 1853, p. 127.

"True Religion Delineated," the Rev. Joseph Bellamy, D.D., the friend and compeer of Edwards. It was discovered by the writer of these lines among the Bellamy MSS. when on a visit to Bethlehem last summer.

Edinburgh. A. B. G.

Fort George, August 10th, 1776.

Revd. and dear Sir,—I am sensible your concern and anxiety about public matters are such that you would receive pleasure and satisfaction from being acquainted with their situation. So good an opportunity at present offers for this purpose, that I cannot but embrace it. You have frequently been made acquainted with our retreat from Quebec* and its unhappy circumstances; though it is probable matters have in some respects been much exaggerated and strangely misrepresented. I have often been informed that the general report through the country concerning us was that great numbers were cut off by the enemy, and our retreat attended with more unhappy circumstances than was real. It is true we retreated with considerable loss and damage, though not of men, but chiefly of artillery, baggage, and the like. A number of our sick, who were incapable of making their escape, fell into the hands of the enemy; but very near, if not all, who were capable of coming off at the time the retreat was sounded, made their escape without receiving much injury. We were in great danger, and the enemy might,

apparently with the greatest ease, have cut off multitudes in our rear; but a kind Providence graciously protected us, and conducted us through our dangers and hardships far beyond our hopes and expectations. The retreat of the army from Sorel was attended with but little loss, considering our difficult circumstances. General Sullivan† conducted matters with great prudence and discretion at such an important crisis; and in this imitated that noble and experienced general whom he succeeded (viz. Thomas‡). General Sullivan continued commander-in-chief till we had got to Crown Point, where he was superseded by General Gates.§ We have since then retreated as far as Ticonderoga,|| where we are erecting breast-works, and making other preparations to receive the enemy. Our principal encampment is upon a large hill opposite Ticonderoga, called Mount Independent. This place was till lately considered of no importance as a garrison, by its continuing in its natural woody, uncultivated state. At present it is thought to be a very advantageous place for that purpose, and will be improved as such. In order to cleanse the army from the small-pox and other infectious diseases, we have moved off the sick to Fort George,¶ where we have a general hospital erected. The number of the sick are much diminished. Many have died; a number discharged and sent back to Ticonderoga; and some dismissed from the service. The greatest numbers in the hospitals at a time

* Quebec was first attacked by Montgomery and Arnold in 1775. The former fell early, and the Americans were defeated after a bloody engagement. However, Arnold subsequently blockaded Quebec; but was compelled to retreat on the 5th May, 1776.

† John Sullivan superseded Arnold in the command of the American army in Canada June 4, 1776; but was very soon driven out of that province. He was afterwards somewhat distinguished at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown; in 1778 laid siege to Newport, and in 1779 commanded an expedition against the Six Nations of Indians in New York. He resigned his command in chagrin Nov. 9th, 1779. In the years 1786, 1787, and 1789, he was President of New Hampshire. He died Jan. 23, 1795.

‡ John Thomas was appointed Major-General in March 1776, and after the death of Montgomery was entrusted with the command in Canada. He joined the army before Quebec on the 1st of May, but soon found it necessary to raise the siege. He died of the small-pox at Champlain, May 30, 1776. On his death, the command devolved for a few days on Arnold, and then on Sullivan.

§ Horatio Gates, a native of England, was Aide to General Monkton at the capture of Martinico; and, after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, was among the first troops which landed at Halifax under Cornwallis. At the commencement of the war in 1775 he left his retirement in Virginia, when he was appointed by Congress Adjutant-general, with the rank of Brigadier-General. In June 1776 Gates was appointed to the command of the army of Canada. He was superseded by General Schuyler in May 1777, but in August following he took the place of this officer in the northern department. The event in the life of Gates was the surrender of Burgoyne. Gates died April 10, 1806.

|| Ticonderoga was taken by the Americans under Colonel Ethan Allen (joined by Arnold) in May 1775 (Holmes, vol. II. pp. 207, 208). It was evacuated by them July 6, 1777.

¶ Fort George, on Lake George, played a prominent part in the war of 1812-13.

have been upwards of 2000. At present there are about 1200. Our sick have for the most part been much neglected, but at present they are as well accommodated as our circumstances will admit of. This I am personally acquainted with, as I am daily amongst them, acting in the character of an hospital chaplain. Our army in general, it is to be hoped, are on the gaining hand. They seem more spirited and animated than they have done for some time past. Though we have been greatly frowned upon, and affairs in this department wore a gloomy aspect, yet the happy news of success in other parts of our land has greatly encouraged us. We have now but little prospect of seeing the enemy this year. We have it pretty currently reported that the enemy have left St. John's (?), and retreated down the river in order to defend themselves against a French fleet, which they hear is coming up against them. This is reported by two French captains who have been in our service, and have lately left Canada. This, together with the repeated accounts we have had respecting a French fleet, inclines many to think that we shall soon return again into Canada. But our late sufferings have made such deep impressions on the minds of some, that it would be difficult, I imagine, to reconcile them to such a motion. Our naval force upon the Lake [i.e. George] is considerable. We have 4 vessels, besides a number of gundaloes (*sic*), well manned, and furnished with sufficient of cannon, ammunition, &c.

Thus I have given you some little description of our situation, which may be acceptable. We have had sufficient to teach us our dependence on the great God. We have seen our folly and unreasonableness in vaunting ourselves, and, as it were, boasting of victory when just on the borders of destruction by the enemy. Had we have succeeded in this department agreeable to our wishes, we should have been apparently too proud and haughty for the earth

to sustain us. The Lord has been pleased to shew by his severe rebukes that His strength alone is to be boasted of; and [that] none but His almighty arm can deliver. We have, indeed, Sir, hung our heads very low, and appeared to be much confounded at our [*torn away*] disappointments. But it is to be feared that this has only been apparently. We have reason to fear we are, on the whole, very far from true humiliation. Our army is so exceeding sinful, that it seems almost impossible we should ever be prospered; and, had we not have succeeded any better in other parts of America than here, we should be ready to conclude that God designed our total destruction. But His kind interposition in our favour at Boston,* New York,† and other parts, encourages us to hope that the Lord will yet appear for us, and work out our salvation. I doubt not we've many cries and petitions daily ascending up to Heaven for us from God's children at home; so that, if we are so stupid and insensible as to forget ourselves in this respect, we have kind and affectionate friends who are careful to remember us. Chaplains in this department are very scarce. There are but three of us here at present, viz. Avery, Spring,‡ and myself. We stand in great need of yours and the prayers of all God's people for us, in order to discharge faithfully the difficult characters in which we have engaged to act. We each of us enjoy, through Divine goodness, a pretty good state of health, considering our situation. I have been remarkably favoured in this respect.

I should be exceeding glad to receive a few lines from you; and [to] know the situation of affairs with you. Please to give my kind regards and affections to Mrs. Bellamy and family.

I am, hon^d. Sir,
Your grateful pupil and humble Serv^t.
DANIEL BRECK.
To the Rev^d. Doct. Bellamy,
Bethlem, Connecticut.

* Boston was evacuated by the British in March, 1776.

† New York was in possession of Washington; but the Americans were defeated in August and September, 1776, and the British entered the town on the 15th of the latter month.

‡ This was Samuel Spring, afterwards D.D., minister of Newbury-port, Mass. He was, says Allen, "the only chaplain in Arnold's detachment, which penetrated through the wilderness of Maine to Quebec in 1775." He died in 1819. His wife was a daughter of the celebrated Doctor Hopkins of Hadley. His sons are now distinguished ministers. Gardiner Spring, the popular author, is one of them. This chaplain Spring was an acute thinker and voluminous author.

THE OLD CHURCH IN OLD EGYPT.

The Monumental History of Egypt, as recorded in the Ruins of her Temples, Palaces, and Tombs. By W. Osburn, R.S.L. 2 vols. Trübner and Co.

THE record of the history of Egypt presents us with some strange varieties and manifold mysteries. Its mythic periods are many. Its first king, according to the common, although not the commonly-accepted history, was Vulcan, ruling over the era of elementary fire, without beginning; to him succeeded the Sun, symbolising the epoch when fire was re-united to our globe. Then followed Agathodemon, or the good principle, between whom and Typhon, the evil principle, reigned Osiris and Isis, children of Saturn, brother and sister, husband and wife, representatives of the two sexes in nature. Closing the first period we have Horus, son of Osiris and Isis, who held dominion among his fellow-men by the name of Menes, who was numbered among the gods by the name of Jupiter, and who divided Egypt among his four sons.

The second period includes the time during which they held sway. Thot, or Mercury, reigned at Thebes; Æsculapius at Memphis; Athotes at This; and Carudes at Tanis. These four dynasties were collateral, so say minute historians, for sixteen hundred years. At the end of this period Sesostris, King of Thebes, and conqueror of Asia, acquired some supremacy over the four divisions. Herodotus states that the Egyptian priests detailed to him the names of three hundred and thirty successive kings, from Menes to Mœris, who died in the year of the world 3360. Sesostris succeeded in the following year. From this period down to that of Psammenitus is the golden era of Egypt; era of its Pharaohs and its pyramids; era of vast triumphs and some defeats; era in which Ethiopia, by its king Sabacus, or So, subdued the rich land; era in which twelve kings ruled contemporaneously over twelve districts, and victory alternated with defeat, until Cambyses the Persian established himself in the land, and founded a dynasty which, in its turn, was crushed beneath the battle-axe of the all-conquering Macedonian.

We have already six defined periods of Egyptian history. The seventh commenced at the death of Alexander, when his lieutenants divided his possessions among them, and Egypt fell to the share of Lagus, who began his rule three hundred and four years before Christ, under the name of Ptolemy Soter. Twelve monarchs of this dynasty succeeded to the first Ptolemy, and then, as the Persian had overcome the old Egyptian, and Greek had overcome Persian, so the Roman now overthrew the Greek, and dusky Cleopatra with all her pride was made the spoil of the children of Romulus.

The Romans were masters of Egypt from the year b.c. 27 to the year of our Lord 634, when it was subdued by the Caliph Omar and his lieutenants. The Asiatic Caliphs found obedience in the land until the year 934, when the independent Egyptian caliphat was founded by Al Mohdi, the first of the Fatimite dynasty. Of this race there were ten Caliphs, the last of whom, Al Aded, was overthrown by Saladin and his son Malek Adel, the generals of Nuredeen, the Atabek Emir of Damascus. The Emir proclaimed his lieutenant Sultan of Egypt. Saladin died in the year 1193; his descendants, with some interruptions, retained dominion in Egypt till the year 1242, when the Baharite Mamelukes got possession of the country, but were ultimately ejected from it by that feeble Circassian race who, under the appellation of the Borglite dynasty, held the feebler Egyptians beneath their yoke, down to the year 1517. In that year, the Turkish Sultan, Selim I took possession of the splendid prize, and for the Turkish Sultan it is this day held in trust by the hereditary viceroy, Said Pasha, a man of Greek blood and Moslem faith.

Such is the outline of Egyptian history, the most interesting page in which is that having reference to a period the least known. Of this period Mr. Osburn treats at large in his recently published work, the *Monumental History of Egypt*. Mr. Osburn is already

very favourably known by his smaller work, entitled "Israel in Egypt," a work of much research, interest, and utility. In the last-named volume the author very successfully read a portion of the history of Israel in the monuments of the land in which they sojourned. In the present volumes he has a wider scope, aiming at an interpretation of the history, manners, morals, and customs of the Egyptians generally. We do not propose to follow him throughout his pursuit of so vast a subject, nor do we feel inclined to endorse all his interpretations. We will take, however, one section of his able work, that devoted to the consideration of what we have called the Old Church in Egypt, as one interesting from the amount of novelty and information connected with it.

Mr. Osburn sets down Mencheres as the first Egyptian king who was a great religious reformer. He made of Osiris, or Mizraim, the mere local deity of Busiris, the one universally acknowledged divinity of all Egypt, "the God-King of the Dead."

Mizraim was one of the sons of Ham, and the father-colonist of Egypt. After his death he was deified under the name of Iozar, the potter, "on account of his proficiency in the fistic art, wherein his descendants also excelled among the nations of the ancient world." The name was hellenized by the Greeks into Osiris. In Egyptian it has a double meaning. The Coptic meaning of the name of the god is "making to abide," "everlasting," in reference to the embalming of his own body, and to his office as divine patron of the art of embalming. Mr. Osburn says that, on the other hand, "the memory of the man Iozar, and the meaning of his name, were ever afterwards preserved in the attributes of the god." In the mythic pictures of later times, Knoph, or Noah, may be seen fashioning the members of Iozar or Osiris; and the latter is represented as fashioning the limbs of his own descendants on the potter's wheel. The burial-place of the man-god was at Busiris (the tomb of Osiris). But his dried body was shared among many other cities, religiously anxious to have in their keeping a portion of him who was God of the dead and living; and to this fact is traced the foundation of

the story touching the murder and dismemberment of Osiris by his brother Typhon, and the scattering of the limbs over the twenty-six nomes of Egypt.

Isis, it is said, recovered the mutilated fragments of her brother and husband, re-united them, and buried them at Abydos, or the "city of the Resurrection." Turning from the fable to what is believed to be the truth, we are told that Mencheres founded the temple and city of Abydos, and taught the faith that with one God there was also a resurrection from the dead for all who believed in him. This looks like something better than mere stumbling in the dark, but it was really nothing else, for Mencheres, while inculcating the fact of the existence of one God of the resurrection, made of himself a deity, and the first-born son of the tutelary god of his new city of Abydos. Out of this fraud arose a mist of lies and superstition, beneath which the truth was hopelessly and permanently concealed. Mencheres really did little to improve the teaching of the first immigrants across the isthmus of Suez into the valley of the Nile. These worshipped their defunct progenitors of both sexes, making them the tutelary gods of the cities they founded in the Delta, having therin local rank and power, but not beyond the limits where they were recognised as guardians. Mr. Osburn says that these immigrants assigned to their lumbering deities control over the heavenly bodies and the powers of nature; "and, as in all other idolatries, the gods soon became united to and one with the objects they governed, by the aid of clumsy metaphors. The introduction, by King Cechous, of the worship of living impersonations of these gods in the form of animals, seems to have perfected this system of coarse symbolism." Out of it arose, among other things, the name of Pharaoh. Mizraim and his tribe brought with them from Babel a tradition of the worship of the setting sun. They set up this worship at Heliopolis, and "gave to their god a human impersonation in Adam, the father of mankind." With him was associated the idea of kingly power, and thence with his symbol, the sun. From this association the kings of Egypt came to be called Pharaohs, from the word signifying "sun." They were the "Suns of Egypt."

Heliopolis was a sacred and ecclesiastical city from the earliest period down to the latest. It was in that city that Thoth, or Tat, invented the system of hieroglyphics. For this reason he was, at his death, deified as "the god of letters, and of the wisdom which letters impart." He gave men facilities for conversation, and an etymologist might find in Tat, the descendant of Ham, the origin of "tattlers!" The other deified men of Egypt were not more divine than he. He may pass for a type of the class which was ultimately multiplied into that cumbrous system of idolatry commenced by Mencheres at Abydos. It was a system that was always changing, while all other Egyptian institutions were immutable. The names alone of the old gods remained. "A large and lamentable waste of learning, research, and ingenuity would have been saved to some of the most eminent students of our subject, had this very palpable fact been perceived by them."

Amid all the Egyptian darkness which settled down upon religion, one truth was only slightly observed—the truth of a resurrection, with its consequent rewards and punishments. Mr. Osburn has found inscriptions on the most ancient tombs, signifying, he says, "tried (or weighed) by all the gods."—"a palpable allusion to the doctrine that, after death, the actions of this life would be weighed, and that the fate of the deceased in the invisible world depended upon the issue of that weighing."

Mummification had much to do with this doctrine of the resurrection. It rendered the body pure, and an impersonification of the deified Osiris. The god was supposed to enter into the mummy, the name of which was "the habitation of Osiris." It was carried to its place of deposit in the boat or sledge of Osiris; the priests offered it incense, and sang its praises. "The soul was supposed to sleep or become extinct during the forty days that were occupied by the process of embalming. It then revived again, and still remained indissolubly with the body which it accompanied in the form the man had borne on earth to the tomb, where it received its liberation." This emancipation was asked for in the following phrase: "Oh! ye liberators

of the souls of them that are built into a house of Osiris (mummified), liberate the soul of —— (according to the name of the deceased), whom ye have made a house of Osiris. He sees as ye see; he hears as ye hear; he stands as ye stand; he sits as ye sit." Herein is allusion to both body and soul. The latter, on reaching the tomb with the former, was supposed to adore both the rising and the setting sun, into whose bark it then entered, and by whom the western portals were opened, whereby it had access to the realms of immortality. As the soul descended with the sun, apes shrieked forth the catalogue of its sins, till the soul, finally reaching the subterranean region of immortal spirits, adored the souls of his deceased ancestors, and took among them a temporary rest.

Sinful deeds were said to pollute the body; sinful words, the soul. Of the works of the dead, Osiris was the purifier and justifier. Thoth or Hermes performed the same office for their words.

The soul was finally introduced to the hall of judgment, where sat the great Judge, before him a balance, wherein to weigh the heart, and near him the forty-two avengers, with their knives, ready to inflict torments on the owner of the heart weighed in the balance and found wanting. The statement which the soul was enjoined, ere the mummy was deposited in the tomb, to make to these avengers, is a fair specimen of heathen humility. The statement is divided into something like six dozen assertions; a few samples will give an idea of the whole measure. The first is so comprehensive that nearly all the rest might have been omitted, and was to this effect:—

"I have neither done any sin nor omitted any duty to any man."

After this very meek opening, the complacent soul proceeded to declare, among other things, that it had committed no uncleanness, never lied, nor blasphemed, shortened the cubit, or made men to hunger or weep. "I have not," said the soul, rapidly cataloguing its excellencies, "I have not forged the deeds of sluices, houses, or lands. I have not withheld the seven linen garments due to the priests. I have not been avaricious, nor forged signet rings. I have not netted the ducks

nor caught the fishes, of the Nile, illegally. I have not separated for myself, clandestinely, a channel from the river, when it was subsiding; nor have I ever added anything to any of the sacred books." Turning to the avengers, the soul politely yet anxiously asserted for itself, that it had committed no act of omission or transgression; never changed the colour of its heart; "I have never," exclaimed the modest creature, "I have never been *fat*,"—the term for *idle*. I have never been a listener, nor a babbler, nor made a fool of any one; I have not kindled fire with my mouth—that is, "made mischief;" nor put lies in the mouth of truth, nor shorn the wool of the sheep of god, nor multiplied words in speaking, nor changed the fashions; nor enacted foreign abominations; nor reviled the face of my father, nor brushed the face of the waters (with the bucket at a forbidden time)."

If this poor soul (and its unimpeachable respectability deserved no less) succeeded in being justified, it simply remained in bliss or repose some three thousand years, when it returned to earth and resuscitated the body.

If the soul could not find its mummy, it, of course, was in a terrible plight. Tombs and pyramids were built in order to keep the body in safety, and it was embalmed in order to make it everlasting. But the immortality of the soul depended upon the indestructibility of the body,—if the latter had been mutilated by any man, the soul howled for it in Hades till it was annihilated. When Mr. Pettigrew thinks of this, he will cease to be an unroller of mummies. But Time has been a greater destroyer than Mr. Pettigrew; "all the bodies and their cases," says Mr. Osburn, speaking of what he saw in one district, "have rotted to black dust, which now covers the floors of their sepulchres. Whereas, in the same vaults, objects just as perishable as mummies embalmed after the later process, are perfectly preserved."

The making of a tomb must have been a work of interest to a man who felt that his soul would be deathless only as long as his body rested uninjured in the tomb. To prepare one was the work of a man's life; to complete one, the work of many genera-

tions. Rich persons commenced them on entering upon their estates, "and the work was cut short by their death, to be carried on by their successors; for it is hard to say that any one of them was ever finished."

For the construction and maintenance of the tombs a very heavy tithe was levied upon the lands of the nobles of Egypt. It was paid, no doubt, with that sort of alacrity which men invariably display when asked to make little sacrifices for the good of their souls!

As, when the scattered limbs of Osiris were recovered from each town which added the name of *Busiris* to its own, they were reunited at Abydos, so to Abydos the mummy of every wealthy person was forwarded, previous to its being finally deposited in its own peculiar tomb. The city of the resurrection was indeed surrounded by vaster cities of the dead; wherein lay the mummies of countless thousands brought from remote distances, in order that the souls which once tabernacled in them might have facilities for discovering their old tenements when the hour of resuscitation was at hand. They all calculated too upon being resuscitated with Osiris himself. The possession of this city was afterwards bloodily struggled for by rival kings, for he that gained the holy locality was deemed to be favoured by the common father of them all.

The wars of religion were not few, and they were fiercely conducted; and these were sometimes founded in the attempts to make another god than Osiris supreme in Egypt,—as in the case of Amon of eastern Thebes. The inhabitants of Crocodilopolis were very much given to believe that the sacred Crocodile was as universal a god as any of them,—and this idea was, doubtless, not an incorrect one. So the worshippers of Sephres assumed names that were compounded of his, and set him up as a rival to Amon.

The monumental history of Egypt goes to prove that all the great political changes in the monarchy were connected with religion. Whether the change was in the seat of government or in the line of succession, Mr. Osburn says that "it invariably originated in some attempt to modify the idolatry

of Egypt. Even the so-called invasion of the shepherds," he adds, "proves to be nothing more than a religious civil war." The author notices a similar war in the insurrection against the fanaticism of Amosis and his successors, in the cause of their god Amun, whom they endeavoured to make supreme over all the other gods in Egypt. The sun-idolatry caused a similar struggle. The disc-worshippers were perfectly satisfied that they were the truly orthodox, and they particularly objected to the practice, in use first at Heliopolis, of worshipping the setting sun. They were fanatical sectaries, and declared that it was the rising sun alone that should be an object of worship. The learned author, when dealing with this matter, remarks that the doctrine of this new worship regarding the king, whose authority was acknowledged by the worshippers, was strictly Egyptian, though modified. He was looked upon as the undoubted descendant of the sun, deriving authority, virtue, and power from the solar disc. "This was significantly shown forth by the rays which projected life into his mouth, and that, clasping his heart, infused into it courage, and wisdom, and justice. The king and his family were the only media of communication between the sun, the source of all blessings, and the people. Each individual prince in the court of Pharoah raised his private altar in the Temple of the Sun, and heaped upon it meats and drinks, after the fashion of Egypt; but it was the king alone that offered them to the sun, or that performed any other act of worship whatever." On the other hand, we are told that the king, queen, and royal family were the only media through which blessings could be imparted to the people. Life, health, strength, justice, honours, wealth, could only proceed to them through the hands of the priest-king. Mr. Osburn reads a proof of this on one of the monuments, on which is a device representing "Amenophis with his wife and children, standing in a gallery external to their palace, and all of them engaged in flinging down to their delighted subjects and worshippers below collars of distinction, vases, rings of money, symbols of life, and other much-coveted gifts. These gifts the disc of the sun, which is represented above,

is in the act of bestowing upon them." It is impossible that the people could be more significantly taught that their monarchs were the stewards of Heaven. The disc-worshippers were probably not such irredeemable idolaters as some of their fellow-Egyptians; and Mr. Osburn says of them that there was more social affection among them than among any other sectarians of the same country. In the monumental pictures, "the king and queen appear together on all occasions, and are frequently represented caressing their children." It is neither illogical nor improbable to refer this great moral improvement to the influence of the comparatively purer and more truthful doctrine regarding the divine existence for which these sectarians contended.

Amenophis, the king of the disc-worshippers, held possession of Thebes, where he overthrew the worship of Amun, and erased the name and relief of Amun from all the walls and temples in the city and vicinity, as well as from the sides of all the open and unfinished tombs of Gournon. No further than this did the disc-worshippers carry their mutilations of an idolatry they wished to destroy. This is a most creditable feature in a class of sectaries who would not worship Amun, but a visible and beneficent God. It is added that even the mutilations made to put out of memory the pictorial records of an old superstition were effected neatly, and with scrupulous endeavours to destroy the architectural effects as little as possible. No idolatrous device or allusion to Amun was spared, but all others were left untouched, being considered as mere embellishments. The disc-worshippers were in fact the Puritans, or Low-Church men of Egypt. They arose against the fanaticism and tyranny of the successors of Amosis in the cause of their god Amun, whom they endeavoured to make supreme over all the other gods of Egypt. The temple which Sethos I. destroyed at a subsequent period, and with the stones of which he built an addition to the palace of Karnak, was the work of a powerful faction which arose in Egypt, and which professed to abolish the worship (and for a time did so with great success) of Amun, as well as of the rest of the idols of the country.

The movement was headed by an African personage of Egyptian descent, and was the work of an Egyptian sect of religionists, who were disgusted at the gross idolatry of the Theban Pharaohs, and who ascribed all the attributes and worship of God to the disc of the sun only, which was to them as the eye of Providence set in the heavens, and vivifying the earth with its rays. It was a rational movement, and many of the priests joined it. But the authors of it did not appeal to reason only, otherwise they would have seen that their disc was a symbol rather than a deity,—a token of the God after whom they were seeking, and not the very God himself. It is, however, not easy to state in what degree they considered the sun-disc a deity; for on the stones of the Temple of the Sun was simply written the inscription, "The Sun, beautiful in form, first among the lights of heaven," which is a truth not to be denied even by us, who live to acknowledge, and to so coldly serve, the Sun of Righteousness. The leader, or king, of the disc-worshippers was Amenophis Bak-en-aten, or "Servant of the Disc of the Sun," and his royal titles were purged from all allusions to strange gods.

Middle Egypt, as well as Thebes, fell into the possession of these worshippers, and a proof that they were joined by many priests is to be found in the fact that their hieroglyphics are as correctly written as those of any religious sect of any period in Egypt. Here is a specimen of a prayer addressed to the Sun by the Queen of Amenophis:—"Thou shinest forth, oh! Lord beneficent! the Sun-King! giving life for ever and ever: even the living disc of the sun; no guide goes before thee; when thou emittest thy beams all eyes see clearly. Now thou art rising a King from thy mountains in the East, to make perfect the life of man, and beast, and bird; all things in the world glorify thee, they live when they see thee, they are made strong by thy gifts," &c.

This prayer rings with something like true metal, and the author of it was manifestly much nearer to God when he bowed to the sun as the vivifying king, than were those worshippers of Amun who revered the sacred horns of the altar, and believed they

were in communion with a power divine. The disc-worshippers merit to be respectfully dealt with by Christians, and they deserve the esteem of all antiquaries. Compared with the Amonian fanatics, Horus and Sethos, they were conservatives in both a religious and a social sense. Amenophis made considerable additions to the temple of Karnak, but these were destroyed by the Amonians. It was, indeed, by these zealots, as Mr. Osburn remarks, that all the great devastations of all the historical monuments of Egypt were committed in every epoch. "The temples of Thebes," says the author, "unite their testimony to this fact with the tombs of Middle Egypt, and the ruins of Memphis, Heliopolis, and the entire Delta." This fact has not been sufficiently known, nor, when known, rightly esteemed; and we agree with Mr. Osburn when he says that the utterly unsparing destructions and defacements committed by the worshippers of Amun, have blotted out whole dynasties from the monumental history of Egypt, "and done more to render it obscure than all the remains of Egypt have since suffered from Persians, and Turks, and Arabs, because they were systematic and discriminative."

We have only glanced at a few of the church matters connected with the History of Egypt, and very ably dealt with in Mr. Osburn's remarkable volumes. But we have probably said enough to induce our readers to consult the work itself for further information. Strange ideas the old people of that ancient land followed, not only in religion, but in other matters. Their practice of medicine, for instance, as noticed by Boyle, rested entirely on astrological or magical grounds. They believed that the heart increased two drachms in weight annually, till men were fifty years old, and then decreased in the same proportion, so that no one could live beyond the age of a hundred. Their superstition marred their best endeavours, and in them was ever wrestling with reason, truth, and common-sense. It was peculiar to them, like their own leprosy or elephantiasis; and when either attacked the kings, the people particularly suffered. "But look," says quaint old Holland, in his translation of Pliny, "but look, when

any of their kings fell into it (the disease), woe worth their subjects and poor people, for there were the tubs and bathing vessels, wherein they sate in the baine, filled with men's blood, for the cure!"

It has ever been the land of crazy saints; but it has also been rich in philosophers; and we may very well end with the remark of Michaelis, in his *Commentary on the Law of Moses*, wherein he says that if we knew more

of the Egyptians, "very probably our own political system, so far at least as connected with agriculture, and as directed to the peaceful increase of our internal strength as a nation, might receive material improvement." Now he who would "know more of the Egyptians," will find the knowledge he is in search of in the history of that people as it is interpreted from the monuments by Mr. Osburn.

ARTICLES OF SURRENDER OF THE CITY OF CORK, IN 1649, TO THE PARLIAMENT, WITH CROMWELL'S ANSWER. HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.

BY THE REV. SAMUEL HAYMAN, B.A.

THE accession, in October 1649, of the strong fortified towns in the county of Cork to the Parliament was a fatal blow to the royal cause in Ireland. It came, too, unforced and of choice, of good will and not from fear. The inhabitants, or at least those of English origin, were mostly Puritans, who saw with apprehension the bias of the King to the religion of Rome, and who, with sympathies already alienated from the Church of England, instinctively sided with Cromwell and the Parliament. So far, indeed, did their feelings lead them onward, that they waited not for the Parliamentary General's approach; but, declaring themselves openly for him, they sent messengers to him while yet at Ross, in the county of Wexford, soliciting aid, and asking authority to raise some regiments for him.

While collating the corporate records of Youghal, with the object of obtaining materials for a local history, the present writer was fortunate enough to find in Book A, folio 677, the following interesting document, unknown to Carlyle or the other biographers of Cromwell:

Proposals sent by the English inhabitants of the City of Corke to His Excellency Oliver Cromwell, Lord Leigh' - nont of Ireland.

1. Imp. The said Inhabitants, out of a sense of the good service and tender care of the Lord Inchiquin over them, they desire there may be an Act of Oblivion passe for any act committed wh^t might redownd to the prejudice of his lordshipp's

heirs, and y^t he may quietly enjoye his owne estate, and that satisfaction bee made him for what arrears is due to his lord^t until the perfection of the late peace.

2. That ye said Inhabitants for themselves desire y^t an Act of Indemnity bee passed for any former action wh^t they or any of them might be supposed to have committed, whereby they and every of them shall as quietly and freely enjoye their and every of their estates wh^t now they are possesst of or shalbe, in the same freedom as any people of England now doe or shall doe. And that all prize goods that have beeene bought by the inhabitants shalbe by them freely enjoyed from any y^t may laie clayme to the same as proprietors.

3. That the said Inhabitants for themselves desire that whereas the Charter of the City of Corke hath been forfeited by [], there may bee a Charter granted in as large and ample manner as the former to the now Inhabitants.

4. That the said Inhabitants further desire that satisfaction be made for what money or goods they can make appeare by tickett they have any waye lent, disbursed, or delivered for the use of the publique before the late unhappy peace. And likewise what they or any of them hath or shall disburse in money or goods since the time of their late or present declaration. And that one of the said city bee chosen for audiatiinge the said accompts, on which debenter to issue for present paym^t.

5. That the said Inhabitants further desire y^t for what they shall make appeare is due to them by spetiallities or otherwise from any person or persons whatsoever before or since the warres, satisfaction be made as to justice appertaineth.

6. That all English garrisons and persons, that will come in and submit to

these proposals, shall have the full benefit of the same.

7. That all landes, messunges, and tenements within the said city and county thereof that was held in burgess tenure be totally confirmed on the now Inhabitants of the said city.

Lastly, That the Inhabitants of the said city, suburbs, and liberties be regulated into a Regement under the comand of Mr. John Hodder, Collonell, and to have the State's pay when they passe on duty and not else.

Copia vera. JOHN HODDER.
MAURICE CUFFE.

BY THE LORD LEIG^E OF IRELAND.
Answer to severall desires of the Inhabitants of the City of Corke, sent by their Commission^r, Ano. Dom. the 12 November, 1649.

To y^e 1. I shall forbear to make answer.

To y^e 2. The inhabitants of the City of Corke that joyned in the late declaration for the Parliament of England shal be fully indemnified for any thinge that [is] past as is desired, soe as to restore them to the same condision of ffreedom, privilege, and safeties that they were in before the Lord of Insquenes defection. And as if the same or any thinge that hath issued thereupon had never been. And particularly shall enjoye the benefit of any prize goods they have bought without being troubled or dampnified by any for the same.

To y^e 3. That the Charter of the City of Corke shall be renewed as is desired, and noe advantage of the forfeiture mentioned.

To y^e 4. For what they have lent, disbursed, or delivered for the publique service since their declaration, or hereafter shall lend or advance, it shal be satisfied with all speede out of any revenue or incombe in those partes out of w^{ch} it may be best and safest done, which I leave to themselves to think of and propose. And for any thinge soe due to them from the publique befoore the Lord of Insquenes defection, they shall have the same right and be in the same capacicie of satisfaction as before the said defection. And I shall endeavour it for them equally as for any other to whom such debts from the publique is due by all waies and means in my power. But for any thinge soe lent, disbursed, or delivered to a publique use since the saide defection and before the said declaration, it cannot bee noe otherwise consider'd than as damage sustained by persons well-affected liveing under the power of an enemie. And in that nature soe far as any thinge shall appeare to have been fortessly taken from such persons it shal be consider'd, examined, and repre-

sented to the Parliament, to be satisfied equal as the damadges of any other well-affected persons in Ireland.

To y^e 5. For the debts due from privat persons, [they] shal be left to their full legal rights.

To y^e 6. As all that is graunted to the soldiers and inhabitants of Corke, Youghall, and other neigbouring places that have alreadie corresponded and joyned with them in their late declaration, is most freely and hartyly graunted, being not bargained for before their declaration, and because to men asyrtaining by the carriadge of y^e business to have don what they have don therein, really from a recorded service of an affection to the English parliamentary and Protestant interest in this Nation, soe to any other places or persons that, having formerly beece of the parliamentary side, shall soe come in as that it appears to bee from the same sense and affection borne, not from policie or nessesstie, I shall bearre the same mynd, and have the same readiness to doe them good and not hurt.

To y^e 7. Not fully understandinge the nature and extent of things desired, I can give noe present full resolution, but shall be ready not onely to doe them full wright in all things, but also to performe everie such office of support within my power unto the City of Corke as may be a record and memorial of their faithfulness and publique affection which in the late action I reallie thinke they have deserved.

Lastly, As to the desire in the other proposals conceraiing the milletarie of the city of Corke, I am very willinge that the inhabitants bee formed into a regem^r under Mr. John Hodder, Mr. Morris Cuffe to be Lief^t Collonell, and Major Busman to be Major, and [the] regem^r, or any p^{le} thereof, when called upon dutie, to have the State's pay. For other officers for the said regem^r, I leave it to the said field officeres, or any two of them, to nominate and propound to the Lord of Broghill, Sir William Ffenton, and Collonell Phayre for approbation, to whom I referr the same.

O. CROMWELL.

Copia vera,
JOHN HODDER.
MAURICE CUFFE.

That Cromwell received with considerable satisfaction the recognition of the Parliament by the important city of Cork, is evident not alone from this gracious answer, but likewise from his published letters. He writes from Ross, on the 13th of November, to his brother-in law, Richard Mayor.

It has pleased the Lord to give us (since

the taking of Wexford and Ross) a good interest in Munster by the accession of Cork and Youghall, which are both submitted; their Commanders are now with me. Divers other lesser garrisons are come in also. The Lord is wonderful in these things; it's His hand alone does them: O that all the praise might be ascribed to Him!

Next day, writing to Lenthall the Speaker, he says:

About a fortnight since, I had some good assurance that Cork was returned to its obedience; and had refused Inchiquin, who did strongly endeavour to re-integrate himself there, but without success. I did hear also that Colonel Townsend was coming to me with their submission and desires, but was interrupted by a fort at the mouth of Cork harbour. But having sufficient grounds upon the former in-

formation, and other confirmation out of the enemy's camp that it was true, I desired General Blake, who was here with me, that he would repair thither in Captain Mildmay's frigate, called the Nonsuch, who, when they came thither, received such entertainment as these enclosed will let you see.

Cromwell's winter-quarters were at Youghal; but he more than once visited Cork in the month of December, and was there received with "very hearty and noble entertainment." As we purpose shortly to return to the subject, and to illustrate at some length the Protector's sojourn in this part of Ireland—a matter imperfectly treated of by Carlyle—we shall for the present forbear, hoping for the reader's thanks for this illustrative document of one of England's greatest men.

WRITINGS OF MRS. JAMESON.

Common-place Book of Thoughts, Memories, and Fancies. By Mrs. Jameson.

FEW are the writers of this over-written time whom we have learned to admire more cordially than Mrs. Jameson. Free alike from the opposite faults of irreverence and superstition; sensible, sagacious, and strong, but tender to the weaknesses of others; generous, unembittered, candid towards the most various forms of character and of opinions: have we not, in these few words of honest praise, put in a fair claim for respect and regard, even before we begin to speak of her genius, taste, and executive powers? Mrs. Jameson's has now been a long literary career. It would be too much to say that she has never contradicted herself; that fancy has never misled her, nor false sentimentality dimmed for a time her better judgment; but it is no more than simple truth and justice require, if, looking at her long, industrious course, and reflecting on the rigorous patience with which she has addressed herself to tasks, congenial doubtless to her taste, but sorely taxing her diligence and research, we place her among the most honourable and consistent authors of our time. With great respect, also, do we look upon her *avowed* authorship, during the greater part of this

career. Scarcely any rapid female writer of our day has so seldom shrunk from this test, and though far from conceiving such avowal to be a duty in itself, nor always perhaps an absolute merit, there can be no doubt that it proves and tries the temper and spirit of a woman and an author exceedingly. No one who habitually submits to this ordeal; who determines, whatever she writes, to set her mark to it, is likely to give way to some of the greater meannesses and weaknesses which infect literature. Such a person has pre-determined to bear being taunted with occasional inconsistencies and shortcomings. She can venture to look her own faults in the face, and bear the weight of the past, even if memory points to things seriously to be regretted and repented of. Mrs. Jameson has very little, we should suppose, of this burden of self-reproach to sustain; still, with a mind constantly progressive, satisfaction with the past we hold to be impossible; and the willingness to own and endure one's mistakes, as needful stages in moral and mental advancement, is a goodly proof of true nobility of character.

As to the employment of Mrs. Jameson's literary life, readers and thinkers

will pronounce according to their own tastes and prevailing views. We ourselves deem her services to her generation very great. How many persons have been taught or largely helped by her to the knowledge of numerous particulars, creating an historical interest in our various picture-galleries and their contents! How many have been educated by her up to a certain point in an understanding of both the general theory of painting, and the practical characteristics of painters. Such persons owe a large debt of gratitude to one who has prepared them to observe and appreciate objects which they would otherwise have seen only through the medium of their own uninstructed sense, or worse, through their prejudices. They learn lessons of caution and candour, from their guide to the galleries, such as will help them when, in their visits to foreign collections, they get beyond her ciceroneship. Her remarks do not perhaps reach the profound in art, but surely they are ever sensible, tasteful, suggestive. Add to this the charm of a style which is always clear, expressive, the very utterance of its author's meaning,—no more and no less.

When Mrs. Jameson writes as a critic of literature, there is something to be deducted from our praise. She does unquestionably often lead well, but she also sometimes misleads. In her *Characteristics of Shakspere's women*, we feel no doubt of her having called out a spirit of true criticism, but her own criticisms we cannot always accept. Her women—we ask ourselves—are they Shakspere's women? Beautiful creations as they are, we thank her for them; but to us they seem Hera rather than His.

We much more esteem Mrs. Jameson as a visitor to famous places, "at home and abroad," as writer of memoirs, as an occasional story-teller. Her "*Female Sovereigns*" is a charming book, susceptible of some corrections, and of considerable enlargement; but presenting to one's eye portraits of particular sovereigns more truly graphic, and we believe far more just, than the lengthy pieces of patched-up history we have since had from pedantic writers, ungifted with the genius of selection. To write from a mind stored with particulars, but content to

drop all the unessential, and to take no credit for its amount of knowledge, further than is needed for a correct estimate of the character it would portray, seems to us a biographer's perfection. The majority of readers care but little for minute proofs and references. To fortify results corrective of previously accepted accounts they may be sometimes necessary; but the crowded parade of them is mere pedantry and egotism.

We early formed a high estimate of Mrs. Jameson's powers as a novelist, or rather of what they might have been, if cultivated. One single story, published in an Annual, "*Halloran the Pedlar*," though but the vivid recital of an actual fact, even now, on our reference to it, confirms the impression it at first made, of rare descriptive power, and of talent in working up striking scenes. It seems to us a loss that we have had so little of fiction from its author's pen. We would rather have our shelves adorned with the adventures of heroes and heroines such as she might have created, than with illustrations of saintship. There can be no doubt that the drier labours of cataloguing and correctly describing pictures, and tracing symbols to their origin, have robbed us of many glorious fruits of original talent, and in this point of view only are we disposed to regret the application of Mrs. Jameson's powers.

The present work is a very unequal one. From the brevity of the particular thoughts, the reader must not infer that they are of the aphoristic character; they have no pretensions to speak with the authoritative voice of sententious wisdom, but are well and aptly described in the title as "*Thoughts, Memories, and Fancies*." Keeping this definition in view, no one ought to be disappointed, and it must be owned that thereto is a real benefit in the habit of entering such memoranda in one's common-place book, sometimes as a clue to guide the mind back to former trains of thought, sometimes as a light pointing in the distance to something worthy of being traced out at convenient seasons. It would be unfair to criticise the person who has allowed us to look into such a record with much strictness. Where there is no pretence to authoritative teaching, we do not

set to work to confute or protest, as against an oracle; nevertheless, where we differ in our opinions of men, and books, and things, we may freely record the difference.

When, for instance, Mrs. Jameson gives us her thoughts on Arnold's life, we will own both to some disagreement and some surprise. She says, in comparing the respective impressions made by Southey and Arnold on her mind, in their *Lives and Letters*, that with "the *man* Southey she has no sympathies," and seems to assert that with the groundwork of Dr. Arnold's character she feels a far greater accordance.* Surely she has deceived herself on both points. If called on to pronounce an opinion, we should have said that the strong sense of duty, the indomitable industry, the generosity, the persevering will, and the inwrought poetical character of Southey's mind, should furnish a very broad ground for Mrs. Jameson's sympathy with him as a man. His prejudices, his terrible twists in politics, making him view with almost abhorrence some of his oldest and dearest friends, might indeed repel her; but these were not "the *man* Southey," but decidedly an after and artificial, we should rather think diseased, growth. The original being, so noble intellectually, had also other difficulties to contend with: full of generous energy, it was almost smothered by the demands for ceaseless work; yet never was he quite unconscious of what he might have been but for that ceaseless and overstraining drag on his faculties. *Clearly*, indeed, he could not read either himself, nor any thing else: for the power of inward vision was made misty by the crowds of outward objects he was perpetually contemplating through the medium of books.

What a melancholy name is that of book-worm? how painfully does it limit and lower one's sense of the high purposes of literature! and this surely was poor Southey's downward ten-

dency through many of the years of his life. Yet our sympathy in the original character remains, and so we think should Mrs. Jameson's. On the other hand, that Dr. Arnold should be admired by her on the *sympathetic*, rather than the positive, side, surprises us too. We can understand her deep feeling of respect, of course—this is universal; and Mrs. Jameson is not one to stand aloof from the universal, especially when it involves a tribute to what is good. But sympathy is another thing, and her sympathy in the rudimental character of Arnold's mind does appear to us rather artificial. She speaks of that mind as if it mirrored her own with the nearest possible exactitude; and yet she says of him that he "seems to have feared God in the common-place sense of the word fear," which, if true, would of itself, one would think, throw her out of sympathy with him. We, it is almost needless to say, do not partake her impression. Arnold appears to us always presided over by a spirit of veneration and sacred awe of the Divine presence; but the mere fear of power, apart from holiness, was foreign to his nature; the peculiarity, if in these days it is indeed necessary so to call it, in Dr. Arnold was that his notion of virtue was an Incarnation; he realised that Divine personality in every relation. Given the schoolmaster, the pupil, the father, friend, pastor or politician, one great idea was always before him—to assimilate himself and make others assimilate the character to the mind of Christ. Many will say that in so doing he circumscribed the idea of virtue: that some of the highest ancient minds would be excluded—some also which even now have the misfortune of being unable to draw joy and hope from the light in which he lived; but this is not the question; it is of himself and his sympathisers that we are speaking, and while with the texture of his being was interwoven a close and definite resting on a standard of faith, it seems

* The passage is as follows: "Exactly the reverse was the feeling with which I laid down the *Life and Letters* of Southey. I was instructed, amused, interested; I profited and admired; but with the *man* Southey I had no sympathies, my mind stood off from his: the poetical intellect attracted, the material of the character repelled me. I liked the embroidery, but the texture was disagreeable, repugnant. Now, with regard to Dr. Arnold, my entire sympathy with the character, with the material of the character, did not extend to all its manifestations. I liked the texture better than the embroidery; perhaps, because of my feminine organization." P. 199.

to us that those of more imaginative and less dogmatic minds can hardly reflect the image they may yet look upon with respect and regard.

Mrs. Jameson's general remarks on Thackeray's lectures are excellent :

What struck me most in these lectures, when I heard them, (and it strikes me now in turning over the written pages,) is this : we deal here with writers and artists, yet the purpose, from beginning to end, is not artistic nor critical, but moral. Thackeray tells us himself that he has not assembled his hearers to bring them better acquainted with the writings of these writers, or to illustrate the wit of these wits, or to enhance the humour of these humourists ;—no; but to deal justice on the men as *men*—to tell us how *they* lived and loved, suffered and made suffer, who still have power to pain or to please ; to settle *their* claims to our praise or blame, our love or hate, whose right to fame was settled long ago, and remains undisputed. This is his purpose. Thus, then, he has laid down and acted on the principle that "moral have something to do with art;" that there is a moral account to be settled with men of genius ; that the power and the right remains with us to do justice on those who being dead yet rule our spirits from their urns ; to try them by a standard which perhaps neither themselves, nor those around them, would have admitted.

The concluding passage—on Thackeray's female portraits—we entirely admire.

In these lectures, some fine and feeling and discriminative passages on character make amends for certain offences and inconsistencies in the novels ; I mean especially in regard to the female portraits. No woman resents his Rebecca—inimitable Becky !—no woman but feels and acknowledges with a shiver the completeness of that wonderful and finished artistic creation ; but every woman resents the selfish inane Amelia, and would be inclined to quote and to apply the author's own words when speaking of "Tom Jones;"—"I can't say that I think Amelia a virtuous character. I can't say but I think Mr. Thackeray's evident liking and admiration for his Amelia shows that the great humourist's moral sense was blunted by his life, and that here in art and ethics there is a great error. If it be right to have a heroine whom we are to admire, let us take care at least that she is admirable."

Laura, in "Pendennis," is a yet more fatal mistake. She is drawn with every generous feeling, every good gift. We do not complain that she loves that poor

creature Pendennis, for she loved him in her childhood. She grew up with that love in her heart ; it came between her and the perception of his faults ; it is a necessity indivisible from her nature. Hallowed, through its constancy, therein alone would lie its best excuse, its beauty and its truth. But Laura, faithless to that first affection; Laura, waked up to the appreciation of a far more manly and noble nature, in love with Warrington, and then going back to Pendennis, and marrying him ! Such infirmity might be true of some women, but not of such a woman as Laura ; we resent the inconsistency, the indelicacy of the portrait.

And then Lady Castlewood,—so evidently a favourite of the author, what shall we say of her? The virtuous woman, *par excellence*, who "never sins and never forgives," who never resents, nor relents, nor repents ; the mother, who is the rival of her daughter ; the mother, who for years is the *confidante* of a man's delirious passion for her own child, and then consoles him by marrying him herself! O Mr. Thackeray! this will never do ! such women *may* exist, but to hold them up as examples of excellence, and fit objects of our best sympathies, is a fault, and proves a low standard in ethics and in art. "When an author presents to us a heroine whom we are called upon to admire, let him at least take care that she is admirable." If in these, and in some other instances, Thackeray has given us cause of offence, in the lectures we may thank him for some amends : he has shown us what he conceives true womanhood and true manliness ought to be ; so with this expression of gratitude, and a far deeper debt of gratitude left unexpressed, I close his book, and say, good night!

There are some delightful things in the fragment entitled A Revelation of Childhood.

Again, how beautiful are some of the following thoughts!

I was reading to-day in the Notes to Boswell's Life of Johnson that "it is a theory which every one knows to be *false in fact*, that virtue in real life is always productive of happiness, and vice of misery." I should say that all my experience teaches me that the position is not false, but true; that virtue *does* produce happiness, and vice *does* produce misery. But let us settle the meaning of the words. By *happiness*, we do not necessarily mean a state of worldly prosperity. By *virtue*, we do not mean a series of good actions which may or may not be rewarded, and, if done for reward, lose the essence of virtue. Virtue, according to my idea, is

the habitual sense of right, and the habitual courage to act up to that sense of right, combined with benevolent sympathies, the charity which thinketh no evil. This union of the highest conscience and the highest sympathy fulfils my notion of virtue. Strength is essential to it; weakness incompatible with it. Where virtue is, the noblest faculties and the softest feelings are predominant; the whole being is in that state of harmony which I call happiness. Pain may reach it, passion may disturb it, but there is always a glimpse of blue sky above our head; as we ascend in dignity of being, we ascend in happiness, which is, in my sense of the word, the feeling which connects us with the infinite and with God.

And vice is necessarily misery: for that fluctuation of principle, that diseased craving for excitement, that weakness out of which springs falsehood, that suspicion of others, that discord with ourselves, with the absence of the benevolent propensities,—these constitute misery as a state of being. The most miserable person I ever met with in my life had 12,000*l.* a-year; a cunning mind, dexterous to compass its own ends; very little conscience, not enough, one would have thought, to vex with any retributive pang; but it was the absence of goodness that made the misery, obvious and hourly increasing. The perpetual kicking against the pricks, the unreasonable *exigence* with regard to things, without any high standard with regard to persons,—these made the misery. I can speak of it as misery who had it daily in my sight for five long years.

I have had arguments, if it be not presumption to call them so, with Carlyle on this point. It appeared to me that he confounded happiness with pleasure, with self-indulgence. He set aside with a towering scorn the idea of living for the sake of happiness, so called: he styled this philosophy of happiness "the philosophy of the frying-pan." But this was like the reasoning of a child, whose idea of happiness is plenty of sugar-plums. Pleasure, pleasurable sensation, is, as the world goes, something to thank God for. I should be one of the last to undervalue it; I hope I am one of the last to live for it; and pain is pain, a great evil, which I do not like either to inflict or suffer. But happiness lies beyond either pain or pleasure—is as sublime a thing as virtue itself, indivisible from it; and under this point of view it seems a perilous mistake to separate them.

Space fails, and the variety of suggestive material in a volume like this would soon seduce us far beyond all reasonable limits. We conclude as we began with cordial thanks to its author for all the varied good she has done us through many years by means of her rich outpourings of thought and feeling. To have written even a few less applauding words appears to us on looking back almost ungracious; but we are not afraid: Mrs. Jameson's is not a mind haunted ever "by the idea of self." She likes sympathy, and has had it largely—but more dear to her, yet, are honesty and truth.

THE ENGLISHWOMAN IN RUSSIA.

The Englishwoman in Russia; or, Impressions of Manners and Society in Russia during a Ten Years' Residence.

A JUST and dispassionate view of the social condition and character of a foreign people is almost as rare as an impartial history of any political event of our own times. Authors, in dealing with such subjects, are apt to become what our city friends would call either Bulls or Bears. The plump, prosperous man who finds his position in Old England not an uncomfortable one, is inclined to take her institutions and the manners of his countrymen as the standard of perfection, and all that varies from them is ignorance or barbarity. The less thriving author, oppressed with poverty or bile, pines into the *lues Byroniana*, and, hating

his countrymen, exalts the position of his neighbours out of spite to them. In fact, it requires a perfectly healthy mind to enable one truly to delineate the social condition of *any* people, but more especially of a people with whom we are at war; whose ruler has wantonly disturbed a peace which for forty years left the ingenuity of man to seek its worthy exercise in the improvement of the social and moral condition of the world; which must now, alas! at the instance of this gigantic criminal, be turned to the barbarous work of man's destruction. A really impartial picture of Russian life and character is therefore at the present time not only

an interesting but an extraordinary work, and not the less extraordinary as being the production of one of that sex which, as Dickens has observed, is "always in earnest," and which does not generally trouble itself with fine distinctions—which loves its friends and hates its enemies, not only with a force and sincerity unknown to our more heavy and reasoning sex, but *en masse*. The authoress, moreover, is not a person who has run through the country, guide-book and note-book in hand; hers is no "fortnight" in Russia, nor even the fruit of a long-vacation trip. Strange to say, she really knows something of the people about whom she writes. She has lived ten years among them, moving in good general society, and seeking and finding constant opportunities of becoming acquainted with the habits of many of the classes of that most heterogeneous mass which is called the Russian people. This she has done without any intention of publishing her observations—a point of no small importance, for we are inclined to think that there is great truth in the saying of an acute observer of the last century, that the only true intelligence of distant countries is to be had from those who have passed through them without a design of publishing their remarks.

The first residence of our authoress was at Archangel, far beyond the pale of what is called Russian civilisation. This she truly represents to be confined to St. Petersburg and Moscow. Passing from either of those cities must be like walking out into a London fog, or, rather, the whole empire is in a dense fog, but the principal streets of these two cities are to some extent lighted artificially. Archangel, therefore, is not a favourable place for studying Russian character, though we are here introduced to a singular tribe which forms part of the population—the Samoïdes, who are a very extraordinary people indeed; for the wife is really subject to the husband in all things! not to mention that they retain that ancient idea of filial piety which requires the eldest son to kill and bury his father when age or infirmity renders him a bore to the tribe.

The journey from Archangel to St. Petersburg has the comforts which may be expected from a country with

GENT. MAG. VOL. XLIII.

hardly any roads (the roads, like the civilisation, are kept for the show part of the empire), in which the inhabitants hold that "it is a sin to kill vermin, because God has given them to us," and where, in a dim light, interesting little animals, not to be named, give to the walls of the coffee-rooms the appearance of being papered. We hear also of young monks and novices (in good manners at least) waiting on the guests at dinner, and cleaning the spoons by licking them; yet scarcely could a transatlantic slave-owner himself be prouder of the civilisation of his country than the Russians, "who imagine that, by imitating the exterior polish of the French, although omitting the solid enlightenment of that nation, they have really become civilised."

The religion of Russia, like everything else that flourishes on Russian soil, is slavish in the last degree, and the Czar has nearly an equal share of worship with the Almighty. "The Czar is near, but God is far off," is a proverbial expression of the lower classes; and a Russian gentleman could boast that as the Emperor passed the peasants knelt just as if "*c'était le bon Dieu lui-même.*" One rule, however, that none but a married man shall have the care of a parish, we believe to be peculiar to Russia, or at any rate to be there enforced with peculiar strictness. An amusing story is told of a young bachelor priest to whom preferment had been offered, who arrives post-haste at a nunnery to inquire whether there was in the establishment any lady who could be recommended to him in marriage, that he might be qualified to accept the offer. Such matters are easily settled in Russia; but the choice of a wife is in the case of a priest of somewhat more consequence than in other Russian marriages, for the priest can marry but once, and, as he cannot hold his benefice unless he have a wife, he loses it upon her death.

The perfect system of espionage established in Russia receives some curious illustrations from our authoress, and these at the same time mark most strongly the universal profligacy of the people in everything connected with the government. It is difficult for us to credit the fact that in Russia, "when three are met together, you may safely

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count one of them as a spy;" or that, besides the secret police, there are 80,000 paid agents in the country, among whom are many Poles and foreigners: let us hope that our authoress is right in supposing that none are English. The following is a curious instance of clever espionage:—

I remember when in the province of Archangel a deaf and dumb gentleman paid the town a visit; he was furnished with letters of introduction to some families there, and was well received at the governor's table. His agreeable manners and accomplishments, joined to his misfortune, made him a general favourite, and caused much interest: he could read French, German, Russian, and Polish, was a connoisseur of art, and showed us several pretty drawings of his own execution. He was one of the government spies. It was no doubt for a very large sum that he had been induced to put so great a restraint upon himself, and it must have required long training to enable him to perform so difficult a part. I will add another instance. A general officer visited a province in which I was residing; his rank gave him easy access to the best houses, and he was sure to be met with at any grand dinner. Alas! he was also a spy. I have heard that professions, learned and sacred, as well as honourable, all have members who act as spies upon the rest.

A great many women belong to this hateful class, particularly French milliners, who have free admission to the masquerades, where they exercise their detective talent and probably carry on their trade in the same way as the modest Mrs. Behn did in the days of our Charles the Second. Truly a pleasant state of society! where unreserved conversation on matters of politics or government is impossible, unless, being a gentleman, you are prepared for a trip to Siberia, or, being a lady, are willing to indulge the freedom of the tongue at the risk of "being subjected to a correction such as little boys used formerly to be subjected to from the birch of old-fashioned school-masters." The effect is that we hear of conversations carried on by four or five persons, each of whom knows that his neighbour is "avowing sentiments exactly contrary to those he feels, yet the subject is discussed with all gravity;" and it is this fact that the Russians are not allowed to talk freely of matters of real importance, that leads

to the great interest there shewn in theatrical and musical performances. "Actors and actresses take the place of Whigs and Tories." The necessity of keeping the people interested in such matters, rather than thinking of great events, accounts for all the otherwise inexplicable tales that we hear of jewels and finery so frequently presented by the Emperor to favoured actresses, singers, or dancers; for theatrical trifles serve the purpose of the Czar in the same way as the scarcely less histrionic performances in Westminster Hall, at the trial of Warren Hastings, did Mr. Pitt. In the enjoyment even of these trifles, the Russian must be discreet, for the Emperor's infallibility extends to those matters about which we say *non est disputandum*; in fact, he adopts the maxim, for certainly he does not permit his taste to be disputed:—

I was once at the Opera when the Emperor thought proper to applaud the *cantatrice* by clapping his hands. He had no sooner done so than somebody hissed. He again showed his approbation; the unknown hissed a second time. His Majesty stood up and looked round on the assembled multitude, and a third time gave his applause; he was answered in the same way as before. I soon afterwards heard a terrible scuffle overhead. The police had discovered the hardy offender, and quickly dragged him out of the house. I never heard what became of him, but doubtless he was made to repent that he had dared to have an opinion different from that of the Czar.

But, though the system of espionage is very effective, the Emperor naturally finds the most perfect security against undue interest in important events in that great blessing of his form of government, the ignorance of his people. And this is preserved amongst the lower orders by the neglect, if not interdiction, of all education; and amongst the higher classes by a most strict censorship. Karamsin the historian was obliged to read over the pages of his History to the Emperor before publication; and the names of the Czars, and the dates of their accessions and their deaths (not the manner of these latter events), is all that may be depended upon as correct in their common histories. "Historic doubts" would probably be treason. Such chronicles might fairly be de-

scribed, in the flippant language of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, as "the stupid romances commonly called history." So vigilant are the authorities lest any sentiment inconsistent with slavery should be inculcated, that a dramatist, desirous of writing a play on a subject from our history, rejected the story of Elfrida, as it would never be allowed that a husband should be represented as deceiving a king; and certainly deceit, whether towards king or subject, does not require to be taught in Russia. The librettos of William Tell and Mاسaniello had to be changed before those operas were allowed to be performed. It is of course to the smaller geniuses only that the Emperor can dictate; those of a higher class he may punish, or perhaps silence. "Our cleverest men are all in Siberia, was the remark of a Russian. Perhaps the remembrance of its snows serves to chill many a rising genius that would make his country greater than their vaunted army of a million warriors."

Of the general state of what may be called the polite world in Russia, the book before us does not certainly give a very favourable impression. Notwithstanding a great amount of good-heartedness and undoubted hospitality, it is truly said that the best society of Russia is "polished, not civilised;" and in many cases those who pass for gentlemen and ladies are little better than savages dressed up smart in French finery — savages almost universally tainted with the Asiatic vices of thieving, lying, and deceit.

Such must be expected in a nation on whom civilisation was thrust at the point of the sword; and perhaps Peter the Great did his country more harm than good by obliging them to adopt the similitude of a state that ought gradually to have been acquired. No civilisation can be truly solid unless it be reaped step by step through the weary road of experience.

Our lady writer of course treats largely of the ladies of Russia, and, while she somewhat unnecessarily warns us against taking their very polite mode of expression as meaning anything more than that they wish to make themselves agreeable, and that we are not to believe that a lady who has never seen us before has a high respect for us because she says so, assures us that there is a great deal of real worth and good-

ness of heart amongst them, and that they perform many acts of benevolence and charity. On the other hand they have few mental resources, and no conversation. They flirt, play cards, and eat bonbons; but one of their greatest sins in our eyes is their inordinate love of French romances. That they are not ladies according to our notions appears from their treatment of their servants, perhaps as good a test of real gentility as can be found. A "lady" sells her maid's long and beautiful hair to pay a gambling debt, although closely cropped hair is a punishment for immoral conduct. On one occasion our authoress is waiting in a drawing-room next to the dressing-room for a lady about to accompany her to the opera, whilst her friend's hair is being dressed.

Suddenly I heard a tremendous noise in the adjoining apartment; mistress and maid seemed to be endeavouring to outscold each other. Presently a loud crash and the fall of a heavy body on the floor announced that some catastrophe had happened; very soon after, the lady made her appearance smiling with all the politeness possible, and expressed her regret at having kept me waiting. I afterwards learned the facts of the case; the maid had not pleased her in her *craiffure*; the lady scolded; the girl answered impertinently, which so enraged her amiable mistress, that, with the chair on which she was sitting, she knocked her down with so much violence that two of her front teeth were broken off in her fall.

Another lady, whose French maid hurt her head in combing her long hair, slapped the maid's face; the Frenchwoman, who had hold of her hair which she was on the point of tying, so that it was all gathered together in her hand, grasped it tightly, and then inflicted a sound correction on the lady's ears with the hairbrush. Another lady is found thumping the ribs of an athletic young gardener, who is exclaiming "Pardon, mother, pardon, I am guilty." Some excuse for the tyrannical disposition of Russian ladies may perhaps be found in the fact that in youth they are subjected to no slight amount of scholastic tyranny themselves. For six years they are not allowed to be absent on any pretence. They never go out for a walk, and only twice a year for a drive; they wear uniforms, and

the whole establishment has a military aspect.

One day when I was there I noticed an unusual shouting in the ball-room ; one of the inspectresses was continually entering and leaving it, and each time she did so I remarked the same simultaneous shout as before. Curiosity led me to inquire what it meant. "Oh!" I was answered, "it is only the young ladies practising the salutation to the superior when she arrives, for she is to come the day after to-morrow from the country ; they are therefore practising 'We hope you are well, Mamma,' so that they may all say it together."

The utility of one appendage to a young ladies' school, which here would be considered of at least doubtful expediency, is not explained,—we refer to a guard of soldiers. On some other points the character of the Russian lady does not stand very high. We are told of a married lady who could not conceal her great emotion on parting with a male visitor, which her female friends explained by saying she was deeply in love with him, and thought her a martyr to amiable sensibility ; but we have lately learned from a foreign chambermaid, examined in one of our courts of justice, that in other parts of the continent the lover seems to be considered as one of the usual *dramatis persona* of married life. On the other hand their conduct towards their governesses seems to be well worthy of imitation ; though for this they take somewhat low and selfish ground when they say truly that they could not expect their children to profit by the governess's instruction, or respect her as they ought to do, if they were wanting in respect and consideration for her.

Drunkenness is, according to our authoress, almost confined to the lower orders. We are told however of a countess and three other ladies of the court who, having adjourned from a masquerade to a restaurant, became "tellement ivres" that they had to be removed by the police. In this case the Czar showed mercy, for he allowed the two who had *pretty faces* to remain at court, and banished only the plain ones.

The universal corruption of all Russian government *employés* is well known, and fully borne out by the facts stated in this book. One police master, a

colonel, greatly improved on the habits of our soldier of former days,

Who lived on his pay,
And spent half-a-crown out of sixpence a day.

For he managed, on a salary of 40*l.* to keep a carriage, four horses, two footmen, and a coachman. The general rule appears to be as laid down we think in Mr. Oliphant's book, that those officials are most prosperous who cheat most, and those get punished or disgraced who do not cheat sufficiently to enable them to bribe all about them. We believe however that the plan of not bribing or cheating at all has not yet been thought of, certainly not tried. Even a degree at an university cannot be obtained without a bribe to the examiner.

Perhaps the most interesting portion of this book at the present time is that which treats of the condition of the middle and lower classes of Russia, both because the future of Russia depends upon the state of development of these classes, and as being that part of the people from which the Russian soldiers are drawn. It is from these classes alone that the world may hope to receive an entire deliverance from that policy which, for the slightest accession of territory, has never hesitated to set Europe and Asia in a blaze—which weighs thousands of lives and years of even increased misery to his ever-suffering people as nothing, if they may purchase extended dominion for the rapacious Czar. When that ruler is engaged at home, and not till then, will

Russia, who on her throne of adamant
Consults what nation's breast shall next be gored,
change the bloody policy by which she
has added territory to territory, as
the miser heaps up useless treasures.
When light shall (as at some time it
must) break through the darkness and
dispel the superstitions that are now
the Emperor's only allies, then in the
struggle will the blood be called back
to the labouring heart of the empire ;
then shall we cease to hear of material
guarantees taken, and of holy wars
prosecuted, by this pious man. We
do not agree with the poet—

Say even his serfs, half-humanised, should learn
Their human rights, will Mars put out his flame
In Russian bosoms ? no ! he'll bid them burn
A thousand years for nought but martial fame.

We should anticipate that, when the serf knows his human rights, he must be a very dull dog indeed if he does not discover how miserably he suffers for the ambition of one man, and will find plenty of work to employ his energies at home, in improving his own condition, instead of endeavouring to bring nations, as yet free, under the bloody tyranny by which he is oppressed. But what is the position of the serf in general? He is far indeed from that state of intelligence which enables men to act in concert in such manner as alone could succeed against the ancient and strong tyranny that binds him. Half-humanised! it is gross flattery to call him so. He is as near the brutes as man can be; his ignorance is of course complete; indeed the only proof of discernment in him that we remember to have heard of, is one quoted by our authoress, as an instance of his stupidity. Some ladies and gentlemen got up some private theatricals for the edification of their serfs; when asked how they liked the performance, one answered — "Very well, but we hope you will *pay us for our time*." We have a distinct recollection of being present at private theatricals when such an application would have been most reasonable. The serf has but one name, he inherits none and can of course transmit none; he is beaten at pleasure, and his highest enjoyments appear to be drunkenness, intermission from ill-treatment, and rest. There are indeed national music and dances, but the music is, as might be anticipated, that of affliction, being almost invariably in the minor key and of the most melancholy character, on which, the Marquis de Custine says, in his *La Russie en 1839*: "Je croyais la musique Russe apportée de Byzance en Muscovie, on m'assure au contraire qu'elle est indigène; ceci expliquerait la profonde melancolie de ces airs, surtout de ceux qu'affectent la gaieté par la vivacité du mouvement. Si les Russes ne savent pas se revoler contre l'oppression *ils savent soupirer et gémir.*"* Most of the national dances seem also to be of a most grave character, and might likewise figuratively be described as in the minor key. The

serf has frequently to marry according to his master's orders, and sometimes at very short notice. Occasionally a general order is brought that all the young men and women in a particular village are to marry, which is immediately obeyed, some eighty persons being perhaps coupled at the same time. In other cases, however, he has the advantage of a regular matrimonial market. It may be remarked generally, that in no country is marriage, both amongst rich and poor, slave and nominally free, so completely a matter of business as in Russia.

From such debased beings as these common serfs, it would indeed be absurd to anticipate for many ages any movement of national reform; we can but pity their depressed condition, and, since they do unhappily exist, console ourselves with the reflection that it is from such as these that the boasted army of the Czar is drawn. Nothing perhaps gives an adequate idea of the treatment of the Russian soldier, but the fact, that even these serfs can dread the rigour of the military life. For the Russian peasant, as for Satan,

In the lowest deep a lower deep

Still threatening to devour him opens wide,

and this lower deep is the army. A foreigner at St. Petersburg informed our authoress, that

he had gone to see the recruits that morning, but there did not seem to be much patriotism among them; there was nothing but sobs and tears to be seen among those who were pronounced fit for service, whilst the rejected ones were frantic with delight, and crossed themselves with the greatest gratitude.

The nobles, before the present war, sent all the "ne'er-do-wells" of their serfs into the army, considering, probably, with Falstaff, that they "would fill a pit as well as better men;" but, since the Russians entered the Principalities, the flower of their estates has been drawn off for the ranks, and "great dissatisfaction has even openly been expressed by the proprietors. 'Notre Empereur se trouvera en face de son peuple,' said one of them." The pay of the infantry soldier is nine shillings per annum; but this may be eked out by other means, as we have

* Custine, vol. vii. p. 61.

an instance mentioned of a sentinel asking alms of the passers by. That the poor soldier's fate is hard, however, is not to be wondered at, as the government seems to be of opinion that "the only way to make a good trooper is to make him care nothing at all about his existence;" and it can cause no surprise that an endeavour to regain some little interest in life by deserting is very common. According to our authoress, the effect of the conscription on the rural population is most perceptible. We cannot, however, help doubting (notwithstanding the evident fair intention of the writer) whether her national feeling concerning the present war has not led her a little to overstate the case when she says, "Passing through nearly 1200 versts of Russian and Polish land, excepting recruits, we scarcely saw a young man in any of the villages: there were only very old peasants with the women and children." And we must decline to receive the evidence of an old woman who was passionately bewailing the loss of a nephew taken for a soldier, to prove that the poorest Russians are now aware that their adored Czar has everywhere been beaten. No doubt "magna est veritas, et prevalebit;" but she sometimes takes a long time about it; and when we consider how slowly a correct knowledge of the events of the war is acquired even in this country, it would suppose little less than a miracle to believe that knowledge so carefully kept from them, and of a nature that the people would be so slow to acquire, had already been attained.

But all the serfs are not so completely shut up in ignorance and Russia as that lowest grade to which we have hitherto more particularly referred. Some who show peculiar talent are taught different arts: true, their talents are of comparatively little value to them, as, if they are not employed by their masters as slaves, they have to pay him a certain rent called *obroch* (or *obroch* according to Mr. Oliphant) for the permission to work on their own accounts, which is increased at the will of the master. Even should one of these talented slaves amass wealth, he cannot purchase his freedom unless his lord consent; for there is no compulsory Enfranchisement Act

in Russia. These, then, are little more free than the common serfs, but their knowledge, and therefore their power, is greater, and it is not unusual to send those who are capable of profiting by it for education into foreign countries. We are told of a proprietor who sent many of his serfs abroad; one of them, who was sent to France to learn to cook, wrote to his master, when the time for returning arrived, that he had undergone "a great change in his views both social and political, and could not decide upon devoting the rest of his life to his service." But if the majority of these travelled slaves return to Russia, (which seems strange, but must be so, or the habit of sending them abroad would not exist,) they must carry back with them many ideas of freedom which, as good seed, cannot remain fruitless even in the stony ground of Russia. The passage, however, which has most forcibly struck us as bearing upon the future of Russia, is this:—

Some of the slaves belonging to Count S— (a nobleman who possesses 120,000 souls on his estate) are among the wealthiest shopkeepers in St. Petersburg, and it is said they have lately lent Count S— about 150,000*l.* to pay off debts on the property. The shopkeepers and merchants of Russia are now the richest class in the country; the nobility every year are becoming poorer. The policy of Catherine has worked well in that respect, for they say it was she who began to lower their power, which has ever been dangerous to the imperial family, and her successors follow her steps.

Surely that state of society is anomalous where slaves are among the richest dealers in the capital. Their very trade must forbid the possibility of their views being bounded by the limits of the Russian empire. The commercial spirit has ever been thought peculiarly attached to freedom, and certainly would not lead these wealthy slaves to view with a friendly eye the *obroch* charged on them. And is the decline of the wealth and power of the nobility at all favourable to the continuance of the present tyranny? Our Henry the Seventh, taking advantage of the exhaustive effects of the wars of the Roses, exercised his peculiar tact in crushing the nobles of this country, and doubtless thought that he was



Monumental Tower.

IN HONOR OF SIR JOHN BARROW, BAR'

on the Head Hill, ULVERSTON

Andrew Edmund Arch'

thereby securing the throne of himself and his successors from all danger. The effect of this policy seems, however, to have been to clear the stage for the free operation of the only force which has been found equal to the task of establishing constitutional government. Within a century the power of the representatives of the people became formidable even to the powerful and popular Elizabeth.

The idea that a revolution is impending over Russia is frequently adverted to in this volume, and it is said, "We all look forward to a revolution, and when it does break out, the French tragedy will be but a game of play in comparison to it." We trust, however, that a wiser spirit may guide that mighty movement when it comes; that in that great day for Russia, and indeed for the world, a genius worthy of the occasion may be found to temper with mercy that fearful struggle, who, like one too early lost to his country, may "unite all the qualities which at such a time are necessary to save the State—the valour and energy of Cromwell, the discernment and eloquence of Vane, the humanity and moderation of Man-

chester, the stern integrity of Hale, the ardent public spirit of Sidney."^{*}

We have before adverted to some of the statements that immediately bear upon the war; besides these, we are told that the effects of war are on all sides apparent in Russia, that trade is paralysed; that Napier, and especially Palmerston, are the bogies of the rising generation of Russia; and that we, the English, are favoured with the especial hatred of the Russians, being honourably distinguished in this respect from our gallant allies. We confess, however, to receiving the opinions of this lady, formed since the war commenced, with some doubt; for instance, we find it difficult to believe that a general opinion can as yet have spread amongst the serfs, that if the English conquer they will be free. We have the fullest confidence in the truthful intentions of the authoress, but feel that to accept implicitly the accounts she gives of the state of Russia during the war would be to lay aside our knowledge of feminine human nature, and, perhaps, fall into that fault of pride and over-confidence which has already sent thousands of the bravest troops the world ever saw to the grave.

**THE BARROW MONUMENT,
ON THE HILL OF HOAD, ULVERSTON.**

(With a Plate.)

THE name of the late Sir John Barrow will ever occupy an honourable place in the list of those highly gifted men of whom England is justly proud, and who, by their original genius and energetic minds, have, in their different walks of life, rendered eminent services to their country. As a public officer, as an author, and as a Quarterly Reviewer, he is equally memorable among the foremost of his contemporaries.

At the time of his death, which occurred on the 23d Nov. 1848, a memoir appeared in *The Times* from the pen of his friend Sir George Staunton, which was transferred to the pages of our *Obituary*, and will be found in our *Magazine* for January 1849. As there stated, Sir John Barrow was born in

1764 in a small cottage at the village of Dragleybeck, near Ulverston, in the extreme north of Lancashire, which cottage had been in his mother's family for nearly 200 years. He received his early education in the Town Bank Grammar School at Ulverston, and ever cherished an affectionate regard for the town: nor have the townsmen forgotten the honour which his name reflects upon it.

Shortly after his death, his friends determined to raise a public monument to his memory, and the Hill of Hoad, near Ulverston, was fixed upon for its erection. The site was selected by Captain Washington, R.N., and approved by Sir Francis Beaufort, the Hydrographer of the Admiralty, as also by the Trinity House; and the

* *Macaulay's Essays—Hampden.*

Trustees of the Town Lands, and Mr. Postlethwaite, (the Lessee,) gave their willing consent,—the latter gentleman allowing free access to the Tower at all times, and obligingly taking it under his own charge.

The first stone was laid, in the presence of 8000 people, on the 15th May, 1850, and the Tower completed at the close of the same year. The following description of the structure was written by Mr. Andrew Trimen, its architect:

The plan of the tower is circular, with a spreading base, the general form being similar to that of the Eddystone; the lantern however in this case is of the same material as the general structure, and forms a consistent architectural feature.

The structure is based on the solid limestone rock, of which the Hood Hill is composed, and which was found immediately under the turf at the summit. The ring immediately above the surface is 150 feet in circuit, being wrought in stone, and forming a set-off or base, two feet in width, from which the surrounding panorama, one of the most beautiful in England, may be contemplated in all directions. The thickness of the wall, at the surface,

is twelve feet six inches, intersected with a dry chamber five feet at the base. The wall diminishes in thickness from twelve feet six inches to two feet at the cornice, which is formed of massive wrought limestone. The whole of the lantern and dome is formed of the same material, being wrought within and without. The steps of the door, and window jambs, the several rings of set-offs, are all in the durable wrought limestone of the neighbourhood. The general walling is in the same stone, and hammered to a sufficiently correct form. The lime of the mortar is from the same material, and set so hard, that, as the whole is compactly built (every stone being completely bedded in the mortar, and every joint completely flushed or filled,) in a short time the walls, it is expected, will form one thickness, of a most strong and lasting character.

Probably no stone and mortar with which we are acquainted is better calculated to resist all influences of weather than that of Furness, and this monument, we trust, bids fair to stand as lasting a record as any in the island of an event of the age.

The interior is approached from due south by a wide flight of steps, on the right of which will be observed the "First Stone," with its inscription:—

ON THE 15TH MAY, A.D. 1850,
IN THE 13TH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, QUEEN VICTORIA,
SIR GEORGE BARROW, BART.
AND JOHN BARROW, ESQ. F.R.S.
DEPOSITED THIS STONE TO RECORD THE
COMMENCEMENT OF THE
TESTIMONIAL TO THE LATE SIR JOHN BARROW, BART.
ANDREW TRIMEN, ARCHITECT.

Over the entrance door are cut in bold relief the words:—

IN HONOUR OF
SIR JOHN BARROW, BART.
ERECTED A.D. 1850.

The saloon, or principal floor, is elevated about seven feet from the summit of the hill, thus furnishing a basement beneath. This apartment is eighteen feet nine inches in diameter, having deeply recessed windows to the cardinal points, the view from each of which can be scarcely equalled, either for sublimity or variety of beauty. A stove and range are formed in the recess of the west window.

Iron girders form the skeletons of the several floors, so that the whole may be fireproof. The lantern is gained by a solid flight of stone stairs, protected by an ornamental iron balustrade, cast on the spot from the valuable ore procured from the base of Hood. The pattern is of the fif-

teenth century, each exhibiting the initials J. B. The visitor, while winding the surface of the interior of the cone, is cheered by an occasional peep from the several windows with which the sides are pierced, and reminded of the reward of the beautiful prospect that awaits him at the summit.

The interior of the lantern is nine feet four inches in diameter, and perforated with eight circular openings: the same number of pilasters support the entablature and dome; around the interior are graven the words *Soli Deo Gloria*.

A flag-staff of due proportions is fixed from the lantern, from which the flag of the nation, (a line-of-battle ship's Union Jack, presented by the Lords of the Admiralty, as a mark of their respect to the memory of Sir John Barrow,) wafted by his native mountain breezes, will announce to generations yet unborn that the day of the birth of true greatness excites a na-

tion's joy, while that of his death is felt with a nation's regret; and the tower beneath will, it is to be hoped, stand as a monument of the events of a life passed in the service of his country, and extending over every hemisphere, honoured and appreciated by all classes of his fellows.

To this we may add that the armorial bearings of the family have lately been placed above the doorway, beautifully sculptured in bold relief by Mr. Young of Ulverston; who has also executed a handsome centre stone in the ceiling of the lower apartment, of a rich rose pattern, with this motto round the outer circle—

VIVIT POST FUNERA VIRTUS.

Over the arched windows of the same apartment the family crest—a squirrel cracking a nut—with the appropriate motto *PARUM SUFFICIT*, richly sculptured by the same clever hand, will not escape the notice of visitors.

The Tower stands at the very entrance of the mountain range of Westmerland and Cumberland. To the north, the large form of Coniston Old Man appears, lifting his pointed peak into the sky; while around him on either hand, but at a greater distance, the mountains of Westmerland and Cumberland—a banded brotherhood—stretch their vast proportions over many miles of the distant landscape. Nearer at hand are hills of inferior altitude, between which, like opening vistas into fairy land, the eye runs up long defiles, catching in its course the smile of many white-washed cottages, standing in the midst of pleasant meadows and verdant valleys. To the east, appear the waters of the Bay

of Morecambe, confined between the shores at Greenodd on the one hand, and the Cartmel chain of hills on the other, the opposite shore fringed with trees—a glorious mirror with a foliated frame; while on the south, the waters of the same bay gleam over an ampler area, between indented shores, and bordered by luxuriant meadows, like the queen of beauty with a zone of emeralds, its shining surface reflecting a lustre as unspotted and untarnished as the silver shield of Oberon.

The cost of building the Tower by the original contract was 800*l.*; but including the expenses incurred on the day of its foundation, and other incidental charges, the total outlay has exceeded 1200*l.** The injury it sustained from lightning before a month had elapsed from the removal of the scaffolding, occasioned an expense of 136*l.* for repairs. Directions had been given by the Committee two months before for fitting one of Sir Wm. Snow Harris's Lightning Conductors; but the order had not been carried out. At that season of the year (January) no risk was suspected: but the event proved otherwise, and may serve as a caution in similar undertakings, to provide temporary conductors during the progress of buildings so much exposed to injury. Since the lightning conductor has been fixed no damage has happened, although the lightning has been frequently seen to play around the Tower, and little fear need now be felt for its security, whilst protected with one of those simple contrivances, the general introduction of which into the Royal Navy Sir John Barrow at all times most strongly advocated.

* The sum of 100*l.* was contributed towards the Monument by the Corporation of the Trinity House. Among the subscribers were, The Queen Dowager 25*l.*; Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel 10*l.*; Lord Viscount Melville 20*l.*; the Earl of Minto 10*l.*; Rt. Hon. Sir James Graham 10*l.* 10*s.*; Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn 10*l.*; Adm. Sir Wm. Parker 20*l.*; Adm. Sir W. H. Gage 10*l.* 10*s.*; Adm. Sir Francis Beaufort 10*l.*; Rt. Hon. J. W. Croker 10*l.*; the Earl Howe 25*l.*; the Earl of Haddington 20*l.*; the Marquis of Northampton 10*l.* 10*s.*; the Earl of Burlington 20*l.*; Capt. Sir John Franklin (through Lady Franklin) 25*l.*; Capt. Beechey 5*l.*; Lady Barrow, 50*l.*; Sir George Barrow 50*l.*; John Barrow, esq. F.R.S. 82*l.*; Miss Barrow 35*l.* &c. &c.

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF SWIFT,

ADDRESSED TO THE PUBLISHER OF GULLIVER'S TRAVELS.

MR. MOTTE is noticed in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes** as an eminent bookseller opposite St. Dunstan's church in Fleet Street, and as publisher to Swift and Pope. He was the successor of Mr. Benjamin Tooke;† and, dying March 12, 1758, was followed in his business by Mr. Charles Bathurst, who published the first collected edition of Swift's Works, edited by Dr. Hawkesworth, in sixteen volumes, 1768.

One evening, after dark, in the autumn of 1726, the manuscript copy of the Travels of Lemuel Gulliver was left by a stranger at Mr. Motte's door. At the beginning of November the book was published, and almost immediately it was in the hands of all who then indulged in the luxury of reading.

Though it appeared anonymously, the world was not slow to guess its authorship; and Swift's literary friends in England, whom he had recently visited, hastened to congratulate him on its success. The letters of Arbuthnot, Pope, and Gray, written upon this occasion, are all preserved, and are given in the various editions of Swift's Works. They all, more or less, humoured his passion for playing the *incognito*; but Sir Walter Scott has shown that the progress of the work had been known to them for many months before.

Dr. Arbuthnot, having recently published "Tables of Ancient Coins," to which Swift had subscribed for some

copies, wrote to him on the 8th Nov. 1726, saying that his book had been printed above a month, but he had not yet got his subscribers' names. "I will make over all my profits to you for the property of Gulliver's Travels; which, I believe, will have as great a run as John Bunyan. Gulliver is a happy man, that, at his age, can write such a merry book." He afterwards relates that when he last saw the Princess of Wales, "she was reading Gulliver, and was just come to the passage of the hobbling prince;‡ which she laughed at. I tell you freely, the part of the projectors is the least brilliant.§ Lewis|| grumbles a little at it, and says he wants the Key to it, and is daily refining. I suppose he will be able to publish like Barnevelt in time."—This alludes to one Esdras Barnevelt, apothecary, who had published a Key to Pope's *Rape of the Lock*.

From these expressions it appears that Arbuthnot was well aware of the authorship of Gulliver. So was Pope also:¶ but, eight days later than the above, the poet of Twickenham chose to write to Swift as if he merely suspected it—perhaps, as Sir Walter Scott suggests, because letters were then not always inviolate at the post-office.

I congratulate you first (writes Pope) upon what you call your cousin's wonderful book,* which is *publicit trita manu* at present, and I prophecy will be hereafter the admiration of all men. That countenance with which it is received by some

* Vol. i. p. 213.

† See in our Magazine for Jan. 1804, Swift's receipt dated April 14, 1709, for 40*l.* received of Mr. Benjamin Tooke in payment for the copyright of the third part of Sir William Temple's Memoirs.

‡ The prince was represented in the satire as walking with one high and one low heel, in allusion to the Prince of Wales's supposed vacillation between the Whigs and Tories.

§ "Because (remarks Warburton) he understood it to be intended as a satire on the Royal Society." This was in the Voyage to Laputa.

|| Erasmus Lewis.

¶ So long before as the 29th Sept. 1725, Swift had written to Pope that he was transcribing his Travels "in four parts complete, newly augmented and intended for the press, when the world shall deserve them, or rather when a printer shall be found brave enough to venture his ears."

* Gulliver's Travels were supposed to be introduced to the world by his cousin Richard Sympson.

statesmen is delightful. I wish I could tell you how every single man looks upon it, to observe which has been my whole diversion this fortnight. I have never been a night in London since you left me, till now for this very end, and indeed it has fully answered my expectations.

I find no considerable man very angry at the book. Some indeed think it rather too bold, and too general a satire; but none that I hear of accuse it of particular reflections, (I mean no persons of consequence, or good judgment; the mob of critics, you know, always are desirous to apply satire to those they envy for being above them,) so that you needed not to have been so secret on this head.

Motte received the copy (he tells me) he knew not from whence, nor from whom, dropped at his house in the dark, from a hackney coach. By computing the time I found it was after you left England; so, for my part, I suspend my judgment.

It was on the next day that Gay wrote to Swift, and he, even more than Pope, affected to humour the mystery in which the authorship of the book was shrouded:

About ten days ago a book was published here of the *Travels of one Gulliver*, which has been the conversation of the whole town ever since: the whole impression sold in a week; and nothing is more diverting than to hear the different opinions people give of it, though all agree in liking it extremely. 'Tis generally said that you are the author; but I am told the bookseller declares he knows not from whose hand it came. From the highest to the lowest it is universally read; from the cabinet council to the nursery. You may see by this that you are not much injured by being supposed the author of this piece. If you are, you have disengaged us, and two or three of your best friends, in not giving us the least hint of it. Perhaps I may all this time be talking to you of a book you have never seen, and which has not reached Ireland; if it have not, I believe what I have said will be sufficient to recommend it to your reading, and that you will order me to send it to you.

Though not in direct communication with the publisher, Swift had certainly seen a printed copy of the book before Gay's letter arrived. On the same day that it was written he had replied to a letter from Mrs. Howard, in which

that lady had intimated to him how fully she entered into the spirit of the fiction. He told her that when he first received her letter he thought it the most unaccountable one he had ever seen in his life, and that he had continued for four days at a loss for her meaning, "till a bookseller sent me the *Travels of one Captain Gulliver*, who proved a very good explainer, although at the same time I thought it hard to be forced to read a book of seven hundred pages to understand a letter of fifty lines." He also acknowledged Pope's letter on the same day, and concludes by saying, "Let me add, that if I were Gulliver's friend I could desire all my acquaintance to give out that his copy was basely mangled, and abused, and added to, and blotted out, by the printer; for so to me it seems, in the second volume particularly."

And this brings us to the business more immediately before us. We are favoured by Arthur Preston, esq. of Norwich, with copies of five letters which have accidentally come into his possession, all of which were addressed to Benjamin Motte, the publisher of *Gulliver's Travels*, four of them avowedly by Swift, and the other either by him, or at his suggestion. This is the first in order of date, and the handwriting very nearly resembles the rest. However, that circumstance may be deceptive. Charles Ford, esquire, of Wood Park, near Dublin,* from whom it professes to come, and with whose coat of arms it is sealed, was an intimate friend of Swift, and Sir Walter Scott tells us,† though it does not appear upon what authority, that it was this very gentleman who had managed the delivery of the manuscript in Fleet-street. Whether that was the case or not, we find a recognition of the communication which we are now about to present to our readers in the note appended to the "Letter from Captain Gulliver to his Cousin Sympson, written in the year 1727," the intention of which was to make a public remonstrance against the alterations which, through the timidity of the publisher, had been made in the author's manu-

* Among Swift's poems is one entitled "Stella at Wood Park," written in 1723.

† Life, in Swift's Works, edit. 1824, vol. i. p. 325, note. Mr. Ford had previously, in 1704, performed a similar service in secretly conveying to Barber the printer Swift's "Free Thoughts on the State of Public Affairs."

script. It is there stated that, "the Dean having restored the text wherever it had been altered, sent the copy to the late Mr. Motte by the hands of Mr. Charles Ford."* What was actually sent on that occasion was the very letter now before us, which contains notes of all the misprints which Swift had observed in reading over the printed copy which he had received; and in addition the more important expression of his displeasure in relation to several passages in which his original sentiments had been perverted, modified, or suppressed. In the public Letter above mentioned he said,

"I do not remember that I gave you (the imaginary Cousin Sympson) power to consent that anything should be omitted, and much less that anything should be inserted: therefore, as to the latter, I do here renounce everything of that kind; particularly a paragraph about her Majesty Queen Anne of most pious and glorious memory; although I did reverence and esteem her more than any of human species. But you, or your interpolator, ought to have considered, that as it was not my inclination, so was it not decent to praise any animal of our composition before my master Houyhnhnm: And besides, the fact was altogether false; for to my knowledge, being in England during some part of her Majesty's reign, she did govern by a Chief Minister; nay even by two successively, the first whereof was the Lord of Godolphin, and the second the Lord of Oxford; so that you have made me say the thing that was not. Likewise in the account of the Academy of Projectors, and several passages of my discourse to my master Houyhnhnm, you have either omitted some material circumstances, or misused and changed them in such a manner, that I do hardly know mine own work. When I formerly hinted to you something of this in a letter, you were pleased to answer, that you were afraid of giving offence; that people in power were very watchful over the press, and apt not only to interpret, but to punish everything which looked like an *Inuendo* (as I think you call it)."

To that effect, no doubt, was the reply to the letter to which we now proceed: but, before so doing, we must express our suspicion that none of the Editors of Swift should have thought it worth while to look for the passage upon Queen Anne, of which Swift ex-

pressed so decided a disapprobation. We have been enabled to detect it by the subsequent list of Errata, in which it is termed "false and silly, infallibly not (by) the same author." It had evidently been inserted under dread of a government prosecution. It occurs in Chapter VI. of the Voyage to the Houyhnhnms, which was headed: "*A Continuation of the State of England, so well governed by a Queen as to need no first Minister;*" but which in subsequent editions was altered to, "*A Continuation of the State of England under Queen Anne.*" We transcribe from the edition of 1726 the whole of the interpolated passage:

"I told him, that our Sic Governor or Queen having no Ambition to gratify, no Inclination to satisfy of extending her Power to the Injury of her Neighbours, or the Prejudice of her own Subjects, was therefore so far from needing a corrupt Ministry to carry on or cover any sinister Designs, that She not only directs her own Actions to the Good of her People, conducts them by the Direction, and restrains them within the Limitation of the Laws of her own Country; but submits the Behaviour and Acts of those She intrusts with the Administration of Her Affairs to the Examination of Her great Council, and subjects them to the Penalties of the Law; and therefore never puts any such Confidence in any of her Subjects as to entrust them with the whole and entire Administration of her Affairs: But I added, that in some former Reigns here, and in many other Courts of Europe now, where Princes grew indolent and careless of their own Affairs through a constant Love and Pursuit of Pleasure, they made use of such an Administrator, as I had mentioned, under the Title of *first* or *chief Minister of State*, the Description of which, as far as it may be collected not only from their Actions, but from the Letters, Memoirs, and Writings published by themselves, the Truth of which has not yet been disputed, may be allowed to be as follows: That he is a person wholly exempt from Joy and Grief (&c. as in Sir Walter Scott's edition, 1824, xi. 325).

And now we have no occasion to detain the reader longer from what may be considered the Dean's own examination of the book as originally printed:

Dublin, Jan. 3, 1726.

Sir,—I bought here Captⁿ Gulliver's Travels publish'd by you, both because I heard much talk of it, and because of a

* Swift's Works, edit. 1768, ii. 22.

Rumor that a Friend of mine is suspected to be the Author. I have read this Book twice over with great Care, as well as great Pleasure, and am sorry to tell you it abounds with many gross errors of the Press, whereof I have sent you as many as I could find, with the Corrections of them as the plain sense must lead, and I hope you will insert them if you make another Edition.

I have an entire Respect for the Memory of the late Queen, and am always pleas'd when others shew the same; but that Paragraph relating to her looks so very much beside the Purpose that I cannot think it to have been written by the same Author. I wish you and your Friends would consider it, and let it be left out in the next Edition. For it is plainly false in Fact, since all the World knows that the Queen during her whole Reign governed by one first Minister or other. Neither do I find the Author to be any where given to Plattery, or indeed very favourable to any Prince or Minister whatsoever.

These things I let you know out of perfect good will to the Author and yourself, and I hope you will so understand me, who am, Sr^r, your affectionate Friend and Servant,

CHA. FORD.

To

Mr. Benjamin Motte, Bookseller,
Near the Temple, in

London.

Seal, Three lions rampant (the arms of Ford); Crest, a demi-lion; Motto, Noli irritare.

Errata.

Part 1, Page 22, Use should be Uses; P. 36, of his Council; 79, arrived to for arrived at; 80, bold for boldest; 144, pledges I had left; 145, Lilliput for Blefuscu.

Part 2, P. 9. However I made a shift; 30, toward for forward; 47, her Majesty perhaps; 48, Dominions and had; 98, least his Honour for least his Courage; 108, Praise for Praises; 111, all Questions for several Questions; 120, were enabled, were advanced for are enabled, are advanced; 133, the inclemencies; ib. Species of Man for Species of Men; 140, *not directly over, the sense is imperfect;** 156, his own Presence for his Presence; 161, necessary for me while.

* Scored under.

† A paragraph had been omitted, which was supplied in the following edition.

‡ Scored under. The passages, which alluded to the trial of Atterbury, were afterwards restored: see Scott's edition, 1824, xi. 242.

§ Scored under. The words "an Assembly of somewhat a latter Age" were restored to "a modern Representative."

Part 3, P. 31. Spirits for Sprites; 34, Womenkind for Womankind; 42, Goodness. *For this advantage, the sense imperfect;*† ib. the Discoveries for their Discoveries; 44, Death for Dearth; 49, Abode here for Abode there; 59, Act for art [?]; 71, write both for write Books; 73, or the Square for as the Square; 74, in the Book for in Books; 77, Saddles for Sacks; 78, the Ambassadors for their Ambassadors; 83, Method of Cure for Methods of Cure; 85, dispose of them for dispose them; 87, Persons for Person's; 89, To take a strict View. P. 90, *to the end of the Chapter, seems to have much of the Author's manner of thinking, but in many places wants his spirit.*: P. 94, was a part for is a part; 101, in the Room for into the Room; ib. *Assembly of somewhat a latter Age, this must have been altered, for the word Assembly follows immediately after.*§ 102, Ancestors for Ancestor; 110, Faction for Factions; 119, Apr. 1711 for Apr. 1709; 119, A Passage for the Passage; 121, had never heard; 133, Languages, Fashions, Dress, for Language, Fashions of Dress; 134, Choice for choice; 137, these Kingdoms for those Kingdoms; 138, eldest for oldest; 140, They were too few; 141, come for comes to be fourscore; 142, continuing for continue; ib. forgot for forget; 144, brought to me; ib. sort of People for sorts of People; 152, conver for convey; 154, perftomed for performed; ib. arrived safe to for arrived safe at.

Part 4, P. 8. sharp points, and hooked; ib. P. 8, long lank Hair on their Faces, nor, &c. This Passage puzzled me for some time: it should be long lank Hair on their Heads, but none on their Faces, nor; 17, before them for before him; 31, fare for fared; 42, secret of my having; 49, Oats, when for Oats, where; 50, treasted for treated, old for sold, ill for till; 51, meanest Servant for weakest Servant; ib. rouling for rolling; 53, Office for offices: 54, one of my Foreseet; 56, Trade it is; ib. called a Queen; 60, Points of which for Points which; 65, For those Reasons for For these Reasons; ib. likewise another Kind for likewise Kind; 67, Seafights—is there no mention of Land fights? 68, my Hoof for his Hoof. P. 69, towards the end, &c. manifestly most barbarously corrupted, full of Flatnesses, Cant Words, and Softenings unworthy the Dignity, Spirit, Candour, and Frankness of the Author. By that admirable Instance

of the Cow it is plain the Satyr is designed against the Profession in general, and not only against Attorneys or, as they are there smartly styl'd, Pettifoggers. You ought in Justice to restore those twelve pages to the true Reading.* P. 85, and conveniences for or conveniences; 86, operated contrary; *ib.* the one; 88, It must be inferior posterior to answer to anterior superior. *Part of p. 90 and 91 false and silly, infallibly not the same Author; 93, at last by an Act of Indemnity, abrupt.*† P. 97, a great man. Nonsense, the Author is not talking of Great Men, but of Men highly born. I believe it should be of a Noble Birth, or † rather marks of Noble Blood.‡ I take this Page to be likewise corrupted, from some low Expressions in it. P. 99, enlightened for enlarged; 109, produced in them the same effects; *ib.* taken myself, it should be, This I have since often known to have been taken with success; 112, with the Females as fiercely; 113, upon the last Article; *ib.* nor could the Servants, could follows: 121, Scratch about for search about; 127, before him one; 130, hard, and stony for hard stony; 130, were immediately for are immediately; 133, Ooze or for Ooze

and; 134, old ones for elder; 138, Memory for Memory; 141, several covered for certain covered; 144, cut their for cuts their; 145, Room to be made for me; 146, Of these I made for Of these I also made; 147, Splenatick for Splenatics; 149, for the Thoughts r. their Thoughts, and for their Discourse r. the Discourse; 152, my Friends, and my Countrymen for my Friends, my Countrymen; 157, an unnatural; 182, became for had become; 186, temptations for Temptation; 192, in some modern for in modern; *ib.* Discovery for Discoverys; 194, a Desire for any Desire; 195, may concern for more concerns.

About a twelvemonth after the first appearance of Gulliver, it appears to have occurred to Mr. Motte that, although the book had already enjoyed a large sale, it might be still further promoted if it were illustrated by "cuts." Before this time Swift had fully acknowledged the authorship, and he replied to Mr. Motte in the following long and very interesting letter:

Dublin, Decbr. 28th, 1727.

Sr.—I had yours of the 16th from Mr. Hyde,§ and desire that henceforth you will

* A pen has been drawn through this passage, but the author's request was afterwards fulfilled. The principal apologetic passages to which Swift objected were as follows: "I said that those who make profession of this Science were exceedingly multiplied, being almost equal to the Caterpillars in Number; that they were of diverse Degrees, Distinctions and Denominations. The Numerousness of those that dedicated themselves to the Profession were (*sic*) such that the fair and justifiable Advantage and Income of the Profession was (*sic*) not sufficient for the decent and handsome Maintenance of Multitudes of those who followed it. Hence it came to pass that it was found needful to supply that by Artifice and Cunning, which could not be procured by just and honest Methods: The better to bring which about, very many Men among us were [bred up from their Youth in the Art of proving by Words multiplied for the Purpose that *White* is *Black*, and *Black* is *White*, according as they are paid.] The Greatness of these Mens Assurance and the Boldness of their Pretensions gained upon the Opinion of the Vulgar, whom in a manner they made Slaves of, [*This was a dilution of Swift's more nervous declaration*, To this Society all the rest of the People are slaves.] and got into their Hands much the largest Share of the Practice of their Profession. These Practitioners were by Men of Discernment called *Pettifoggers*, (that is, *Confounders*, or rather, *Destroyers of Right*,) as it was my ill Hap as well as the Misfortune of my suffering Acquaintance to be engaged only with this Species of the Profession. I desired his Honour to understand the Description I had to give, and the Ruin I had complained of to relate to these Sectaries only, and how and by what means the Misfortunes we met with were brought upon us by the Management of these Men. might be more easily conceived by explaining to him their Method of Proceeding, which could not be better down (*sic*) than by giving him an Example.

" My Neighbour, said I, I will suppose, has a mind to my *Cow*, he hires one of these Advocates to prove," &c.

Now, the only portion of this that was genuine was that we have indicated by [].

† Erased. In the next edition it was altered to "an expedient called an Act of Indemnity."

‡ Scored under. In this place the words "no uncommon marks of a Great Man" were altered in subsequent editions into "the true marks of noble blood."

§ " My bookseller, Mr. Motte, by my recommendation, dealt with Mr. Hyde;" letter of Swift dated in Jan. 1728-9, when Hyde was recently dead. " He was an

write directly to me, without scrupling to load me with the postage. My Head is so confused with the return of my deafness, to a very great degree (which left me after a fortnight and then returned with more violence), that I am in an ill way to answer a Letter which requires some thinking. As to having Cuts in *Gulliver's travells*, you will consider how much it will raise the price of the Book: The world glutted it self with that book at first, and now it will go off but soberly, but I suppose will not be soon worn out.

The part of the little men will bear cuts much better than that of the great. I have not the book by me, but will speak by memory:—*Gulliver* in his carriage to the Metropolis. His extinguishing the fire. The Ladys in their coaches driving about his Table. His rising up out of his Carriage when he is fastened to his house. His drawing the Fleet. The troop upon his Handkerchief. The Army marching between his Legs. His Hat drawn by 8 horses. Some of these seem the fittest to be represented, and perhaps two adventures may be sometimes put in one Print. It is difficult to do any thing in the great men, because *Gulliver* makes so diminutive a figure, and he is but one in the whole Kingdom. Among some Cuts I bought in London, he is shown taken out of the Bowl of Cream, but the hand that holds him hides the whole body. He would appear best wedged in the marrow bone up to the middle, or in the Monkey's arms upon the roof, or left upon the ridge and the footman on the ladder going to relieve him, or fighting with the Rats on the Farmer's bed, or in the Spaniel's mouth, which being described as a small dog, he might look as large as a Duck in one of ours. One of the best would I

think be to see his Chest just falling into the Sea, while three Eagles are quarrelling with one another. Or the Monkey halting him out of his box. Mr. Wotton, the Painter,* who draws Landscaps and Horses, told Mr. Pope and me that the Gravers did wrong in not making the big folks have something (*torn*) and enormous in their shapes, for as drawn by those gravers they look only like common human creatures. *Gulliver*, being alone and so little, cannot make the contrast appear. The Flying Island might be drawn at large, as described in the Book, and *Gulliver* drawing up into it, and some fellows with Flappers. I know not what to do with the Projectors, nor what figure the Island of Ghosts would make, or any passages related in it, because I do not well remember it. The Country of Horses I think would furnish many. *Gulliver* brought to be compared with the Yahoo. The family at dinner, and he waiting. The Grand Council of Horses assembled sitting, and one of them standing with hoof extended as if he were speaking. The She-Yahoo embracing *Gulliver* in the River, who turns away his head in disgust. The Yahoos get into a Tree to infect him under it. The Yahoos drawing Carriages and driven by a Horse with a whip in his hoof. I can think of no more; But Mr. Gay will advise you and carry you to Mr. Wotton, and some other skillful people.†

As to the poetical volumes of Miscellany I believe five parts in six at least are mine. Our two friends,‡ you know, have printed their works already, and we could expect nothing but slight loose papers. There is all the Poetry I ever writ worth printing. Mr. Pope rejected some I sent him, for I desired him to be severe as possible; and I will take his judgement.

eminent bookseller of Dublin, of fair good character." (Note in Scott's Swift, xvii. 223.)

* John Wotton, ob. 1765.

† It would be curious to see how far Swift's own suggestions for illustrations were followed, which we have not present means for ascertaining; nor do we know when the first illustrated edition was published. No doubt nearly all the subjects he names have been drawn over and over again: and few incidents, it may be supposed, are left without their pictorial representation in the French edition, illustrated with more than 400 wood-engravings from designs by Grandville, of which an English impression was edited by the late W. C. Taylor, LL.D. The original edition of 1726 had a frontispiece portrait of "Captain Lemuel Gulliver, of Redriff. *Ætat. sus 28.*" *Sturt e. Sheppard Sc.* (Half-length, three-quarters face.) Qu. is anything known of the history of this plate? was it engraved on purpose for the book? or was it a real portrait, converted to the bookseller's purpose? The volume has also six other plates, five of (imaginary) maps, and the sixth of the frame containing the vocabulary of Laputa.

‡ Pope and Gay. Sir Walter Scott (1824, i. 347) speaks of "the cypher of the two friends," meaning Pope and Swift, which is engraved on the title-pages of the several volumes of the Miscellany. The ciphers of that day are now somewhat difficult to decypher. In that in question we can make out J. S. and also A. P. but the P. is a very indifferent one. The letter G. is much more evident, and we may therefore conclude that we ought also to read J. G. for John Gay.

He writ to me that he intended a pleasant discourse on the subject of Poetry should be printed before the Volume, and says that discourse is ready.* (*The bottom of the letter has here been cut off: overleaf are these lines.*) . . . not have let me suffer for my modesty, when I expected he would have done better. Others are more prudent and cannot be blamed. I am as weary with writing as I fear you will be with reading. I am yr. &c.

(*The signature has been cut off.*)

Mr. Benjamin Motte,
Bookseller, at the Middle
Temple gate in Fleet Street,
London.

The next letter refers to the same volume of "Miscellanies:"

Dublin, Feb. 1727-8.

SIR.—Mr. Jackson, who gives you this, goes to London upon some Business; he is a perfect Stranger, and will have need of those good Offices that Strangers want; he is an honest, worthy Clergyman, and friend of mine,† I therefore desire you will give him what assistance and information you can.

I have been looking over my Papers to see if anything could be [found ‡] fit to add to that volume, but great numbers of my [pieces have been so mislaid] by certain Accidents, that I can [only furnish those which are] here inclosed, two of which Mr. Pope already [has rejected,§]

because they were translations, which indeed they are not, and therefore I suppose he did not approve them; and in such a case I would by no means have them printed; because that would be a trick fitter for those who have no regard but to profit.

I wrote to you a long letter some time ago, wherein I fairly told you how that affair stood, and likewise gave you my opinion as well as I was able, and as you desired, with relation to Gulliver.

I have been these ten weeks confined by my old disorders of Deafness and giddiness by two or three relapses, though I have got a remedy which cured me twice, but obliges me to avoyd all cold. If I have any confirmed health, I may probably be in London by the end of Summer, when I shall settle matters relating to those Papers that I have formerly spoke to you about, and some of which you have seen.

I hope you (*the paper decayed*) my service to Mr. and ().

Your very humble Servt.

J. S.

I send you likewise a little trifle for a prose volume, which Benj|| printed, but you could not find a copy.

The inclosed verses must be shewn to Mr. Pope and Mr. Gay, and not published without their approbation.

The two other letters will be given in our next Magazine.

* "IEPI BAOTZ: or, Martinus Scriblerus his Treatise of the Art of Sinking in Poetry." This forms 94 pages, or the whole prose portion, of the volume of Miscellanies published by B. Motte in 1727: and the book is made up with 314 pages of poetry.

† No doubt the Rev. John Jackson, Vicar of Santry, whose name is frequently mentioned in Swift's correspondence. The Dean made several unsuccessful attempts to obtain additional preferment for him; and left him in his will all his horses and horse-furniture.

‡ The letter having been rendered imperfect by injury, the *lacunæ* are supplied from the sense of the context.

§ The first "Miscellany" appeared in 1709. Others followed in 1713 (second edition published by John Morphew); in 1727, called in its title "The Last Volume," published by Benj. Motte; in 1732 "The Third Volume," published by Benj. Motte and Lawton Gilliver; and in 1735, "Miscellanies in Prose and Verse. Volume the Fifth. Which, with the other Volumes already published in England, compleats this Author's Works. Charles Davis." There were probably other editions.

|| Perhaps Benjamin Tooke: or possibly Benjamin Motte himself, for this letter is not directed, though found with the others addressed to that bookseller.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

The Complutensian Septuagint *versus* the Vatican—The Office of Cuneator or Die-graver to the Royal Mint; the Manor of Lilleston, now Lissom, holden in Serjeanty by the tenure of keeping the King's Dies—Hatton Garden: Bloomsbury: Underground Sewerage in Holborn 1661—How far Ledwich assisted in the compilation of the Monasticon Hibernicum—The Canon-Counts of Lyons: Mechanical skill of M. de Montmorillon: Families of Saladin and D'Urfé—Disinterestedness of Spon.

THE COMPLUTENSIAN SEPTUAGINT *VERSUS* THE VATICAN.

Brighton, Jan. 1, 1855.

MR. URBAN.—It is now just a year ago since a series of articles appeared in your pages on the subject of the Septuagint. The numerous errors, defects, and interpolations of our popular editions were exhibited, and a strong appeal was made to our universities and religious societies, to aid and co-operate in a reform. The result was, this honourable and candid admission of Dean Gaisford:—"It happens, perhaps not much to the credit of sacred literature either in England or on the Continent, that no attempt has been made, to any great extent at least, to make a critical revision of this important version. Although the task would be an extremely difficult one, and a perfect work could hardly be expected from the labours of a single individual, still it is to be lamented that so little has been done." Under this high authority, I felt it my duty to ascertain, if possible, these extreme difficulties, to discover what had been already achieved, and point out what could be hereafter effected. For this end, I succeeded, after some delay, in procuring a copy of the original Roman edition of 1586, on which all our modern editions profess to be founded. I also obtained possession of the Complutensian text, by purchasing the Antwerp Polyglot of 1572. By comparing these editions, together with the Paris reprint of Morinus, 1628, containing the notes of Nobilis, originally printed in 1588 as a supplement to the Roman edition; I have ascertained the following important facts:—

First, that the Complutensian editors have given a complete and continuous text of the Septuagint, corresponding chapter by chapter, verse by verse, with the Hebrew original, free from the defects, transpositions, and interpolations of our present editions.

Secondly, that the Roman editors have attached notes to every chapter, acknowledging the errors and defects of the Vatican MS. on which their own edition is based, and frequently referring to the Complutensian, as furnishing the means and materials for amending and correcting the Vatican text.

Thirdly, that these notes, appended to each chapter of the Roman edition of 1586, are the identical notes, or scholia, which are printed together at the end of Roger Daniel's Septuagint, Lond. 1653, and which I had erroneously ascribed to Bishop Pearson.

These, Mr. Urban, are very important disclosures, for they not only show how much has been already done for the rectification of that confusion which pervades the Septuagint MSS., but they clear the Complutensian from those calumnies and aspersions which have been so plentifully heaped on its editors. They evince the trust which the Roman editors placed on their predecessors, and the little confidence they placed on their own MS. But this conclusion is still more powerfully brought out, whenever they defend their own readings against those of the Complutensian. This they invariably do, on the ground that their reading is then more in alliance with the Hebrew. "*Non est in Hebreo*"—is their occasional accusation against the Complutensian editors—the very accusation which has been urged to prove that they tampered with their own MSS.: I trust, that we shall hereafter hear no more of these calumnies against Ximenes and his learned associates.—

*O mihi tam longæ maneat pars ultima vite
Spiritus, et quantum sat erit tua dicere facta!*

The truth is this—and it ought now to be publicly acknowledged—that the Complutensian furnishes us with the sole standard for arranging the text of the Septuagint; and that the Vatican text, even by the confession of its own editors, is faulty, imperfect, and interpolated. It is faulty, because, in numberless instances, they own the superiority of the Complutensian readings. It is imperfect, because its long and complicated transpositions and its frequent *lacune* may be rectified and filled up by that text. It is interpolated, for it contains long passages* which are not to be found in the original. To give only one example. In that noble scripture, Isaiah ix. 6, 7, it substitutes the miserable interpolation Μεγάλης βουλῆς ἀγγελος, for the sublime ascriptions of the Com-

* See particularly 3 Kings, chapters iii. and xii.

plutensian—Θαυμαστὸς, σύμβουλος, Θεὸς ισχυρὸς, ἱξουσιαστὴς, ἄρχων τιμῆνης, πατὴρ τοῦ μέλλοντος αἰῶνος—a reading which, like most of the Complutensian, is sustained by the united authority of the Aldine and Alexandrian, by many early Fathers, and numerous MSS. This is candidly acknowledged by the Roman editors, in a long and learned scholium, though not alluded to in any of our editions of the LXX. since the days of Bos—that is, a century and a half ago.*

The injury which the Vatican text has inflicted on biblical literature can scarcely be described. It has debased and degraded the Version in the eyes of theological students. It has impaired the beauty and diminished the value of the pride and glory of the English Press. Bishop Walton has placed this imperfect text, with all its *lacunæ* and dislocations, side by side with the Hebrew. The student finds himself involved in inextricable confusion, when he attempts to compare the version with the original. In the concluding chapters of Exodus, throughout the greater part of the third book of Kings, in many parts of the second Chronicles, in Proverbs, and the greater portion of Jeremiah, it is best represented by the old nursery ditty—

Now we go up, up, up—now we go down, down,
down—

Now we go backward and forward—now we go
round, round, round.

The chaos is supreme.† Your patience would fail, Mr. Urban, if I were to recount even a fraction of its discrepancies. The same confusion has been carried into the Biblia Polyglotta Minora of Dr. Lee.—The authority of the Roman edition is

stated as an apology for this disorder. It has turned the Collation of Holmes and Parsons into a Cretan labyrinth. It has brought despair on editors and scholars, hopeless of bringing the Greek version into any tolerable accordance with the original. There is not a scholar in England or on the Continent who was aware, that all this mischief had arisen from our reading and studying the Vatican text, apart from the emendations and corrections of the Vatican editors!

The results of this disclosure will be various and important. It will break down the supremacy of the Vatican text, and reduce it far below the Complutensian, as a general standard. We shall now estimate it at its proper value, and at nothing more. It is in fact a mutilated and interpolated MS. The editors confess that they often depart from its readings. It wants nearly the whole of Genesis and about one-third of the Psalms. When its readings are compared with the Complutensian, they will generally be found inferior. Instead of supplying its defects with patches of the Alexandrian, we shall now avail ourselves of the notes of its own editors, in their appeal to the Complutensian. When the readings of the Aldine and Alexandrian unite with that text, we may generally infer that the Vatican is in error. Henceforth the reform of the Septuagint commences in good earnest. The magician's wand is broken. We are no longer under the spell of the Papal interdict. "Si quis alter fecerit, quam hac nostra sanctione comprehensum est, neverit se in Dei Omnipotentis, beatorumque Apostolorum Petri, et Pauli indignationem incursum."

The editors of the

* In consequence of this discovery, I beg leave to recall the doubt which I have inadvertently expressed concerning the existence of this passage in the version of the LXX. See "Apology for the Septuagint," p. 73.—But its omission was doubtless very early. The numerous errors and defects of the LXX. MSS. arose from the ignorance and disuse of the Hebrew text in the primitive Church.—No version is secure which cannot be tested by the original.

† Take for an accompaniment the variations of the Vatican MS. as exhibited in chapters xxxviii. and xxxix. of 3 Kings. I give them as before, in the language of Wetstein. *Exod. Cap. xxxviii: Mirè est corrasum ex cap. xxxvii. vv. 1, 2 (qui truneantur), 3, 4, omittitur; 5, ex parte adducitur cum 6 et 7, deinde sequitur vv. 8, 9, 10; rursus omittuntur vv. 11 et 12, subjungitur vv. 13, 14, et 15, ex parte 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23. Inde saltat ad cap. xxxvi. vv. 34, 12, 13, 18, 38, his quatuor mutatis. Mox transit ad cap. xxxviii. v. 20, 1, et 2, truncatis, 3, 4, 5, post ad cap. xxxvii. v. 29, rursus ad cap. xxxviii. v. 8, tandem ad cap. xxx. v. 19. Cap. xxxix. ex similibus laciniis est consutum. Petuntur enim verba ex cap. xxxviii. vv. 24, 25, et seq., ad 31 usque. Inde transit ad cap. xxxix. v. 32, mox assuit nonnulla; postea è versu 41, 33, 35, 38, 37, 36, 41, 40, 34, 42, 43, verba tam mutila et perverso ordine adducit, ut divinandum sit, quorum tendant.*—All this is sufficiently puzzling, but imagine Walton's Polyglot before you. Trace these variations, vol. i. pp. 380—402, 660, 662, 664; vol. ii. pp. 466—484, 502—512, 518; vol. iii. pp. 262—368; or look to pp. 376, 378, 380, 390, for transpositions in the Proverbs,—then listen to the full chorus of dissonance.—Yet we have this promise on the title-page: *Omnia, eo ordine disposita, ut textus cum versionibus uno intuitu conferri possint!*

Sistine Edition (1586), to disguise their violation of this mandate, concealed their emendations and references to the Complutensian under various disguises. Under the mystic letters a. l. aall. v. l. vll. vv. codd. they contrived to insinuate their numerous corrections of the Vatican MS. But these notes have never appeared or been referred to in any of our modern editions. Even their name and memory have passed away. The reforms which I have ignorantly attributed to Bishop Pearson, are the reforms of the Sistine editors. The accusations brought against the London edition of Daniel, 1653, and the Cambridge edition of Pearson, 1665, by Simon, Walton, Grabe, Bos, and a host of modern critics and bibliographers, are thus shown to be void of any authority—it was nothing more than an attempt to carry out the plans of the Sistine editors. Hence Roger Daniel on his title-page *Juxta Exemplar Vaticanum Romæ editum, accuratissimè et ad amusim recusum*; whereas the *Secundum Exemplar Vaticanum Romæ editum* of the Oxford editors, is a palpable mistatement, for they never subjoined any of the corrections. They certainly ought to have reprinted the edition from the original of 1586, which the Bodleian doubtless would have furnished. However, as the past cannot be recalled, it would be best to throw remaining copies into the Isis. But the Isis will not prove a Lethe—for the Collation of Holmes and Parsons will to the end of time proclaim and exhibit the folly of selecting the Roman edition as a standard—

pudet haec opprobria nobis

Et dici potuisse, et non potuisse refelli.

Let us turn, however, to brighter prospects—*Jam magnus nascitur ordo.*

The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have, much to their credit, lately adopted the Septuagint amongst the books of examination for honours. They are little aware of the contempt and distrust with which that Version would be read and received, whilst in its present disorder and confusion. To see whole chapters misnumbered and misplaced—to find endless dislocations, affirmatives omitted, negatives substituted—to miss the most emphatic prophecies—and to know that all this is in direct contradiction to the English and Hebrew, may, even to the Latin Vulgate,—if this do not

occasion infidelity and derision amongst the students, they may be safely trusted in any peril to their Christian faith. But, should it once be known that a text has been set before them, condemned by its own editors, that the Roman Scholia have never been reprinted for their benefit and improvement, and that thousands of corrections and emendations have been buried in oblivion, they may naturally reproach the indolence of tutors and instructors, who can lavish their time and talents in correcting Pagan poets and philosophers, whilst utterly negligent and inattentive to the text-book of Christ and his Apostles—to that version which constituted the solace and study of the primitive Church.

I hope, Mr. Urban, some allowance may be granted for the warmth of my expressions, when I confess that, till lately, my ignorance of the Complutensian text and of the Roman Scholia had almost made me despair of any great improvement of the Septuagint version. It is true that Bos, in his excellent notes,* has given the readings of the Complutensian, and also the substance of the Roman Scholia of the Vatican text; but in such minute doses, it creates no practical effect, even when we have the materials before our eyes.

It was not till I consulted the Complutensian text itself, that I beheld the real and continuous beauty of the LXX. It was not till I studied the Roman Scholia, as exhibited distinctly under each chapter, that I felt the prevailing errors and deficiencies of the Vatican. It was not till I became possessed of the original edition of 1586, I felt assured these errors and defects had been confessed by the Roman editors. My past ignorance will, I trust, render me indulgent to the same ignorance in others. But now "the night has passed away, and the clear light shineth," it is no longer reasonable to plead such excuses and apologies. We may henceforth expect that our universities should begin to bestir themselves in earnest. Let a cheap and portable edition of the Complutensian text be immediately printed. It will ere long send all our modern editions to Coventry.

Two courses lie open to our choice. The one, adhering to the Roman text, and amending it by the Vatican Scholia; the other, adopting the Complutensian, and correcting it by the Roman annotations. The latter would be the

* This edition Franeq. 1709, 4to. should always be mentioned with respect, and will always retain its value. But, like the Roman edition of 1586, it is generally deprived of its specific merit, by depriving it of notes. It is perhaps the most elaborately correct book ever printed. The source of its excellence is thus revealed:—*Diligenter et ad verbum omnia contulit ipse cum Edit. Romana, cuius exemplar extat in Bibliotheca nostra publica, &c.*—Proleg.

better task to perform, but the former would have fewer prejudices to encounter. If our twin universities would unite in this glorious labour, Oxford might choose the Vatican as its basis, whilst Cambridge might adopt the Complutensian. The Alexandrian is already under the care of "The Christian Knowledge Society." I need not say that the texts of the Alexandrian and Aldine should be consulted, and that the value of readings should be generally tested by Holmes and Parsons. It would be a noble spectacle to behold this "Holy Alliance" engaged in the joint endeavour, to restore, as far as possible, the Septuagint to its original fellowship with the Hebrew. We should again realise the picture of the "golden-mouthed" Father—*Ostium ad Christum*.—The task, though long and tedious, is practicable, clear, and intelligible. It might be shared and subdivided amongst several students. It consists in selecting the best readings (*i. e.* those most in accordance with the Hebrew), in expelling interpolations, filling up *lacunæ*, and rectifying numerous and painful dislocations. So much has already been accomplished by the Complutensian and Roman editors, that the greater part would be little more than transcription. The chief labour was to adjust the MSS., to fill up the numerous *lacunæ*, and then to place the Greek text in the same order as the Hebrew original. This has been successfully accomplished by the Complutensian editors, and it was a work of extreme difficulty. Strange to say, they have been calumniated for achieving it! They have been misrepresented as pillaging their aids from Aquila and the other later translators. But it will be found on examination, that they have the Alexandrian or Aldine edition, with numerous MSS. to sustain them, and that the quotations of the early fathers are generally in their favour. It took fifteen long years and 20,000*l.* to accomplish this herculean labour. The notes of the Roman editors, as paraphrased by Nobilius, are also of considerable value. The Appendix to Walton, and the labours of Grabe, would supply every other demand. In fact, if we compare what now remains, with what has already been achieved by our predecessors, we shall be filled with shame and humility, not with pride or triumph. When this task is accomplished, we may apply to it what our blessed Saviour said on a higher occasion

"Other men have laboured, and ye have entered into their labours."

E. W. GRINFIELD.

P.S.—Though the error respecting the authorship of the Scholia, annexed to Daniel's edition of the Septuagint, is fully and freely acknowledged, it is still probable, that Bishop Pearson was the actual and responsible editor of that London edition, 1653, as well as of the Cambridge, 1665, to which he prefixed his celebrated preface. It was the original design of this edition to correct the Vatican text by the Vatican Scholia—nay, the work, as far as Exodus, was executed on this principle. This is plain from the address at the close, *LECTORI, Cum primum editionem hanc Bibliorum exorsi sumus, cogitavimus (ali- quorum usi consilio) de eis versibus inter serendis qua passim in aliis exemplaribus reperiuntur, à Romano, autem absunt, deque hoc in calce demum operis signifi cando. Ex hoc igitur proposito, loco uno et altero supplerimus. Exodi nimis cap. 25, v. 6, itidemque cap. 28, vv. 23—28 quorum nulus in exempl. Rom. inventur, &c. Novis autem et secundis innisi cogitationibus, cinq[ue] istorum etsi non omnium, at certe plurimorum specimen in Adnotat. exhiberi cognovimus; res ipius confestim ab hac opera, quam ingratam nimis fore suspiciati sumus, &c.* The editor was deterred from the full execution of his plan, probably by the remonstrance of the printer, or by timid friends, apprehensive it would injure the sale. But it now remains to get rid of false alarms, and to print the Vatican text according to the design of Pearson, and emendations of the Vatican editors. Should the Universities decline the post of honour, it is to be hoped some enterprising bookseller will undertake the work, which would assuredly answer as a private speculation. But the reprint of the Complutensian would prove far more remunerative, since that text can hardly now be obtained, without the purchase of the Antwerp or Paris Polyglot. Its specific value may be at once ascertained by inspecting Grabe's original edition (Oxon. 1707), where the *lacuna* of the Alex. MS. are supplied in smaller type. But he has not rectified the transpositions. This important desideratum will no doubt be obtained by the long-expected edition of "The Christian Knowledge Society."

THE OFFICE OF CUNEATOR OR DIE-GRAVER TO THE ROYAL MINT—THE MANOR OF LILLESTON, NOW LISSON, HOLDEN IN SERJEANTY BY THE TENURE OF KEEPING THE KING'S DIES.

MR. URBAN.—In the ancient book, called *Liber A sive Pilosus*, a cartulary belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St.

Paul, London (folio 36, verso), is the entry of a charter of Theobald of Lyleston, who describes himself as *Theobaldus*

de Lyleston aurifaber et insculptor cuniorum monetae locutus Angliae, i.e., goldsmith, and engraver of the dies of the Mint of all England. This charter is undated, but belongs, as most of the transactions entered in that venerable muniment, to an early period, and I am inclined to think, for the reasons hereinafter stated, that it may be referred to the reign of Henry III.

The Conqueror appears to have been the originator of the office that Theobald possessed, viz. that of die-graver for the mintage of England generally, for it will be shown that the office of keeping or preserving the dies of the royal mint was specially created by him, or at least that it was held in his lifetime, and was subsequently enjoyed as an hereditary office. Its possessor was seized thereof by reason of his tenure of the manor of Lilleston or Lilston, in Middlesex, in recent times called Leeson, and Lisson, and Lisson-green, comprising the site of that locality in Marylebone now occupied by Portman-square and the neighbourhood of the Edgware-road, where the ancient name is still preserved in "Lisson-street" and "Lisson-grove," thus verifying the observation of the commentator on Domesday, that many of the names of places in Domesday Book are preserved in inconsiderable localities to the present day: however, I need on this subject do no more than refer to Domesday Book, where *Lilestone* is mentioned, as I purpose to offer to your readers a separate communication upon the ancient topography of this district and that of Saint John's Wood.

The Office of Cuneator or Die-graver was, according to Ruding,* an office of great importance, and it was made hereditary, I conceive, in conformity with the practice in Normandy respecting the like office.† In Henry the First's time the office or mystery ‡ of the dies was possessed by Otho the younger, who is assumed to have been the son of that Otho, the goldsmith, who is described in Domesday as holding lands in Essex and

Suffolk.§ However, with regard to the office of keeping the dies, Ruding and his recent editor have not pursued the inquiry with that minute attention which the subject demands, or perhaps their materials were too scanty to enable them to write with sufficient certainty upon it; for, as we shall hereafter notice, some uncertainty seems at different times to have prevailed as to the service demandable by this tenure, and we may collect from Mr. Ruding's observations that he did not conceive that the office of keeping the dies involved the duty of engraving them, or making them; for he remarks, "When Edward I. in his eighth year appointed William de Turnmire to make his coins for that present time, the King took upon himself the payment of the fee which Hugh Fitz-Otho, guardian of Otho his nephew, claimed for keeping the dies, or otherwise to satisfy him for the same."—*Lib. Rub. Scacc. fol. 247.* I therefore am emboldened in the attempt to supply what Ruding's researches have not particularised, by laying before your readers the substance of the grants of the manor of Lilleston, with its appendant office, the series whereof commences in the reign of Henry I. The following is a translation of the earliest charter from the Crown, viz.:

"Henry, King of England, to Maurice || Bishop of London, and Hugh of Bocland, and all his barons and lieges, French and English, of London, greeting.—Know ye that I have yielded to young Otho *the mystery of his father*; to wit, the mystery of the dies, and all other his mysteries, and all his lands within borough and without, and namely, Lilleston; and I command that he hold them so well and worshipfully, with sac and soc, and toll and team, and infang-theft, with all other their customs, as his father better held and had them in the time of my father and of my brother King William. Witness, Robert Earl of Mellest, William of Warren, and William de Albini, at Arundel."—No. 17, *infra*.

* Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain and its Dependencies, &c. By the Rev. Rogers Ruding. 3rd ed. 4to. Lond. 1840. i. 41.

† The King to Reginald de Pontibus, steward of Poitou and Gascony, greeting,—Know ye that we will that our faithful Eymer the Moneyer do make our money of Poitou like as he to whom the making of that money belongs by hereditary right; nor do we will that any other make it.—(Translation) Claus. 17 John, mem. 14 (8 Dec. 1215).

‡ This charter is published in the first volume of the new edition (1816) of Rymer's *Federa*, p. 9. The origin of the words *misterium* and *ministerium*, signifying craft, art, or employment, is explained by Madox in his *Firma Burgi*, p. 32. Thus the trade or *mestier* of the weavers of Oxford is called their *ministerium*—Hist. Excheq. p. 232, col. 2 z; the *mestier* of the London weavers is styled their *ministerium*—*Firma Burgi*, p. 32 in n.

§ TERRA OTTONIS AURIFABRI. Domesd. Essex, 97 a, b, 106 b.

|| Maurice Bishop of London was consecrated in 1085 and died in 1107, the 7th of Henry I.

Otho is described in this first charter and royal grant as merely young Otho (*Othoni juveni*), but in another charter, that probably he sued out when he came of age, and directed to Richard* Bishop of London, and Hugh of Bocland, &c. the King styles him, "Otho my goldsmith," and gave him the territory of Benfleet, in Essex, as it had recently existed when in the King's possession.

Otho, it seems, did not very long enjoy his office; for by another royal charter directed to the same Richard Bishop of London and Aubrey de Vere, the same King yielded, granted, and confirmed to William son of Otho the goldsmith (or William Fitz-Otho †) all his father's land in Benfleet, and Chalvedon, and Chilidit, and Lilleston, and the ministry of the dies, and all other his ministries, and all his lands and tenements within London and without, performing therefor the ministries that Otho the goldsmith his father had performed.—No. 16 *infra*.

This William Fitz-Otho lived during the following reign, for there are extant two precepts of Maud the Empress directing the sheriff of Essex to deliver him the seisin of his land at Benfleet in the following words, viz. :

"Maud the Empress daughter of King Henry to the sheriff of Essex greeting,—I command thee that thou dost seise [i. e. deliver possession to] William Fitz-Otho of his land of Benfleet, so well and fully as he was seised thereof on the day whereon King Henry my father was quick and dead, and that he do well and in peace freely and worshipfully hold as he more freely held in the time of Henry my father. Witness T. Chancellor and Earl of Gloucester at Westminster."—No. 18 *infra*.

William Fitz-Otho had a son Otho who called himself Otho Fitz-William, and this Otho Fitz-William granted a lease in frankalmoign of the manor of Lilston to the Templars, who it may be presumed subsequently obtained an enlargement of their estate by a release of the fee; for it is certain that their successors the Hospitallers or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem held the manor until the Reformation, and have bequeathed their name to the adjoining district of St. John's Wood. Therefore it was that the office of diegraver, to which was appended the office of keeping the dies, became disannexed from the manor, and was holden in gross, which transaction was confirmed by royal authority, for upon the Charter Roll 21 Hen.

III. is entered a charter which I translate as follows :—

"For the Master of the Knights of the Temple in England."

"The King to all Archbishops, &c. greeting,—Know ye that the covenant made between Otho Fitz-William of the one part and brother Robert of Sampford, Master, and the rest of the Brethren of the Knights of the Temple, of the other part, concerning the manor of the same Otho of Lilleston, with all its appurtenances, except the office pertaining to the same manor of keeping our die, and except a certain portion of land and wood which the same Otho gave to the same Brethren in free alms, as is more fully contained in the charter which the same Master and Brethren have of the same Otho, which said manor the same Otho granted and demised to the same Master and Brethren to hold from Easter in the nineteenth year of the King's reign for forty years next ensuing to be fully complete, we do hold approved and accepted, and the same for us and our heirs we do grant and with our seal do confirm. Wherefore I do will and firmly command for us and our heirs that the aforesaid Master and Brethren of the Knights of the Temple do have and hold the aforesaid manor of Lilleston, with all its appurtenances, except the aforesaid office of keeping our die and a certain portion of land and wood which the same Otho gave to them in free alms, well and in peace freely and quietly until the aforesaid term of forty years complete as is aforesaid, and as the chirograph between them thereof executed doth reasonably witness. These being witnesses, R. Bishop of Durham; William Earl of Warren; Symon de Montfort; William of Raleigh; Nicolas de Molines; John de Plessis, and others. Given by the hand of the venerable father R. Bishop of Chichester, our Chancellor, at Westminster, the 22nd day of March in the 21st year of our reign."—*Rot. Cart. 21 Hen. III. mem. 6.*

Towards the latter part of this reign Ruding observes that some doubts had arisen as to the service to be performed by those who held the office of keeping the King's die; for in his forty-first year the King desired search to be made among the Rolls of the Exchequer in order that it might be ascertained what Otho Fitz-William then deceased had holden by reason of his keeping the King's die, and who was his heir. I assume that it is to this period

* Richard Bishop of London was consecrated in 1108 and died in 1127, the 27th of Henry I.

† Mag. Rot. Pipe, vulgo 5 Steph. William FitzOtho; Rot. 15 a, Londonia. Madox, Exch. i. 476.

that the appointment of Theobald of Lyles-ton has to be referred. Some doubts had already taken place; the successions to the tenure accrued at short periods, and we find that Hugh Fitz-Otho, who in 49 Hen. III. held the office of die-keeper, was succeeded by an infant son also named Otho, and we next find that upon the office devolving upon a tenant incompetent by reason of his non-age in the eighth Edw. I. William of Turnmire was appointed *cuneator*, the King taking upon himself to satisfy the payment of the fee that Otho's guardian claimed for keeping the dies. (See Ruding, i. 41.)

The ancient Roll called *Testa de Neville*, comprehended and transcribed in the more modern book called by that name, states the tenure by William Fitz-Otho of one caruc of land in Lilleston, which was worth 40*s.*, by the service of keeping the stamps of the King's mint, which service was rendered throughout the year.* It appears also from this entry that the then Bishop of London accounted to the Exchequer through the Pipe Roll for his estate in Lilleston: and in Blount's *Tenures* (p. 65) is cited an extract from the Pleas of the Crown 22 Edw. I. which states that "Otho Fitz-William had holden the manor of Lilleston, in the county of Middlesex, of the Lord the King Henry, father of the Lord the King that now is, in chief, by the serjeanty of keeping the die of the mint of the Lord the King. But the Master of the Knights of the Temple now holds it," &c.

By the marriage of Maud the daughter and heir of Thomas Fitz-Otho the serjeanty was performed by her husband Lord Botetourt whom she survived, when she sold the office to William le Latymer, whose son Lord Latymer, 47 Edw. III. procured an exemplification of King Henry the First's charter, as also of the pardon granted in 3 Edw. III. to William le Latymer for "the trespass he committed by the purchase to him and his heirs of the office of the engraving and fabricating of our dies in our Tower of London and city of Canterbury, from Maud, who was the wife of John of Bot-

tourt, who held the same of us in chief our license hereupon not obtained;" and thereby confirming the charter of King Henry I. "as also the grant, gift, and confirmation which the aforesaid Maud had made to the aforesaid William le Latymer, deceased, of the said mystery of the dies, with all the profits and liberties to the aforesaid office pertaining."—Pat. 47 Edw. III. part 2, memb. 15.

From this last document the presumption is almost absolute that the Crown had from the third year of the reign of Edw. III. (A.D. 1329) insisted upon the office or serjeanty being performed by the actual engraving and workmanship, or manufacture (*fabrica*) of the King's dies; and the presumption is corroborated by the exemplification and insipimus confirmation of King Henry the First's original charter being coupled with the pardon-licence of alienation, so that, whatever deviation had taken place, yet that the terms of the original tenure were the same as those that in 47 Edw. III. (1373) received royal confirmation under a more explicit declaration.

After this we hear no more of the manor of Lilleston as connected with the hereditary service, serjeanty, or office of keeping the dies or money-stamp; indeed, it was in all probability surrendered or extinguished. The Report on the Royal Mint Commission† states, "Originally, perhaps, the engraving of the dies may actually have been performed by the cuneator: at a very early period, however, it had become a sinecure; a fee of 7*s.* for every dozen of dies being paid to the cuneator, and the actual engraving being executed by other persons," a state of things perfectly consistent with Theobald of Lyleston styling himself *Insculptor cuneorum moneta totius Angliae* (whose office, in point of time, preceded that of William de Turnamire), while the Othos were holding the manor of Lilleston by the serjeanty of keeping the dies; and the Report proceeds to state, "From the Indenture of 1344 it appears that the *taillour des ferres* received his wages, and was no doubt appointed (as the Warden) by the King; but

* "Willielmus filius Ote tenet in LILLESTON in servientia unam carucam terre, que valet xl*s.* per servicium servandi signa Regis monete, et facit servicium suum per totum annum. R. Episcopus London reddit compotum de lxi marcis pro eodem. In thesauro liberavit per duo tallia. Et quietus est."—*Testa de Neville*, 362 b. In the notes from inquisitions or escheats which contribute to compose the more modern book called *Testa de Neville*, the following passages also occur: "Otho filius Willielmi tenet LILLESTON per serjeantiam custodiendi cuncos monete. Et valet per annum xl*s.*"—360 b of the printed copy. "Otto filius Willielmi tenet LILLESTON per serjantiam; modo Templarii per eum."—362 a.

† Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Constitution, Management, and Expense of the Royal Mint (presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty), pp. 44, 45.

from the Indenture of 1347 downwards he was paid by the Master. The Indenture of 1364, reciting that theretofore the die-cutter had been ordained and deputed by, and at the expense of, the Master in all things, resumes the appointment of this officer into the hands of the Crown; while in 1412 he appears among the King's officers, and receives his fees from the King through the Warden." This *taillour des ferres* is the same officer as the *sculptor de ferris* in the Report, also mentioned, and "appears to have stepped nearly into the position of the old *cuneator*. He seems to have received his salary without service; the Master, by the Indenture of 1412, and all subsequent ones, being empowered to impress gravers to do the actual work, the chief graver receiving a fee on every dozen or every hundred dies executed by the working gravers;" so that this passage clears up and reconciles the previous remarks contained in the Report, and the conclusions drawn from the ancient indentures of the mint, when placed in juxtaposition with the preceding charters, which are not alluded to or noticed in a report that in all other respects appears perfect, and is replete with curious and valuable information.

I have subjoined the most ancient of the charters that have been cited in this communication.

T. E. T.

(*Cartæ Antiquæ, Y. Nos. 14 to 17.*)

"Cartæ Will'i filij Ottoni".

"14. Matildis Imperatrix Regis Henrici filia* Vicecomiti de Essexia salutem; Precipio tibi quod seistas Willielmum filium Otonis de terra sua de Benflet ita bene et plene sicut inde seistus fuit die qua Rex Henricus pater meus fuit vivus et mortuus et bene et in pace libere et honorifice teneat sicut liberius tenuit tempore Henrici patris mei. Teste cancellario et comite Gloucesterie apud Westmonasterium.

"15. Henricus Rex Anglie Ricardo Episcopo London et Hugoni de Bocland et omnibus Baronibus et fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis Essexiarum salutem; Sciatis

me dedisse Otoni aurifabro meo terram de Benflet cum apendicio ejus scilicet cum terra de Chilcendice cum omnibus rebus que ipsi predictæ terre pertinent quando erat in manu mea. Et volo et firmiter precipio et concedo ut bene honorifice et quiete teneat cum soka et saka et tol et team et infangontheft et omnibus aliis consuetudinibus quas ipsa terra habebat dum fuit in manu mea. Teste, &c.

"16. Henricus Rex Anglie Ricardo Londonis Episcopo et Albrico de Ver salutem; Sciatis me reddidisse et concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Willielmo filio Otoni aurifabri totam terram que fuit patris sui in Benflet et Chalvesdon et Chilchit et Lillestone, et ministerium cuneorum et omnia alia ministeria sua et omnes terras et tenementa sua intra Londoniam et extra, faciendo inde ministeria que Otho aurifaber pater ejus faciebat. Quare volo quod prefatus Willielmus et haeredes sui teneant omnes predictas terras et tenementa et ministeria sua. Ita bene in pace et honorifice sicut pater ejus umquam melius tenuit cum socca et sacca et thol et them et infangontheft et cum omnibus libertatibus et consuetudinibus suis. Teste," &c.

(*Cartæ Antiquæ, Y. Nos. 17 to 20.*)

"Cartæ Will'mi filij Othonis.

"17. Henricus Rex Anglie Mauricio Londonis Episcopo et Hugoni de Bocland et omnibus Baronibus suis et fidelibus Francis et Anglis de Londonia salutem; Sciatis me reddidisse Othoni iuveni ministerium patris sui, scilicet ministerium cuneorum et omnia alia ministeria sua et omnes terras suas infra burgum et extra et nominatum Lillestone. Et precipio ut eas ita bene et honorifice teneat cum socca et sacca et toll et team et infangontheft (sic) cum omnibus aliis consuetudinibus suis sicut eas pater ejus melius tenuit et habuit tempore patris et fratris mei Regis Willielmi. Teste, Roberto Comite de Mel-lend, Willielmo de Warrenna, et Willielmo de Albinneio apud Arundel."

18, 19, 20. These are identical with Nos. 14, 15, and 16.

HATTON GARDEN—BLOOMSBURY—UNDERGROUND SEWERAGE IN HOLBORN 1661.

MR. URBAN.—The statutes of the 31st and 35th Elizabeth, passed in order to prevent the increase of buildings near the metropolis, the proclamations made to enforce obedience to those statutes, and more especially the licenses granted by the Crown *non obstante* these statutes, authorising persons to build upon their estates in certain localities, occasionally

afford curious information as to the ancient state of the suburbs of London, while they authenticate the date and origin of districts that have for nearly two centuries formed an adjunct to this great city, and are now themselves the nucleus of densely populated neighbourhoods.

These *non obstante* licenses, dispensing with obedience to the statutes above

* She sometimes added to her style, "et Anglorum Domina." Mon. Angl. i. 175.
fo. Lond. 1655.

alluded to, and which emanated from the Crown for a pecuniary consideration, were of two characters, both equally unconstitutional, viz.—the one a license authorising the suitor to build upon his estate, the other a license containing a pardon for having infringed the statutes, and thence called a pardon license, and of such latter class are the two licenses, issued immediately after the Restoration, whereof I give the following extracts:—

"*D' con' pardon' Christopher Hatton,*
Pat. 13 Car. 2. pars 38, No. 8.—Whereas we have been given to understand that our well beloved Christopher Hatton, son and heir apparent of Christopher Lord Hatton, of Kirby, in the county of Northampton, heretofore was and still is lawfully seised in his demesne as of free of and in all that scite and parcel of ground whereon a certain capitall message or mansion house, formerly called Hatton-house, in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, formerly stood; and of and in all that parcel of ground to the said scite adjoining, lately called the Bowling Green; and one other parcel of ground, formerly called the Privy Garden, thereunto also adjoining; and of and in one other parcel of ground to the said parcel called the Privy Garden and Bowling Green thereunto also adjoining, heretofore a close, containing 14 acres by estimation, more or less, afterwards inclosed with a brick wall, and lately called or known by the name of Hatton Garden, all which aforesaid parcels of ground, as the same, or any part of them, do abut southward upon a certain street there, commonly called Holborne, do contain 180 feet of assise or thereabouts, and from Holborne turning towards the north and abutting eastward upon Ely House, do contain 460 foot of assise or thereabouts, and from thence, turning towards the east and abutting southward upon Ely House, do contain 300 feet of assise or thereabouts, and from thence turning again further towards the north and abutting eastward upon Saffron Hill, do contain 1022 feet of assise or thereabouts, and from thence turning towards the west and abutting northward upon a certain passage there leading towards Purpool Lane, do contain 425 feet of assise or thereabouts, and from thence turning toward the south and abutting westward upon Leather Lane, do contain 1040 foot of assise or thereabouts, and from thence turning towards the east and abutting northward upon certain tenements between Leather Lane and the aforesaid mansion-house called Hatton House, do contain 210 feet of assise or thereabouts.—And that thereof being so

seised be the said Christopher did take down and demolish part of the said capital, messuage, or mansion house, and other the outhouses and buildings thereto lately belonging, and did erect and build, not only upon the old foundation thereof, but upon divers other parts of the aforesaid scite and parcels of land respectively several tenements and dwelling houses, whereby he hath offended against the laws of this kingdom, and incurred the penalties thereof." Here follow the operative words, granting pardon of all forfeitures and penalties incurred by reason of the previous buildings, and empowering the future building operations to be carried on, with liberty to make a sewer, "so as the walls be built of stone or brick, to fall into a certain ditch or common sewer, leading from Clerkenwell towards Holborne, and from thence falling into the Thames at Bridewell dock." 7 Novr. [1661.]

"*D' con' Licencia Thome Comiti Suth',*
Pat. 13 Car. 2. p. 38, No. 6.—Whereas we have been given to understand that our right trusty and well beloved cousin and counsellor Thomas Earl of Southampton, our high treasurer of England, is lawfully seised in his demesne as of free of and in the several pieces or parcels of land, or ground and tenements, hereinafter mentioned, commonly called or known by the several names of the Pond Piece, The Cherry Garden, Bloomsbury Buildings, The Rose Field, The Bowling Ground and tenement now or late in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Walton, or his assigns, all which said parcels of land or ground and tenements lying together, do abut east upon the land of Sir Thomas Fisher called The King's Gate, south upon the street called Holborne, west upon the land or ground late belonging unto —— Biggs, late alderman of the city of London, deceased, and north upon the field called Long Field and Baker's Field, all which pieces or parcels of land or ground and tenements do contain by estimation 34 acres or thereabouts; and also of and in that part of the piece or parcel of land called the Long Field, which lieth between the walls of the court of the mansion-house of the said Earl of Southampton, called Southampton House, and the Cherry Garden and part of Bloomsbury, with one street extending westward leading into the highway from St. Giles to Tottenham Court;—and being thereof so seised, he the said Thomas Earl of Southampton, or some of his tenants, have heretofore erected and built upon some part thereof, several tenements, edifices, and buildings. And forasmuch as most of those buildings were made of wood,

and are become ruinous and decayed and very dangerous in case of fire, and that it would very much redound as well to the public hazard and damage as that of the said Earl of Southampton, if such of the said tenements, &c. as are fit to stand, should not be continued, and the rest taken down and rebuilt according to the design and plott for building upon the premises made and prepared by the said Earl, and by Us seene and approved of, Now know ye—" Here follow the operative words of pardon and remission of penalties as in the foregoing *non obstante* the statutes of 31 and 35 Eliz. and licence is given "to build new streets, so as both the front walls and all other the outwalls of the buildings, &c. erected and built of or with brick and stone, or one of them ; and to make, have, and use one or more

sewer or sewers which shall or may fall, or be vented in, to, by, or through the common sewer in Holborne or St. Giles, near the place now called the King's Gate, or in, to, or by, or through any other common sewer, made or to be made in Holborn or in St. Giles that can or may receive the same, and to make a new sewer."

The perusal of these licenses will also suggest to the reader that making the Thames the receptacle of the main sewer at Bridewell dock (*i.e.* by the Fleet ditch), and newly-formed sewers to fall into the main sewer, is of long continuance, although, previous to the period of the Restoration, I believe no mention is made in public records of any *underground* common sewer.

Yours, &c.

T. E. T.

HOW FAR LEDWICH ASSISTED IN THE COMPILATION OF THE MONASTICON HIBERNICUM.

MR. URBAN.—There lies before me, as I write, a copy of Archdall's well-known Monasticon Hibernicum, which wants the plates, but is otherwise in excellent condition. I find, after a careful examination, that it contains, in the handwriting of Ledwich, the Irish antiquary, many marginal glosses, some of which are cut through by the bookbinder's knife, but others remain in *extenso*. They are interesting, as pointing out what portions of the work were contributed by Ledwich, who seems in this (once, his own) copy to have been jealous of his fame.

The Advertisement is, in a marginal annotation, said to be "*By Ledwich*"; and the Introduction is similarly noted, "*The whole written by E. Ledwich*." When I turn over the pages, I find the like entries regularly made, e.g. :

Page 147. At the commencement of the account of Christ Church, Dublin, is this marginal comment in pencilling : "*I supplied as far as y' Crochets. Edw. Ledwich, F.A.S. 1786.*" Inverted commas then mark out the paragraph in page 147, commencing with the words, "Involved in obscurity and darkness," and take in the whole of page 148, concluding with "a branch of Augustinians."

Page 171. Ledwich writes, in pencilling, opposite the account of William Moreton, Dean of Christ Church, Dublin, 1677-1705, the gloss "*obscure.*"

Page 173. Addition, ad finem, to the paragraph about St. Sepulchre's Priory, Dublin, "*and St. Sepulchre's Library.*"

Page 183. Opposite the third paragraph : "*Compare this with Regan, in Harris' Hibernica. Lesse [i.e. a manor so named] here, I think . . . Bordgall, I think Bo . . .*"

Page 338, line 23. "*1746*" corrected with a pen, and made "*1496.*"

Page 351, line 5 from bottom. The name, Lough-meran, is underlined with pencilling, and opposite is written, "*There is Loughmedan in Strongbow's Charter to Kilkenny.*"

Page 590. The whole of the architectural account of Aghaboe Abbey, Queen's co., with the List of Abbots from the year 1382, is claimed by Ledwich, who scores the margin of the type with ink-jots, and writes, "*E. Ledwich, in the year 1786.*" In line 14 of this page, opposite the words "the last vicar," he writes "*Dr. Carr.*"

Page 593, line 13. Cluain-chaoin is identified in the margin, "*Probably Clonkeen.*"

Page 597. Opposite the account of the Nunnery of Teampulna Caileac-dubh, Ledwich writes in pencilling, "*Was a cell depending on the Dominican Abbey of Aghaboe, another [cell?] the church held [was?] Cuffesborough . . . There is no round tower, or remains of . . . E. L.*"

Page 667. The account of the Monastery of Moanincha, co. Tipperary, is thus annotated, "*Communicated by Rev. Edw. Ledwich.*"

Page 668. In large letters, in the centre of margin, as claiming the whole page, is written "*E. Ledwich.*"

Page 771. Opposite the account of Glendalough, is written in ink, "*By Col. Hayes. See my Acc'. in Archaeologia, Vol. 8.*"

Ibid. line 4 from bottom, the words "*Grecian architecture*" are underlined with ink, and in margin appears the sound, sententious comment, "*nonsense.*"

Page 775. Opposite the last paragraph is "*Johnson's Tour in Scotland, E.L.*"

i.e. identifying an extract from the great moralist's meditations at Iona.

Any of your readers who possess the *Monasticon Hibernicum*, by transcribing these notes in their several places, may enhance the value of the copy. But those, who have studied the hagiology of Ireland with our modern advantages, feel painfully

the meagreness and feebleness of this joint production of Ledwich and Archdall; and are longing for something fuller, better, more scholar-like, more deep than what the twain were able to accomplish.

Yours, &c.

SAMUEL HAYMAN, Clk.
South Abbey, Youghal, Jan. 5, 1855.

THE CANON-COUNTS OF LYONS.—MECHANICAL SKILL OF M. DE MONTMORILLON.—FAMILIES OF SALADIN AND D'URFE.—DISINTERESTEDNESS OF SPOON.

MR. URBAN.—In the long biographical note on Cardinal de Bernis in *La Harpe's "Lycée"* (viii. 204—7), there is an expression which few English readers will understand. "Il vint à Paris fort jeune, n'y apportant que 1500 livres * de rente, le titre de *Comte de Lyon*, une figure et un esprit agréables." In relating the rupture with his patroness, Madame de Pompadour, it is said she taxed him with ingratitude, because "elle l'avait tiré de la boue." In reply, while justifying his conduct on the ground of duty, he added "un comte de Lyon ne peut pas être tiré de la boue." On which *La Harpe* observes, "Cela était vrai, et la réponse était aussi noble que modérée." The reader would infer, that he was of a family which bore that title, but such was not the case.

His earliest preferment was a canonry in the cathedral of Lyons, whose chapter was one of the most eminent in France. "Elle fut fondée par Jean Roi de Bourgogne ; qui la remplit de Seigneurs des meilleures maisons de ses Etats. Le Doyen et les Chanoines prennent tous le titre de Comtes, et doivent être nobles de quatre races, tant du côté paternel que du maternel. Ils officient au maître-autel la mitre sur la tête, comme les évêques, tant le prêtre que le diacre et le soudiacre." (*Nouveau Voyage de France*, 1771, p. 77.) The following scattered notices (as I have no History of Lyons accessible,) are taken from Delalande's "Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque de Lyon," (1812, 3 vols. 8vo.) several of which relate to the antiquities of that city. *His utere mecum.*

From No. 1443, we learn that the title of the Canon-Counts in public proclamations, as allowed by the Crown, was *No-billiissimi Comites Lugduni*. No. 1256, which contains the acts of the chapter from the year 1337 to 1449, mentions the rejection of "Jean Goy, se présentant pour chanoine, comme non noble." In No. 1533, a transcript made in 1672 from older documents, it is regulated that "nul, à l'exception des comtes, ne pouvoit mettre

ses armoiries sur l'autel pendant la célébration des messes de mort." No. 1280, entitled "Censura in quosdam Canonicos Lugdunenses," refers to an extraordinary pretension of the Counts, which drew upon them the censure of the Sorbonne. "Cette censure fut faite, le 18 Avril, 1555, contre l'usage des chanoines de la cathédrale de Lyon, qui, dans l'élévation de la hostie pendant la célébration de la messe, refusoient de flétrir le genou et de s'incliner. Il s'étoit élevé à cet égard une grande difficulté entre le doyen de l'église et les chanoines. La décision en avait été portée au roi qui nomma deux commissaires pour la terminer. Ceux-ci furent les cardinaux de *Lorraine* et de *Tournon*. Cette affaire singulière fut plaidée contradictoirement devant eux en plein conseil. On y observa que les rois de France s'agenouilloient à l'élévation ; et dès-lors, il fut ordonné aux chanoines d'en faire autant." Notwithstanding this, Dulaure says that these "Chanoines-comtes" obtained an Order of Council, August 23 of the same year, in confirmation of their claim,† and only renounced it in the reign of Louis XIV. "par l'effet des reproches du roi et par la crainte de lui déplaire." (*Histoire de Paris*, vol. v. p. 61.) He adds, "Le roi abolit en 1687 un pareil usage, religieusement conservé par les chanoines de Verdun ; ils ne se mettaient point à genoux pendant l'élévation, et assistaient la tête couverte aux processions." (*Ibid.*) It is curious to contrast this monarch's zeal for rituals with his disregard of principle in himself, and his persecution of it in others. But such contradictions are not uncommon.

The chapter does not seem to have been opulent, notwithstanding its dignity, to judge by the slender income of Bernis. And when M. de Montmorillon, one of the later counts, who had studied the art of painting glass, "se flattoit de faire représenter sur les vitraux du chœur le second concile de Lyon, les frais en parurent trop considérables à son chapitre." His mechanical talents, however, proved

* "Lièvre, monnaie de compte, vingt sous," Wailly.

† "Maintenus dans ce droit . . . par un arrêt du conseil, du 23 août 1555."

useful in the cathedral. "Lorsque l'église de Lyon l'eut admis parmi ses comtes, un examen réfléchi de l'art du serrurier lui fit imaginer un moyen ingénieux pour renfermer, de la manière la plus facile et la plus sûre, les riches ornemens de la sacristie. Ce mécanisme échappe aux regards des curieux, et excite leur surprise lorsqu'on le leur découvre." (Delandine, iii. p. 325, from the "Eloge Historique de M. de Montmorillon, par M. de la Tourette," No. 1390.) He died in 1771, before the extinction of the chapter and its dignities. The last *doyen-comte* was M. de Castellas, deputy of the city of Lyons to the States-General of 1789. The laws of that assembly on the "Organisation du Clergé" contain no special notice of the chapter of Lyons; but in that general abolition its patrician canons were the least likely to be spared. The language adopted by the Ecclesiastical Committee in its Report* was directly opposed to their privileges, which could only hasten their fall, instead of suspending it. "Cette foule d'abbés, de prieurs-commandataires, de chanoines, se éloignés tous de leur intention primitive, va disparaître de la face de l'église." (Recueil des Lois Nouvelles, 1792, division iii. p. 136.) A decree "accepté et sanctionné" August 24, 1790, enacts that "tous titres et offices . . . les dignités, canoniciats, prébendes . . . sont éteints et supprimés, sans qu'il puisse jamais en être établi de semblables." (Ib. p. 106.) The fate of the ex-doyen-comte was melancholy. "Long-temps fugitif et hors de Lyon, il y revenoit, lorsqu'un coup de vent le fit tomber d'un vaisseau dans la mer, où il disparut, en 1798." (Delandine, iii. 161.)

I have to add some genealogical notices of two of the counts: 1. The family name of M. de Montmorillon above-mentioned was SALADIN, and its resemblance to that of the celebrated Sultan is explained by the following traditional anecdote. "L'un de ses ancêtres ayant été vaincu dans les croisades par Saladin, obtint de ce souduan la permission de retourner en Bourgogne, où sa famille étoit établie, pour y chercher sa rançon. Le chevalier n'ayant pu se procurer la somme à laquelle on l'avoit fixée, retourna sans hésiter demander ses fers à Saladin; mais ce fier ennemi, ne voulant pas se laisser vaincre en générosité, lui accorda la liberté, sous la condition que chaque ainé de sa maison porteroit à l'avenir le surnom de *Saladin*." (Del. iii. 325.) To impugn so pleasing a

story may seem captious, but it appears very improbable, and looks like being made for the name. That of *Dacre* has been attributed by some sanguine persons to an ancestor's supposed achievements at *Acre* during the Crusades, whereas it has its real though humbler derivation from a place so called in Cumberland.

2. The elder of the two brothers d'Urfe (called *Anne*, according to a practice then common in France), the author of *Diane*, became a Canon-Count of Lyons, after his divorce, which took place in 1596. An account of the origin of that family, which is omitted by Moreri, is given by Delandine. "Le premier nom de cette famille étoit *Wolf*, qui signifie *loup* en langue Allemande.† Les descendants de *Wolf* se nommèrent *Gueffet* en Italie, et *Ulès* en France, d'où s'est formé le nom d'*Urfe*. *Henri Wolf*, surnommé le *Lion orgueilleux*, chassé d'Allemagne par l'Empereur Frédéric Barberousse, se refugia auprès Guy, Comte de Forez, et bâtit le château d'*Urfe*, dont on distingue encore d'immenses ruines, sur une montagne près de *St. Just* en Chevall. . . . *Pierre d'Urfe* fut grand maître des arbalétriers de France, et assista en cette qualité au sacre de Charles VII.; ce fut lui qui changea le nom d'*Ulès* en celui d'*Urfe*. *François*, son petit-fils, soutint vaillamment avec le chevalier *Bayard* la gloire du nom Français où treize Français combattirent contre treize Espagnols." (iii. 176-7, No. 1264.) Whether our comic poet, Thomas Durfey, was of the same family I cannot say, but his parents were French refugees, who fled in 1628 from the siege of Rochelle, and settled at Exeter.

After having said so much about persons who attained to dignities at Lyons, an instance of self-denial in the same place will not be inapplicable. No. 1392 of the MS. contains a list of the *doyens* (presidents) of the College of Physicians in that city. At the death of Pierre Garnier (the ancestor of several eminent physicians and lawyers), in 1681, "on vouloit nommer pour doyen *Charles Spon*, qui étoit Calviniste; on proposa à ce dernier de se faire Catholique; mais il déclara qu'il préféroit mourir dans sa religion à tous les honneurs." (iii. 334.) Accordingly André Falconet, author of a treatise on the scurvy, and who had filled the office of sheriff, was advanced to the vacant chair. The author of the French "Dictionnaire des Girouettes" has sarcastically asserted, "Rien ne coûte moins à un

* Read by the Abbé Expilly, afterwards suffered as a federalist in 1794.

† They professed to be descended from Guarin, Count of Altorf and Duke of Suabie, who lived in the eighth century.

Constitutional Bishop of Quimper. He

docteur en médecine qu'un serment" (p. 379), but here is an instance of the contrary. A further interest attaches to Spon, from his being the father of Jacob Spon, the celebrated traveller and anti-

quary, who did not derogate from the paternal example of integrity, but endured destitution and exile in the same cause.*

Yours, &c. J. T. M.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Foreign Copyright—India Writerships—University of Cambridge—New Museum at Oxford—The Burnett Prizes—Horticultural Society—Architectural and Archaeological Society for Leicestershire—Surrey Archaeological Society—Somerset Archaeological Society—Spalding Club—King's Pamphlets in the British Museum—Mexican Antiquities—Memorial of Professor Edw. Forbes—Library of Cardinal Mai—The National Gallery—Martin's Belshazzar's Feast—The Talbotype and the Collodion processes—Polychromic Print of the Sistine Chapel—Hiram Powers's Statues—Bath Medals—Stained Glass Windows at Markbeech—Mr. Crofton Croker's Collections—The Westminster Play.

The Belgian legislature has agreed to a literary convention with England which will protect the rights of our authors. In consequence of the international treaty between that country and France, the publishers of Paris have already sent 10,000 volumes to Brussels, to be deposited in the Bibliothèque Royale.

The India Board has published the new rules laid down for the examination for *Writerships*, which is to take place in July next. They differ in many respects from the report already published. Each candidate must send in, before the 1st of May, certificates of health, character, and of his being above 18 and under 22 years of age, together with a list of the subjects on which he wishes to be examined. These subjects, as finally settled, are—English composition, English literature and history, including that of the laws and constitution, language, literature, and history of Greece, Rome, France, Germany, Italy, mathematics, chymistry, electricity and magnetism, natural history, geology and mineralogy, logic, mental, moral, and political philosophy, Sanscrit and Arabic. The twenty best candidates are to be selected. They will be required to pass, after one or two years, at their option, an examination in law, Indian history, one Indian language, and political economy. After passing this examination they will receive their appointments. Such are the outlines of a plan destined probably to work greater changes in the education of the upper classes than any which has occurred since the revival of classic learning in the 15th century.—The Court of Directors of the East India Company has appointed, as a temporary measure, the Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, K.C.B., LL.D., to be Pro-

fessor of History and Political Economy at Haileybury College.

At the *University of Cambridge* the Crosse Scholarship was on the 8th Dec. adjudged to Octavius Glover, B.A. of Emmanuel college. On the 28th Dec. the Rev. Harvey Goodwin, M.A. of Caius college, was elected Hulsean lecturer for the year ensuing; and the Hulsean prize of 100*l.* for an essay on the Influence of Christianity upon International Law, was adjudged to Mr. C. M. Kennedy, of Caius college. The Maitland prize of 1,000*l.* bequeathed by Sir Peregrine Maitland for an essay on some subject connected with the propagation of the Gospel in India and other parts of the heathen world, is this year offered for the best treatise on the Religious History of the Sikhs, considered with especial reference to the prospects of Christianity in North-western India. The Rev. Theodore Preston, M.A. Fellow of Trinity college, has been appointed Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic, in the room of the Ven. Archdeacon Robinson, who has resigned the appointment. The stipend attached to it is miserably small—only 40*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

On the 12th Dec. the scheme for the building of the new *Museum of Oxford* (already noticed in Nov. p. 595) was submitted to Convocation in three votes. The first proposition was that one or other of the two plans selected by the delegates should be adopted. Upon this a division took place, and the motion was carried by the small majority of six, there being in favour of it 70, and against it 64. The House was then called upon to decide between a Palladian design, bearing the motto "*Fiat justitia, ruat cælum,*" and a Rhenish Gothic, "*Nisi Dominus ædificaverit*

* His erudite correspondence with La Chaise has been printed in your Magazine, December, 1834.

domum." The merits of these two designs had been warmly discussed throughout the university, and numerous papers addressed to the members of convocation were in circulation. "Nisi Dominus" was adopted by a large majority of votes, 81 to 33. Messrs. Deane and Co. Dublin, are the successful competitors. A legacy was at the same time appointed to confer with the architects, and transact all other business for the completion of the museum. The second plan, which was highly spoken of by competent judges, was by Mr. Barry, son of Sir Charles Barry. At a conversazione held in the Radcliffe library on the evening of the 9th, Professor Phillips had explained the grounds on which the two plans had been selected. Six designs were at first chosen out of the whole number, and these subsequently reduced to two, the other four being rejected in consequence of inferior internal arrangements. "Fiat justitia," Mr. Barry's design, the Professor eulogised both for compactness and good arrangement, adding that one side of Peckwater Quadrangle at Christ Church would give a fair idea of its height and elevation. "Nisi Dominus," the subsequently accepted design, had many points to commend it—e. g. the broad corridor, detached offices, extensive front, and lofty roof. Besides the particular merits of the adopted design, it is a matter of congratulation that the style of architecture has been selected which will duly harmonise with the majority of the neighbouring colleges and principal buildings.

On the 20th Jan. the judges appointed to award the great *Burnett Prizes*—one of £1,800*l.* and another of 600*l.*—to the authors of the two best treatises on "The Being and Attributes of God," announced their awards. The successful competitors were found to be—for the first prize, the Rev. Robert Anchor Thompson, A.M. Louth, Lincolnshire; and for the second, the Rev. John Tulloch, manse of Kettins, Cupar Angus, Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's, Scotland. There were 208 treatises lodged. The judges were Professors Baden Powell and Henry Rodgers, and Mr. Isaac Taylor. They were unanimous in their judgment. The sealed envelopes were opened in the Town-hall at Aberdeen by Mr. John Webster, advocate, in the presence of the other trustees and a large assemblage of the principal citizens.

The *Horticultural Society* have made some changes in their programme. The first open-air gathering of the year 1855 is to be held—by permission of her Majesty's Commissioners—in the gardens of Gore House, instead of at Chiswick. As the lateness of our English summer so

often renders the day of the May meeting cold and comfortless, a change which brings the Festival of Flora in that month some miles nearer home is clearly for the better. These garden meetings are in future to be held on Wednesday instead of Saturday. As regards the ordinary meetings in Regent-street, these are to be six in number for the year, to be held in February, March, April, May, June, and November. A new or increased interest is to be given to these in-door meetings by the greater attention to be paid to practical results.

We rejoice to be able to announce the formation of an *Architectural and Archaeological Society for Leicestershire*. A public meeting for its establishment was held in the Town Library at Leicester on the 10th January, the Ven. Archdeacon Bonney in the chair. Letters were read from the Bishop of the Diocese and from Earl Howe expressing their cordial approbation of the design; and it was announced that the Duke of Rutland would accept the office of Patron. The first resolution was moved by Mr. Perry Herrick, of Beaumanor Park: who expressed his conviction that such a society would be attended with many beneficial results, in conducing to the study of the ecclesiastical architecture and general antiquities of the county. There was no doubt that it had many remains of deep historical interest still unexplored, to which it would be the object of the Society to direct attention, and to preserve them from oblivion. The rules of the proposed Society were read by the Archdeacon, and settled by the meeting. The Duke of Rutland and the Lord Bishop were elected Patrons; Earl Howe, Sir F. G. Fowke, Bart., Sir Arthur G. Hazelrigg, Bart., the Archdeacon of Leicester, and William Perry Herrick, esq., Vice-Presidents; the Hon. and Rev. John Sandilands, the Rev. J. M. Gresley, and Mr. Thomas Ingram, Secretaries. Nearly half a century has elapsed since the completion of the great History of this county by Mr. Nichols; since which time but little has been done for its further illustration, whilst vast stores of information have been opened to the use of the antiquary in our national and municipal records, and the sciences of archaeology and architecture have materially advanced both in extent of information and in accuracy of deduction. Mr. T. R. Potter, the author of a History of Charnwood Forest, has for some years been engaged in a new survey of the county, to which the society will probably afford material assistance.

The *Surrey Archaeological Society* have issued a report of their first year's proceedings, but it is more barren of per-

formance than could have been wished, nor more abundant in future promise.

At a conversazione of the *Somersetshire Archaeological Society*, held in the Museum at Taunton, on 8th Jan. Mr. E. Batten, of Lincoln's Inn, delivered a paper on the life of the monk Bacon, the enthusiastic and gentle scholar of the thirteenth century. The Rev. Frank Warre read a paper prepared by the Rev. Mr. Scarth, of Bath, on stone and lead coffins, inscriptions, and other Roman remains, found at Bathwick, Combe Down, &c. Mr. C. E. Giles submitted for inspection three cartoons, designed by Mr. Bell, of Bristol, for a triple-light window, to be placed in the church at Aller, and representing, with two other subjects, the baptism of King Gndrum, after his defeat by the great Alfred. A drawing of the font, still extant, has been made by Mr. A. Clarke, to illustrate a paper to be read before the Society of Antiquaries, by the Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A.

The Report of the *Spalding Club*, "founded for printing historical, ecclesiastical, genealogical, topographical, and literary remains of the north-eastern counties of Scotland," speaks of progress in the collection of drawings of the Ancient Sculptured Stone Monuments of Scotland; of a selection of Papers from the Charter Room at Cawdor, which is nearly ready for delivery; of the first part of "Extracts from the Diary of Alexander Brodie, of Brodie," now at press; and of other works, including the "Diary of General Gordon," from the Royal Library at St. Petersburg, and "The Bruce," as being in a state of preparation.

The frequenters of the reading rooms of the British Museum were gratified, at the reopening of the library this month, by the appearance of nine huge folio volumes labelled "King's Pamphlets." This is not a catalogue, however, of the splendid collection of pamphlets, about 40,000 in number, which generally pass under that name—"the most valuable set of documents," says Thomas Carlyle, "connected with English history." The new catalogue we speak of represents some 20,000 pamphlets belonging to the Royal Library, which were presented to the nation more than thirty years ago, but whose existence was made known to the public only on Tuesday Jan. 9, 1855. They were disinterred by Mr. Panizzi, and, we understand, a catalogue was made of them fifteen years ago, but chiefly for the use of librarians. This catalogue has been revised and recopied, and is now accessible to the public. The collection contains all the most important pamphlets written during the reign of George III. on trade, commerce, fi-

nance, administration, and politics generally. It embraces also an immense number of tracts, placards, statutes, &c., in Dutch and French, having reference to Spanish rule in the Netherlands. To Mr. Panizzi's energy the public is indebted for the banquet thus set before it. The old collection of King's Pamphlets, known to bibliographers as the Thomason Collection, was made during the reign of Charles I. and the Commonwealth. After experiencing a variety of vicissitudes, it was purchased by George III., who presented it to the British Museum library. It is catalogued, in manuscript, in twelve small volumes folio. On the fly-leaf of the first volume is written,—"Actions that may be presidents to posterity ought to have their records: and doe merit a most useful preservation." The tracts are entered according to their sizes. A distinct catalogue, alphabetically arranged, is much required for this most invaluable historical collection.—*Notes and Queries*.

A curious collection of *Mexican Antiquities* is being exhibited for a short time at No. 57, Pall Mall. They consist of more than five hundred grotesque figures, jars, urns, &c., of stone and pottery, more or less stamped with hieroglyphics, collected by Mr. C. B. Young, an Englishman of fortune, residing in Mexico in 1849. When the city was threatened in that year by the army of the United States, deep trenches and fosses were dug round the vicinity for additional defences, and it was in these excavations that the strangely designed objects came to light. The stone figures are said to be the earliest, probably, of the Toltec period, and the terra-cotta images and vases mostly prior to the Spanish conquest.

A meeting of the personal friends of the late *Professor Edward Forbes*, (of whom a memoir was given in our last number,) was held on the 9th December at the Museum of Geology in Jermyn-street, when a committee was formed, consisting of Professor Owen, Sir Charles Lyell, Sir Roderick Murchison, Mr. Leonard Horner, Mr. R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, and others, to receive subscriptions for a memorial. Three suggestions were made—1. A bust to be placed in the entrance hall of the Museum. 2. A portrait to be painted and suspended in the meeting-room of the Royal Society. 3. A prize medal in the late Professor's class of natural history. It has since been resolved that the Memorial shall consist of an annual medal, bearing the effigy of Edward Forbes, with a prize of books, to be awarded to the most distinguished student of natural history in the Government School of Mines; and also of a marble bust to be placed in

the hall of the Museum of Practical Geology.

It is now stated that the *Library of Cardinal Mai*, which consists of 7,000 volumes, chiefly very rare, has been purchased by the Roman government for the College of the Propaganda, and that the sum paid for it is only 3,600*l.* It was in the year 1824 that the Cardinal was presented with the medal of the Royal Society of Literature of London, as mentioned in our Obituary, at p. 97.

The appointment of Mr. Ralph N. Wormum to the office of Secretary to the Trustees of the *National Gallery* is an augury of reform in that great public establishment. Hitherto the office of Secretary has been little more than a sinecure, and has been held at the small salary of 150*l.* a year (with residence and all that residence implies), by General Thwaites. The duties were few, and those chiefly clerical. A change is now to be effected. Mr. Wormum's whole time and knowledge are secured for the public, and the salary of the office is raised to 800*l.* a-year. One of the first duties of the new Secretary, we understand, will be to make out a catalogue of all the great pictures in the world which, by probable events, are ever likely to come into the market—that is to say, of all known and authenticated works of great masters in private collections. Such a catalogue—difficult, but not impossible, to make—will be invaluable for art reference.

We regret to hear that Martin's celebrated picture of *Belshazzar's Feast* was injured by the railway accident already described in p. 51, beyond even the power of picture restorers to injure it more.

The merits of the *Talbotype* process have been submitted to the arbitration of the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Fox Talbot, the patentee, brought an action against Mr. Laroche, the discoverer of the Collodion process, for infringement of patent. Mr. Laroche pleaded that Mr. Talbot was not the original inventor of photography, and called evidence with a view to prove that the Rev. Mr. Reid, vicar of Stone, near Aylesbury, first discovered it; and also pleaded that the Collodion process was no infringement of the Talbotype process. On this latter point a large mass of scientific evidence was gone into. The jury ultimately found that Mr. Talbot was the true inventor of photography, but that the Collodion process was no infringement of his patent. A public meeting of the friends of the art has since been held, at which resolutions were passed expressive of regret at Mr. Fox Talbot's "attempt to embrace the Collodion process within the meaning of his patent of 1841, such process being en-

tirely different from, and superior to, the patented process; that the progress of the photographic art greatly depended upon the successful resistance of Mr. Fox Talbot's claim, and that it is desirable that all interested in the art should assist Mr. Laroche in defraying the necessary legal expenses incurred in his defence." It is now understood that Mr. Fox Talbot has relinquished his intention of applying for a renewal of his patent.

One of the most extraordinary specimens of *Polychromic, or Coloured Lithography*, yet seen has been published by Messrs. Colnaghi, from the gigantic work of Michael Angelo in the Sistine Chapel. It is a faithful reproduction of the colour and tone, as well as of the design, of the stupendous original; and has been executed by Winckelmann, of Berlin, under the direction of Mr. Lewis Grüner, of London. More than 40 stones are employed in the impression of the colours. It is sold at a low price, the cost of the work having been liberally defrayed by Mr. Harford, of Blaise Castle, who announces his intention of giving the proceeds of the sale to the Artists' General Benevolent Institution.

Hiram Powers, the American sculptor, is engaged on two new statues. One is *America*, represented by a female figure, the expression of whose face is beautiful and dignified. Thirteen stars form the coronet on her brow. Her right hand rests on the fæces, which are covered with laurels. The left hand points to Heaven. The left foot is trampling on chains. The drapery, which hangs easily and gracefully on the figure, is supported by a band over the left shoulder. This statue has not been ordered. *California* is altogether of a different character. She is represented by an Indian woman, and her face bespeaks all the cunning of her race. Sly and cat-like, she is tempting the colonist on by her own personal charms, and by a quantity of quartz at her feet, to which she points with a divining-rod in her left hand. Her right hand, grasping thorns, she conceals behind her back, as if unwilling to let the unwary gold-searcher know the sufferings which await him. Round her head she wears a fillet of shells and pearls, the usual Indian coiffure; whilst her hair, which falls down behind in braids, is caught up by a porcupine fastening. In the figure as well as in the face the true Indian character is preserved; it is lithe and agile. "She can run you, Sir," said Mr. Powers, "and that right swiftly."

Two Medals have been struck as testimonial presentations to the Hon. and Rev. W. J. Brodrick, for many years Rector of

Bath, who has lately quitted the scene of his long and honourable labours. They have reference chiefly to his exertions in behalf of the two public schools of the city,—the "Blue Coat School" and "King Edward's School." The former contains a bust of the founder, Robert Nelson; on the reverse is an inscription merely. The latter has on the obverse a portrait of King Edward VI., and on the reverse a seated clergyman is examining a group of youths, the motto being "Ecce timor Domini ipsa est sapientia." Mr. F. B. Wright, a silversmith of Bath, furnished the designs, and the medals were struck by Messrs. Allen and Moore at Birmingham.

Two new stained-glass windows have just been put up in Markbeech church, near Edenbridge, presented by Lord Wharncliffe, the Dowager Lady Wharncliffe, and the Right Hon. J. Stuart Wortley, M.P., Recorder of London. They complete the picture of our Saviour's life, part of which is given in the three eastern lights, previously filled with stained glass. The northern of these two new windows has a medallion representing the Nativity, with the scroll "Gloria in Excelsis," and the southern contains the Ascension, whilst in the three centre lights are represented the Agony, the Crucifixion, and the Resurrection. These windows are by Wailes, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and are intended as a memorial to the founder of the church, the late Hon. J. C. Talbot, Q.C.

The sale of the *Library and Collection of Antiquities formed by the late T. Crofton Croker, F.S.A.* occupied Messrs. Puttick and Simpson for the whole of the week before Christmas. His library was not unusually choice in printed books, but was chiefly remarkable for some valuable manuscripts which he had purchased with a view to his literary projects. Lot 275, his collections for a History of the Popular Ballad Literature of Ireland, consisting of transcripts from manuscript and printed sources, sold for 13*l.* Lot 277, Ballads, broadsides, and folio pamphlets, Irish and English, published between 1679 and 1725, in 3 vols., sold for 13*l. 5s.* Lot 521, a collection of Historical Tracts relative to the period of the Civil Wars in Ireland, 1641, &c., formerly in the Heber collection, sold for 7*l.* It had been purchased from Thorpe the bookseller for 120*l.* Lot 843, the Ormonde Letters and Papers, collected by Sir Robert Southwell, 6 vols. folio, 130*l.* (purchased from Thorpe for 184*l.*) Lot 844, the Orrery Letters, 60*l.* (purchased from Thorpe for 110*l.*) Lot 864, a large mass of original letters, forming the materials from which the Memoirs of Viscountess Sundon, edited by Mrs. Thomson, were compiled, sold for 21*l.* The Museum of Antiquities presented a

very large and multifarious assemblage of curiosities; of which the most remarkable were the Celtic and early Irish weapons, and specimens of antique gold money and ornaments. Lot 127, a gold torque or necklace of the 4th or 5th century, described in the *Archæological Journal*, ii. 379, sold for 5*l.* Lot 128, an Irish bead-necklace, of gold, 10*l. 10s.* Lot 166, a bronze celt, found near Movidy, co. Cork, and another of large size and superior work, 2*l. 16s.* Lot 310, an Irish brooch, of bronze, found near Kilmallock (engraved in *Archæological Journal*, iii. 285), 3*l.* Lot 311, two bronze ornaments found at Pier o' Wall, in Orkney (see C. R. Smith's *Collectanea*), 13*l.* Lot 312, two silver fibulae, handsomely chased, 12*l. 5s.*; lot 313, a bronze pin and a comb, 5*l. 15s.*; and lot 314, an iron sword and spear-head, 4*l.* all from Pier o' Wall. Lot 315, an Irish war-trumpet of bronze, of curved form, for 2*l.* and lot 316, another of straight form, for 12*l.* were bought for the British Museum. Lot 317, one of yew, found at Diamond hill, Killeshandra, 8*l.* A gold ring, having the letters w and a tied together, and attributed to William Shakespeare and Anne Hathaway (*Journal of Archæological Association*, iv. 389), was sold for 7*l. 5s.*—considerably above its real value, but still showing a very modified degree of faith in the legend. Lot 335, an old drinking-horn, of Highland buffalo, mounted in silver, and commemorative of the revels at Prior's Bank, Fulham, 17*l. 10s.* Mr. Croker's extraordinary collection of old tobacco-pipes, amounting to some hundred, was sold for 7*l.*

The performance of one of the plays of Terence took place at *Westminster School*, according to ancient custom, before the Christmas holidays. The *dramatis personæ* of the Eunuchus were distributed as follows:—

Phaedria . . .	E. H. Wodehouse.
Parmeno . . .	J. F. Dickson.
Thais . . .	C. E. Fisher.
Gnatho . . .	R. M. Freeman.
Chærea . . .	H. L. Harrison.
Thraso . . .	G. F. Wells.
Pythias . . .	H. L. Thompson.
Chremes . . .	G. A. A'Beckett.
Dorias . . .	J. P. Ingham.
Dorus . . .	W. B. Collis.
Sanga . . .	W. W. Follett.
Sophrona . . .	T. K. Gaskell.
Laches . . .	J. L. Sim.

PERSONÆ MUTÆ.

Pamphila . . .	A. S. Harington.
Similao { Militis	S. G. Freeman.
Donax { Servi.	R. A. Eden.
Syricus {	F. Catt.
Ancilla Æthiops . . .	T. Waters.
Ac illa . . .	W. Henty.

The prologue and epilogue were both delivered by Mr. Dickson, the Captain, the latter being not the customary dramatic piece on the follies of the day, but a grave composition, suggested by the war. The prologue was partly on the same subject; but the early part contained eloquent tributes to the memory of two recently deceased Westminsters—one, Mr. Clinton, the author of the *Fasti Hellenici*, the other unnamed, but believed to be Mr. Vaughan Williams. We append both of these compositions:—

PROLOGUS IN TERENTII EUNUCHUM.

Anno priori, quum haec omissa est Fabula. Omissa est itidem illorum mentio nominum, Qui bene de nostis promeriti republika Menses per illos supremum obierant diem.

Secd, quamvis sero, sunt nunc memorandi duo

Quos jure flemus. Alter adolescens erat, Bonus bonis prognatus, qui nostris in Schola Officii rite functus, deinde Oxoniā Translatus, moribus, pietate, industria Erga se amorem conciliavit omnium; Quum vero honores jamjam adepturus fuit, Laboris premia, morbo vix! miserrimo Concessit, quam deflendus! Alter erat senex,

Clarissimus Clintonus natus et prosapia, Qui tenera etate studiis imbutus bonus Doctrinæ veteris fontes hausit impiger; Testes, si queris, *Fasti* sint *Hellenici*, Testes *Romanī*: at juncta erat huic scientiae Pueri simplicitas veniens gravior in sene, Dei reverentia summa, summa comitas Bonitasque, ut jam defunctus dormiat benē.

Secd nunc privatas curas cura publica Exhaurit, vincit, auferit; ut nos nostraque Pudeat referre, tanta dum negotia Die meditantur homines, nocte somniant.

Quid vero? si Thalia soccos induit, Et usitata hoc usitato in atrio Jura sibi, ut olim, vindicat Terentius, Ne deputetis id, precor, ut si nos quidem Tam prorsus stolidi tamque recordes sumus,

Ut non non tangat ALMÆ præclarus dies, Et BALACLAVÆ tristis gloria, et novo Tincti cruento colles, quā ad siuum maris SEBASTOPOLEOS quassa surgunt incenia.

Enim vero haec ipsa, quam nunc agimus, Fabula [majis]

Multa admonet, cur quisque meminerit Quid militi suo debeat Britannia. Nam quum videmus omnia ex contrario, In majus crescit amor et admiratio. Non noster iste Miles mercenarius,*

* In reference to a remark upon this passage in some of the reports of the representation on the 1st Dec. It may be observed that the Prologue was written before the Foreign Enlistment Bill ap-

Plenus minarum, gloriosus, impudens, Gulosus, cupidus auri, ut nil curer supra. Ah! noster quam dissimilis,—patriam diligens,

Verax, taciturnus, stabilis, propositi tenax, Postponens cuncta officia, laudis appetens, Sed verme laudis, non quale turpes ferunt Adulatores, improbi Gnathonici.

Talis ille summus nostri Dux Exercitus. Quem non infastis alatum sub penetralibus Nos jure nostrum vindicamus.† Ah! domus

Antiqua, dum tu tales producis viros, Non funditus delere te parat Deus.

EPLOGUS.

Assuetos non Hora sales, nec inania poscit; Mos cedat vetus; et mena graviora petat. Arma sonant! Bellona hodie novet horrida gentes; More presto est; homines vix violenta rapit! Nenia dum canitur circulum, mediisque triumphis Luctus adeat, minimè hic flet jacique decent.

“Non obtusa adeo gestans pectora;” quicquid “Humanum” est Domus hac sentit id omne suum.

Res agitur Patriæ: posunt Jam grandia mentem, Vivere pro Patriâ, pro Patriâque mori.— Bis conatus eram solitus effundere lusus, Et fictum in risum hic colere genie;

Bis quodunque novi hic alter mirabilis annus Edidit, in iudice vertere pronus eram;

Plurima sed strinxit repetentes mortis imago, Et tacitè exhalans vividus horror humo.

Ordine quisque suo strati apparet videtur,

Vulneraque, et morbus saevior ense subit.

Hinc actos vidi collato vincere ferro,

Quas e Thermojylis exsiluisse putes:

Hinc oblitia sunt, atque agris studiosis medendi Feminae in mediâ gratia eade nitet.—

Ergo si tali non tempore querare nugas

Et pudor, et pietas imperiosa vetat,

At pueris licet funebrie munera saltem

Offerre ex animo quantulacunque plo:

Herolim licet revocare exempla, decorum

Qui lethum turpi præposuere fugae!

Illustris animes! quis tanto cardine rerum

Vos tali ingenuos morte probare datum est;

Quos signavit Honor, proprios atque inter aliumnos

Ascripsit dignos nobilitate suâ!

Non levius vobis vobmet, non gloria inanis

Hostibus urgebat conservuisse manus;

Ast antiqua fides, spretique injuria recti,

In patriam pietas, et sociatus amor!

At non incasum Euæ peritias arena;

Non istec sterili sanguine terra madet;

Sellicet et tumulo Libertas vera Britanno

Surget et e sacro palvore vivet Honor!

Nec solamen abest: sat erit dixisse dolenti,

Sint tictet in videntia tristia signa domo,

“Pro patriâ, officiis functus dum vita manebat,

Littere Cimmerio est mortuus ille tuus!”

Ergo dum propria flens Anglia amore premitos

Celebrat natos quos peperit Juvat,

Militia ista tamen maneat memoranda trimestris,

Per quam Sarmatice ter ecclidere manus;

ANGLIA bis felix! cui tot gessisse triumphus

Contigit, oppressa et sua jura dare;

Felix! cui quondam soror invida GALLIA tandem

Sentit amicitia corda calere pari!

Vivite! quo pridem vicino littere junctos

Jungere nunc debent spes eadem, unus honor;

Vivite felices! orbique reponite pacem,

Concordi una animo gens, populique duo!

peared, and not a word has been added or altered since.

† Lord Raglan is an Old Westminister.

‡ Ter. Heaut. I. l. 25. “Homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto.”

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

The Autobiography of the Rev. W. Jay. Edited by G. Redford, D.D. and J. A. James, 8vo. pp. xiii. 584.—This is a volume of the Composite Order. It contains Mr. Jay's memorials of his own life, drawn up for his children in the form of letters, with a supplement by the editors; reminiscences of distinguished contemporaries; selections from his correspondence; and some concluding observations on his character as a preacher and as a writer. If the contents do not amount to a complete biography, they afford excellent materials toward one, whenever a further accumulation from other sources shall suggest the undertaking. The defects in Mr. Jay's account of himself are candidly admitted by the editors. (p. 2.) But it confirms our own impression, that autobiography is highly valuable up to a certain point, as with all its omissions it is in the main more communicative than any other form, for it exhibits more of the person's feelings, motives, and peculiarities, than can ordinarily be known from any other source. Biographers too are often but slightly acquainted with the early life of one who is probably their senior. Still it is only a foundation, and the entire building needs to be reared by other hands.

Mr. Jay appears to have thought, that if he did not leave a memoir behind him, he would fall a victim to the present rage for biography. (p. 12.) A better form than that of letters to his children might have been adopted. Time, however, is a great refuter of opinions; and, though we dislike this kind of writing in a contemporary, we own that such a memoir, from the pen of some eminent personage two centuries ago, would be considered as a treasure, if it should come to light.

The events of Mr. Jay's life are few, and some of them are imperfectly related. He does not mention where he was born; but his father was the son of a small farmer (in Wiltshire?) and worked as a stonemason and mason. (p. 17.) Thus, to quote Pope's panegyrical epitaph on Craggs, he was "ennobled by himself," and his origin made him familiar with the rustic mind, which he often had to address, and which so many fail in addressing. "I know (said the late Robert Hall to an acquaintance of ours) that I fire over my people's heads, but I cannot help it."

His account of his early life can hardly be separated from his own words. He studied at Marlborough (Dissenting) Academy, under Cornelius Winter, whose biographer he afterwards became. His

first important sphere of labour was at Hope Chapel, near Bristol, where the promise of his future reputation appeared; but a difference with an influential lady induced him to withdraw; and he adds, deliberately, "with all my regard for the sex, and submission in domestic affairs, I do not plead for female ecclesiastical rule, whether supreme or subordinate." (p. 61.) From thence he removed in 1789 to Argyll Chapel at Bath, where he remained through the remainder of a long life, in great celebrity. In 1841, the jubilee of his ministry there was celebrated by gratifying testimonials. But, if fame invested him with costly robes, he was doomed to feel the seamy side of them. He complains in one of his prefaces, that there are Radicals in religion as well as in politics; and after his retirement in 1852, when a successor had to be appointed, he was found in the minority; "the church asserted its right of election," and the event, as might be supposed, "was the occasion of considerable uneasiness and even pain to Mr. Jay." (p. 231.) The parochial system has its trials; but the congregational one (whether in the church or out of it) does not escape them. Painful indeed is the descent which many an idol has to endure, at the hands of those who have formerly elevated it to its envied position. Mr. Jay survived his retirement about a year, and died December 27, 1853, at the age of eighty-four.

We shall now select a few particulars illustrative of his character and opinions. At p. 66-7 he says, "I have long been afraid of whims and vagaries, and new discoveries in religion. I have felt increasingly disposed to tolerate rather than innovate. I may not admire everything I find in my own party or denomination; but I do not divide from them for every trifling difference of opinion." Of his pulpit ministry he says, "I always found one thing very helpful in the choice and the study of my subjects for preaching. It was the feeling of a rightness of aim and motive,—i. e. a simple regard to usefulness, and a losing sight of advantage, popularity, and applause." (pp. 124-5.) He only appeared twice upon the platform as a speaker, having been greatly discouraged by a rude remark on his first speech, from a member of a committee at Bath; and he adds, "observation also has kept me from repenting of my resolution." His idea was, that ministers are thus drawn away from their own work, and that they are not the most acceptable speakers, being too professional and ser-

monic. (pp. 112-13.) He laboured hard to be methodical, in the composition of sermons, and gives some excellent reasons for it. (p. 138.) He laments the changing of churches for minor considerations, and intimates "that unfair means have been used to proselyte such individuals," (p. 162;) a practice which Doddridge condemns in a forcible metaphor:—"Avoid everything that looks like sheep stealing." (*Lectures on Preaching*, No. 25.) There is a good remark at p. 124, on the disuse of notes in preaching, which we quote for its general importance: "The memory is like a true friend, it loves to be trusted." He suffered much, at rather an early part of his ministry, from a nervous malady, produced by sedentary habits, and the neglect of early rising and exercise. This had one good effect, however, in teaching him to sympathise with other sufferers. As a counteractive, he rose at five, summer and winter, though it was an act of self-denial, "but (he says) I felt a conviction that it was morally right, as it redeemed time and aided duty, and also it was physically right, as it was wholesome and healthful." (p. 103.)

To settle his position in the "Temple of Fame" would be difficult, and must be left to posterity, for they will not be bound by any prior opinion. Mr. Foster called him "the Prince of Preachers," but such superlatives only overshoot the mark. We would say *positively*, that he was eminent for ministerial qualifications, consistent in character, and moderate in opinion. More than this would, no doubt, be claimed by his admirers, but he belonged to *caste* in the ministry (the congregational) whose reputation is partly factitious; for every seat-holder becomes a partisan, and magnifies the object of his choice, to extol his own judgment in making it. A parish, where there may be personal enemies among the hereditary pew-holders, is a severer test of qualification and character. The former case is one of sailing before the popular breeze, which, however, as we have seen, is apt to drop abruptly; the latter is one of labouring at the oar.

Of his collected works Mr. Bickersteth gives this character—"very practical and devotional," (*Christian Student*, p. 444,) and of his sermons, that they "happily connect privilege with practice" (p. 494.) What Mr. Wallace has published, of recollections of his conversation, is thought to have fallen short of his celebrity.

"The Reminiscences" of eminent acquaintances, which are included in this volume, are some of the most valuable portions; but he has drawn them, as Cromwell desired Lely to draw him, with "all their

warts and blotches." Whether some retrenchments might not have been advantageously made is a serious question. At all events, Mr. Jay's admirers cannot complain, if any one of his friends should possess a memory equally retentive, with a wish of telling the public what he remembers. The sketches of Newton, Ryland, and Cecil, are among the most important.

It remains to say a word on the editorship of this volume. Though confided to two eminent persons, it is defective, for want (we conceive) of practice in that peculiar department of literature. Names are mis-spelt (see particularly p. 265) and blanks are left unfilled. The list of errata, though numerous, is not complete. At p. 89 there is a reference to letter xix., but the letters are only xviii. in number; the reference apparently belongs to letter xvii. p. 165. At pp. 23-30, there is a long editorial digression on the Beckfords; a difficult subject for editorial hands. The elder Beckford is extolled at the expense of George III. which reminds us of a superstition among the modern Greeks, who think it a bad omen to have anything belonging to them praised by a stranger. (*Hughes's Greece*, ii. 352.) By thus elevating Beckford, the editors have directed our attention to Sir Robert Heron's character of him, viz. that he "obtained credit for being an exalted patriot," with other circumstances of little honour to his name.* ("Notes," 2d ed. 1851, p. 264.) The note on the subject of Ireland, in which they suppose that Mr. Jay might have modified his opinions on the Romish question, and their testimony to the labours of the "Irish Church Mission," are honourable to their sentiments, and to their candour in expressing them. (p. 508-9.)

On the whole, we cannot withhold from this volume the merited epithet of *valuable*, which it deserves for the stores it contains. We might have dwelt more at length on particular passages, but space is imperative; nor do we wish this notice to serve as a substitute for the book, but as an inducement to read it.

* "Many of his fellow-citizens left him guardian to their children. Some of these he appears, by means more easily accomplished in those days than at present, to have robbed; and it is partly by the recovering of their estates that his son, Beckford of Fonthill, has been reduced to very diminished circumstances." As Sir Robert was of similar political opinions, he cannot be accused of prejudice. He does not mention the interview with George III. Did he think it undeserving of a special notice?

Jerusalem Revisited. By W. H. Bartlett, Author of "Walks about Jerusalem." Royal 8vo.—Some twenty years ago the favourite present-books of Christmas and New Year's Tide were those which received the generic name of Annuals. They encouraged a high degree of the engraver's art, though on almost a miniature scale, and a corresponding profusion of essays in verse and prose from aristocratic and amateur authors. There was, however, so much sameness in these compositions, both in the pretty pictures and the pretty writing, one year's production seemed so nearly a repetition of the last, that the world was getting very tired of them, and they would probably have died out entirely, had they not in some cases been converted to more useful purposes, particularly as illustrated books of foreign travel. Mr. Bartlett's annual works have contributed to fill the void that might otherwise have been felt among the generous and the loving at the gift-bestowing season, and for many years he has kept up a very interesting series of them, the titles of which may be seen in the memoir of him which is given in our present month's Obituary,—for the book before us is, unfortunately, the last he can ever offer to his friends, and must indeed be regarded as a posthumous work.

The success of Mr. Bartlett's series of books may be attributed in some degree to the interesting nature of the first of them,—his "Walks about Jerusalem," published in 1844, and which has passed into three editions. It is remarkable that for the book which has become his last he was induced to recur to the same subject. For this purpose Mr. Bartlett revisited Jerusalem in June 1853, and not only was he successful in gleaning many unnoticed features of that ever interesting city, which form the embellishments of the present volume, but his narrative, independent of any pictorial objects, is well worthy of attention. Mr. Bartlett's mind had been so much enlarged by his worldwide travels, and by intercourse with mankind in all ranks and countries, that we regard the pictures of this book as not the primary, but the secondary part of it: and we have no doubt that from the permanent interest of the subject it will be not merely looked at, but read, both now and hereafter. On entering Syria, Mr. Bartlett found some persons seriously alarmed at the prospect of war, anticipating a general rising of the Moslem population, and a massacre of the Christians, as soon as news arrived that the Russians had crossed the Turkish frontier. The result, however, was not so serious. On the total withdrawal of all the Turkish

soldiers from Jerusalem, there were some bloody frays between the neighbouring sheiks, but these were soon after pacified by the efforts of the foreign consuls. Meanwhile, Jerusalem itself has greatly improved since Mr. Bartlett's former visit. When the Protestant bishopric was established in 1842, "Jerusalem was destitute of every European comfort, and a very inferior Oriental city." The only ecclesiastical dignitaries then resident were the Syrian bishop, the Armenian patriarch, and the Greek metropolitan bishop. The Greek patriarch of Jerusalem always resided at Constantinople. In 1842, Prussian, Sardinian, and French consulates were established, held by able natives of the respective countries. The Greek patriarch arrived in 1846; he was followed by the Greek Catholic patriarch, and the Latin patriarch; and about this time also the Russian archimandrite took up his residence as chief of the Russian church in Jerusalem. An Austrian consulate was founded in 1849. And now, "while other cities in the Turkish empire are falling to ruin and decay, being depopulated and barbarised, Jerusalem is rapidly springing up into new life. European manners and European wants are bringing in civilisation and enterprising industry. Good hotels are found to accommodate most travellers better than the Casa Nuova, so long the only shelter for the Frank pilgrim of whatever nation or religion. There are shops where dealers in all kinds of European goods find a ready sale for their commodities; carpenters, watchmakers, blacksmiths, glaziers, tinmen, dyers, laundresses, shoemakers, &c. exercise their various callings. There are three flourishing European tailors. The daily markets are supplied abundantly with good mutton, and poultry and eggs are cheap. Many hundred goats are kept for the sole purpose of supplying the city with milk, and of late cow's milk is to be had. Fruits and vegetables are abundant, and good bread is made by several bakers. New houses spring up on every side. By new houses are meant new fabrics upon old foundations, for as yet the waste places are not reclaimed, and one-half the ancient city is a desolation, while other parts are crowded. . . . The visits to Petra, Jordan, and Palestine in general, which were formerly made at the risk of life, are now a matter of business between the sheiks, the travellers, and their consuls. How is it that persons who are obliged to leave England in search of a milder climate, or others who prefer living abroad, do not choose the most interesting city in the world for their residence? Why should not young clergy-

men, at least, spend one year among Bible scenes, and acquiring Bible languages, before entering on their active duties? Sixty pounds per annum would be quite enough for all expense of board and lodging (including the keep of a horse) for a single person, and sixty pounds more would cover the expense of the journey there and back. Even travellers, who spend a little fortune in Palestine to the enrichment of their dragomans (who sacrifice the character of their employers, and oppress and grind hotel-keepers, muleteers, &c.), know little or nothing of the country which they have passed through, under the blind guidance of blind guides. Nevertheless, the mighty tide which during three centuries impelled half the nations of Europe towards the rocky shores of Palestine—then ebbing during the temporary ascendancy of Rome—is now rising annually higher. Travellers from every Western nation, and 10,000 pilgrims from the East, visit the shrines of Bethlehem and Calvary; Moslems come from Arabia, Tartary, and India, and from the utmost shores of Africa, to worship at the (falsely called) Tomb of Moses. The Jewish people go to pray over the ruins of their city and temple, that the time of their deliverance may be hastened." Such are some of the effects of the religious interest felt for Jerusalem. We must not omit to say that our quotations have been made from an excellent paper entitled "Jerusalem in its modern aspect, by a Seven Years' Resident," which has been contributed to Mr. Bartlett's book by the accomplished lady of the British consul.

At p. 107 we find the following statement, not given as one of the thousand legends of the city, but as an historical fact, and almost a discovery: "In front of the porch of the mosque el-Aksu,—it is not generally known,—are buried the murderers of St. Thomas à Becket, who died at Jerusalem, upon a pilgrimage undertaken in expiation of their crime." Now, this is as complete a fiction as any of those made for the neighbouring localities. The four knights of the king's court concerned in the murder of Becket, whatever their final doom, were not so banished as the monks alleged, and some of them at least were "prosperous gentlemen" many years after that event, as Mr. J. G. Nichols has shown in his "Pilgrimages of Canterbury and Walsingham."

The Annotated Edition of the English Poets. By Robert Bell. 12mo.—Since we last noticed this work, the Poems of Dryden have been completed in three volumes, and those of Cowper in three; the Works of Wyatt, Oldham, and Waller,

each occupying a volume of their own; and a very pleasant and interesting variorum volume, entitled *Songs from the Dramatists*. This volume contains a selection from the most poetical of our dramatic writers, beginning with Nicholas Udall, the writer of the first regular English comedy, and ending with Sheridan. It has been compiled with no little research, for the Editor tells us that he has examined many hundreds of plays without gaining any results, or such only as in their nature were unavailable. "Some writers (he adds) will be missed from the catalogue of dramatic writers, and others will be found to contribute less than might be looked for from their celebrity; but in all such cases a satisfactory explanation can be given. Marlowe's plays, for example, do not contain a single song, and Greene's only one. Southerne abounds in songs, but they are furnished chiefly by other writers, and are of the most commonplace character. Etherege has several broken snatches of drinking rhymes and choruses dancing through his comedies, full of riotous animal spirits soaring to the height of all manner of extravagance, and admirably suited to ventilate the profligacy of the day; but for the most part they are either unfit for extract from their coarseness, or have not substance enough to stand alone. Wycherley's songs are simply gross, and Tom Killigrew's crude and artificial." The chief contributors to the book are Lyly, Peele, Shakespere, Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher,* Middleton, Heywood, Massinger, Shirley, Davenant, Dryden, and some others. The result is a string of jewels, many of which are indescribably attractive: sparkling with the most polished wit, or touching the affections with the sweetest sympathies. The productions of minor authors are accompanied, like the rest of the work, with biographical memoirs, and we cannot close the present brief and inadequate notice of Mr. Bell's progress without testifying to the elaborate care with which his biographies are prepared, a point highly to his credit, con-

* In a "Laughing Song" by Beaumont and Fletcher occur these lines—

Democritus, thou ancient fleerer,
How I miss thy laugh, and ha'since!

Changed by Seward to

How I miss thy laugh, and ha-sense.

"The change (adds Mr. Bell) helps little towards clearing up the obscurity." But, if we read "laugh and ha'sense," i. e. half-sense, we think the obscurity is removed.—In p. 60 of this volume the name of the herald Segar is twice misprinted Segur.

sidering the ever-recurring labour of his monthly task, and in which he presents a striking contrast to some of his predecessors in the same path. We feel that his efforts deserve this praise, notwithstanding that the persevering researches of Mr. Peter Cunningham into the biography of the Poets, now also in the course of publication, may be found to have collected, during the course of years, a far larger amount of "new facts." Pursuing an arbitrary range of authors, Mr. Bell has at length turned his attention to him who has been styled the father of our modern poetic quire, Dan Geoffrey Chaucer, whose works are now in progress in The Annotated Edition.

Mr. Bohn, in his valuable series of BRITISH CLASSICS, is continuing his edition of GIBSON'S *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, with Variorum Notes, which include those of Guizot, Wenck, Schreiter, and Hugo, with further illustrations from the most recent sources. This work has proceeded as far as the sixth volume: and it is announced that the seventh will complete it, including an Index more substantial and complete than any heretofore published. At the same time the *Works of Edmund Burke* are in progress, introduced by a new edition of the *Life of Burke* by Mr. Prior, who now revises his labours for the fifth time. On the present occasion the work has undergone careful revision, and, though reduced into the cabinet form, no abbreviation has been made in the narrative, which, on the contrary, is rendered more full by the insertion of additional portions of Burke's Correspondence. Those letters only are omitted which, having little immediate connection with the occurrences of Burke's life, will find a more appropriate place in the body of his Works. Mr. Prior has the satisfaction of being able to boast, "in testimony of the care with which the Life was originally written, that in the many volumes of contemporary men and history since published, or in the four volumes of correspondence issued under the care of Earl Fitzwilliam and Sir Richard Bourke, no incident that I have mentioned is contradicted, and no new one has been added."

In his STANDARD LIBRARY Mr. Bohn has published *The Works of John Locke*, in two volumes, with a Preliminary Essay and Notes, by J. A. St. John: having previously completed, in eight volumes, the reprint of *Cowper's Works*, as edited by Dr. Southey, and illustrated by the plates engraved from drawings by W. Harvey. The last issue of this series is a reprint of JAMES'S *Life of Cœur de Lion*, contained in two volumes.

In the ANTIQUARIAN LIBRARY is pursued the very useful series of translations of the English Chroniclers. Among the latest of these are *Matthew Paris* and *Florence of Worcester*. In this Library have also been republished *The Travels of Marco Polo the Venetian*, as translated by Marsden, revised by Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A.; and Charles Lamb's *Specimens of English Dramatic Poets who lived about the time of Shakespeare*, first published in 1808, accompanied by the extracts from the Garrick collection of Old Plays which were made by the same Editor, and communicated to Hone's Table Book. The latter form 150 pages, and the former 400.

In *A Hand-book of Proverbs* we have, we believe, an example of Mr. Bohn's own literary industry. It is founded upon the collection by Ray, of which the fifth edition was published in 1815. To Ray's "complete collection of English proverbs" had been already appended the *adagia* of Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Denmark, the East, and the Hebrew. These form 280 pages of the present volume; and its remainder, more than one half, is occupied by an Index, or "Complete Alphabet of Proverbs," in which the compiler has incorporated the collections of Camden, Herbert, Howell, Fuller, Trussler, and others, forming altogether by far the most complete *corpus* of English adages that has hitherto been brought under one view. Nothing is more remarkable about many of these sententious expressions of thought and experience than their high antiquity, and it would add a value to an interleaved copy of this volume to insert citations of their use by our early authors in their works, and by our statesmen in their letters and speeches. Many occur in our earliest writers, and every now and then a monastic chronicler, in the midst of his Latin narrative, will introduce a popular proverb or rhyme in semi-Saxon vernacular. To note these would help to supply what is still wanting—the history and origin of these quaint recognitions of truths which for the most part are eternal and perpetual, but which in some cases have become obsolete from changes of circumstances and manners.

In the SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY has appeared, in two volumes, a most elaborate *History of Magic*, written in German by JOSEPH ENNEMOSER, and translated by William Howitt. Though treating of a branch of science, so called, which would a few years ago have been scouted from that honourable category, this subject has been thought peculiarly appropriate to the phantasies of the present day; and to heighten its flavour, Mary Howitt, the

translator's *cara sposa*, has been employed to add an appendix, which contains "the most remarkable and authenticated stories of apparitions, dreams, second-sight, somnambulism, predictions, divination, witchcraft, vampires, fairies, table-turning, and spirit-rapping,"—an awful catalogue indeed, and to the lovers of the marvellous sufficiently attractive.

THEOLOGY.—1. *The Inspiration of Holy Scripture, its Nature and Proof.* By W. Lee, M.A. 8vo. pp. xiv. 539.—This is an important addition to our theological libraries. It consists of eight discourses, preached at Trinity College, Dublin, where the author is fellow and tutor. The form of sermons no doubt is inconvenient for the discussion of such subjects, but the author has ably worked his way against that difficulty. They are rather overloaded with notes, and we would suggest the re-casting of the whole, at some future time, into a more convenient form. The note from Olshausen at p. 97, on angels quoting from Scripture, is not very clear. That writer's hypothesis (if indeed we understand it) would neutralise the insidious reference to Scripture by the evil spirit in Matt. iv. There is a good note at p. 71, arguing that it is a mistake to represent the denial of the canonicity of a particular book (as by Theodore of Mopsuestia or Luther) as one of the inspiration of Scripture in general. It arose from an exalted sense of the whole, and a belief that particular portions did not come up to their tests of inspiration.—2. *Infidelity, its Aspects, Causes, and Agencies.* By the Rev. T. Pearson. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 328. This is a cheap edition (twelfth thousand) of an essay which gained the prize of "The Evangelical Alliance." It has received so many commendations in influential quarters, as merely to need announcing on our part. Copies of it might advantageously be placed in "Young Men's Societies" and parochial libraries in towns.—3. *Christianity viewed in some of its leading Aspects.* By the Rev. A. Foote. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 158. This book is powerfully written, and may serve to correct some one-sided views of religious motives in well-intentioned persons. A little more simplicity would have improved it, as many a reader will have to ask for the explanation of technical expressions.—4. *The Witness of the Spirit.* By J. Jackson, D.D. Bishop of Lincoln. Fcp. 8vo. pp. ix. 340. These sermons were preached, prior to the author's elevation, before the University of Oxford, at intervals during a period of nine years. As they possess a certain unity of subject, they are judiciously combined in a volume. In the first sermon (on Romans viii. 9),

the author has given a practical turn to the subject of baptism, by which he avoids some of its difficulties, for we infer that he is not insensible to them (p. 12). The twelfth, which was not delivered before the University, is added on account of the importance of its topic, viz. "The dangers to the clergy in a time of controversy." It may also serve as a warning not to originate needless controversies.—5. *An Essay towards a New Metrical Version of the Psalms of David.* By T. Turner, eq. 8vo. pp. 31. This essay is dedicated to the Bishop of London, but we do not learn how far it is otherwise encouraged by his lordship. It is in unrhymed verse of various metres, a species of poetry to which we cannot reconcile our ear. In other respects it appears to possess merit.—6. *The Second and Third Seals.* By E. Miller, M.A. 8vo. pp. 22. This is a sermon preached at Bognor, on the occasion of the national thanksgiving for the late abundant harvest, as an adaptation of the figurative language of the Apocalypse to the circumstances of our own time. It is ingenious and impressive, but parallels will not bear drawing out too far. We ought to add that it is "published by request."

The Moor of Venice—Cinthio's Tale and Shakspere's Tragedy, by John Edward Taylor.—This is a beautifully simple version of the Italian tale which more than forms the basis of—which, in fact, is in its kind equally perfect with—Shakspere's tragedy. The author of the story, G. B. G. Cinthio, was a nobleman of Ferrara, an imitator and perhaps co-temporary (or nearly so) of Boccaccio. His collection of a Hundred Tales met, we infer, with no censure in an age far more alive to sins against the Papacy than to offences from which a pure moral spirit would have revolted. In fact Cinthio, besides being a story-teller, was a professor of philosophy, and in that capacity asserts the highly edifying character of the work from which Othello is taken—an assertion with which Mr. Taylor by no means agrees. Be that as it may, the story is full of interesting points, told with almost the matchless simplicity of Boccaccio himself. It is in fact a poem already, and we really feel doubtful, as we read, whether, except in a few splendid and well-known passages, our great tragedian has improved on the original. In the final scene we must however confess to a woeful and degrading meanness in the Italian, from which Shakspere has happily freed his glorious drama. Can any one fancy the unhappy Desdemona beaten to death by the Iago of the piece and the Moor, armed with a stocking

filled with sand? a part of the ceiling over her bed being afterwards purposely pulled down upon her, in order to give the appearance of accident to the crime. With this exception, the story is really very beautiful, and presents many curious points of comparison with the tragedy.

"La Fleur et la Feuille;" traduit en vers Français de Chaucer par le Chevalier de Chatelain.—Of French verse what can an old Englishman say? Sylvanus Urban is of course well read in Chaucer: but of any thing more than that this translation by M. de Chatelain reads pleasantly and correctly, and appears to indicate a feeling of the beauties of the original, he

plainly avows himself ill able to judge; and for a more minute examination the translator must be referred to the critics of his own land and tongue.

Few, very few Englishmen, in fact, ought to pronounce a judgment on French poetry. We would only intimate to the author that he may err in his own estimate of representative English poetry. Neither Mr. Swain nor Mr. Tupper would, we are sure, be admitted to rank high in the estimation of the English public as poets, and in the long list of names given at the end of "La Fleur et la Feuille" as furnishing specimens of English poetry for M. de Chatelain's forthcoming volume, at least one half are utterly unknown, we will venture to say, to English readers.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Jan. 25. Mr. Evans exhibited a third-brass coin of Constantine the Great, bearing a Cufic inscription, which has been stamped across the face of it.

Mr. Roach Smith exhibited a denarius of Domitia, which is probably unique. The type is, on the reverse a temple, with no inscription.

Mr. J. G. Pfäster read a paper on an un-edited and unique silver coin (*denarius*) of Odoacer, King of Italy, A.D. 476—493, which was struck at Ravenna. The coin was exhibited. At the conclusion of his paper, Mr. Pfäster observed that this remarkable coin of Odoacer may be regarded as the first in the series of mediæval coins. Odoacer having put to death Orestes, and having taken the Emperor Romulus Augustus prisoner, really terminated the empire of the West, A.D. 476, and from this event, the period usually called the Middle Ages properly begins.

Mr. Vaux read a paper, communicated by Dr. Bell, giving an interesting account of the discovery, near Leugeric, of a considerable number of Roman gold and silver imperial coins, together with some fibulae, rings, and armillæ, probably of early German workmanship.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

Dec. 11. The following communications were read:—1. "Notice of a Picts House recently explored in the Island of Burray, Orkney." By James Farrer, esq. M.P. This contained a minute detail of the operations, and of the various relics discovered in the ruins.

2. "On the present state of the Ruins of Iona, and their preservation." By David

GENT. MAG. VOL. XLIII.

Laing, esq. It was indicated that, with regard to these ruins, two objects were to be accomplished—the first and most important being the preservation of the ruined walls of the three principal buildings on the island, viz., the Cathedral or Abbey Church, St. Oran's Chapel, and the Nunnery; the second relating to the preservation of the sculptured monuments in the burial-ground of St. Oran, and elsewhere. It was suggested that the upholding of the ruined walls, which would not incur any great expense, might probably be attained either through the noble owner of the island—the Duke of Argyll—or through the crown, under the inspection of the Board of Works, while the expense of preserving and arranging the monuments might be raised by subscription. Mr. Laing's communication contained the report of a qualified person on the points in question, and embraced portions of a correspondence between Sir James Stuart Menteith, Bart., and Lord Murray on this subject. It was heartily sanctioned by the meeting.

3. "Notice of the Crozier of St. Moluach, the property of the Duke of Argyll." By Cosmo Innes, esq. This ancient relic is a plain curved staff of about 2 feet 10 inches in length, which has been covered with copper, probably gilt, and with some metal ornament at each end. For many centuries a little estate, originally containing 12 acres, but at last only 6, in the island of Lismore, was held by the service of keeping this, the pastoral staff of the patron saint of the cathedral. The paper gave some details of the custodiers of this relic, who were long popularly known as the "Barons of Bachul"—*bachul* being

the Gaelic shape of *baculus*, the Episcopal staff—and who were so jealous of any inquiries regarding it, that, out of precaution against inquisitive antiquaries, the peat stack for the year used to be built up against the place of its custody. Mr. Joseph Robertson made some observations on other ancient Scottish Croziers recorded in history, as that of St. Kentigern, which long after his day was preserved at Ripon, and that of St. Fergus, noticed in the Breviary of Aberdeen, and suggested that diligent inquiry would probably be the means of yet adding others to the list.

Jan. 8. The following communications were read,—

1. "Notice of 'The Black Book of Breadalbane,' preserved at Taymouth, containing Portraits of several members of the Breadalbane Family, executed in the beginning of the seventeenth century." By Cosmo Innes, esq. This volume was written by Master William Bowie, who filled the double office of tutor to the sons of the laird, and family notary at Balloch (now Taymouth), under Sir Duncan Campbell, the seventh Laird of Glenorehy. He began the work in June 1598, and the last entries, in the hand of a younger scribe, are continued down to 1648. The acquisitions of the family, and the tastes of the various lairds in their "plenishings," are described; and particular reference is made to Sir Colin, the eighth laird of Glenurquhay, as to his taste for pictures, fine furniture, Arras hangings, Flanders napery, and silk beds. He employed two artists to paint pictures, chiefly from imagination, of historical personages. One of these is only distinguished as the "German painter" whom he entertained in his house "aucht moneth, and that for painting of threthic broads of the Kingis of Scotland, &c., and of the said Sir Coline his awin and his predecessors portraits, whilkis portraits are sett up in the hall and chaimer of dais of the house of Balloch." The other artist was the celebrated painter George Jamesone; and the notices of his employment showed the rate of payment of the first of Scotch artists to be at the rate of 20*l.* Scots for each picture. It also appeared that Jamesone was working at Balloch while the book was writing; and that he might be the artist who dashed off the last of the rude but curious sketches on the blank leaves of vellum at the end of the volume. The book was produced, and excited much interest.

2. "Notes regarding a Box presented by Alexander Pope, the Poet, to the Rev. Alexander Pope, minister of Reay, Caithness-shire; with some remarks on the supposed relationship between these two persons." By Robert Chambers, esq. Mr.

Pope, who died minister of Reay in 1776, was a man of some taste in historical pursuits, and furnished information both to Pennant and Cordner in the preparation of their topographical works. In the summer of 1732 he rode on his pony all the way from Caithness to Twickenham, in order to visit his namesake, the poet, when some intercourse took place, and the latter presented to the minister a copy of the subscription edition of the *Odyssey*, in five volumes quarto, and a handsome snuff-box. A letter from the poet to his namesake the minister, at a subsequent period, was read, and from these and other circumstances the probability of a relationship existing between the parties was indicated. The box, which now belongs to James Campbell, esq. Assistant Commissary-general, a grandson of the minister of Reay, was exhibited to the meeting. A few additional particulars connected with the habits and literary tastes of Mr. Pope of Reay were communicated in a letter from A. H. Rhind, esq. to Mr. Stuart, Secretary.

3. "Original Notices from the Rotuli Scaccarii of John Barbour, Archdeacon of Aberdeen, author of 'The Bruce.'" By Joseph Robertson, esq. A passage in the work itself shows that about two-thirds of "The Bruce" had been written before the end of the year 1375-6. Mr. Robertson has found that two years afterwards a sum of ten pounds was paid to Barbour by the King's command, as the first reward, it would seem, for the composition of the poem. This gift was followed, at the interval of a few months, by a grant of a perpetual annuity of twenty shillings; and the Rotuli Scaccarii, after Barbour's death, state expressly that this annuity was granted "for compiling the Book of the Acts of the most illustrious prince, King Robert Bruce." Barbour, it is well known, wrote another poem, now lost, called "The Stewart." The reward which he received from the King for this second work was a pension for life of ten pounds a year, granted on the 5th Dec. 1388. The pension was payable in two moieties—the one at Whitsunday, the other at Martinmas. The last payment which Barbour received was at Martinmas 1394—so that he must have died between that date and Whitsunday 1395. The precise day of his death, Mr. Robertson showed, was probably the 13th of March, on which day Barbour's anniversary continued to be celebrated in the cathedral church of St. Machar at Aberdeen until the Reformation—the expense of the service being defrayed from the perpetual annuity granted to the father of Scottish poetry by the first of the Stewart Kings, in 1378, "pro compilacione Libri de Gestis illustrissimi

principis quondam Domini Regis Roberti de Brus."

4. "Note on a Silver Reliquary in the Society's Collections." By W. H. Scott, esq. M.D. This reliquary was dug up at Dundee, and came to the Society among the coins bequeathed by E. W. A. Drummond Hay, esq. The devices were stated to be of a common type; the letters *htc* on one side, and on the other the Agnus Dei bearing a cross. It was conjectured to be of the fifteenth century.

ROMAN REMAINS NEAR IPSWICH.

A tessellated pavement and foundations of walls have been discovered in a field at Whitton, near Ipswich. It is on slightly elevated land, where a farm-house and buildings have just been erected. It was in digging a ditch for the making a fence, that the pavement was discovered. A por-

tion was cleared, about 10 feet in length by 3 feet in breadth; it is of varied pattern; one strip is in scroll-work, white on black ground; another in cabled form, composed of red, black, and white; a third in black squares placed lozenge-wise on white ground; and a fourth in triangles formed of circular arcs. The whole is in very fair preservation. The field in which it is situate is called the Castle Hills, and is conjectured to have been the site of a castle of the Bigods, destroyed in the 12th century. There have been various concrete foundations discovered in the field, all decidedly of Roman work; some of them being not less than 7 feet wide. Vast quantities of Roman bricks have recently been dug out, most of which were used in the foundations of the premises just erected. Fragments of Samian ware and other earthen vessels have from time to time been discovered in the field.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Turkey.—*The Dobrudscha.*—During the night of the 7th Jan. a Russian detachment crossed the Danube, and advanced as far as Babadagh. The Russians captured 83 Turks and one flag. After this exploit the whole Russian detachment returned to Ismail, in Bessarabia. The Turks had a few men killed, and the Russians also suffered a small loss.

Constantinople.—Kramel Pasha has been appointed Minister of Justice, in place of Chekib Effendi, who has lately died. Suleiman Pasha, who commanded the Turks in the Crimea, and was recalled after the disastrous affair at Balaklava, has been degraded. Menekli Ahmed Pasha is named commander of the army in Asia. Ismail Pasha, who was appointed to that command, succeeds Omar Pasha in the Principalities.

Vienna.—On the 28th of December, the Austrian, French and English Ministers signed a protocol in which the interpretation affixed by the Allies to the Four Points of negotiation is fully and minutely recorded; and, as this protocol has been drawn up and executed in express pursuance of the terms of the treaty, it is of the same force and effect as an additional article to the treaty itself. The next step taken by the Allies was to communicate to Prince Gortschakoff the form in which they had just pledged themselves to express and

to support their joint demands. Prince Gortschakoff replied to this communication by stating that the powers with which he was invested certainly did not enable him to enter upon a negociation by the unreserved acceptance of these propositions; but requested a further interval of fourteen days to enable him to refer to St. Petersburg, and to receive an answer. This request was complied with. As Prussia has refused to become a party to the treaty of the 2nd of December, Count Arnim, the Prussian Minister at Vienna, was excluded from the conference. On the 7th Jan. Prince Gortschakoff announced that, having consulted the Emperor, his master, he was authorised to accept the interpretation of the four guarantees as laid down on the record of the conference of December 28, and empowered to negotiate for a peace. M. de Bourqueney and Lord Westmoreland have been empowered to negotiate for this purpose by their governments, but no conferences have yet taken place, as the Turkish representative has not yet received powers. No confidence is placed at present in the sincerity of the Czar.

The Crimea.—The recent accounts from before Sebastopol are extremely unsatisfactory with respect to the condition of the English army. It appears that in the first place too great an extent of line was undertaken by Lord Raglan, and works of

the greatest importance, such as a good road from the harbour to the works, were neglected, because the men could not be spared from the constant and severe labour of duty in the trenches. The old road which approaches the Tchernaya was, since the affair of Balaklava on the 25th October, partly commanded by the Russian position, and the first bad weather made the beaten tracks upon the heights almost impassable. The overwork thus thrown upon the horses of the commissariat killed the greater number of them and of the remains of the cavalry horses which were devoted to the same labour. From these causes it became impossible to transport to the camp a sufficient quantity of the abundant stores at Balaklava, and the troops were frequently placed on half rations, and remained insufficiently clothed and not protected from the weather. These evils have been aggravated by want of proper organisation at the harbour, and reports are circulated which tend to show the most culpable neglect in all the responsible officials both at home and on the spot. The result has been a most fearful mortality among the soldiers of the expedition. Thousands of sick have been sent to Scutari, and as many more remain behind.

Out of more than 50,000 men who left England in the course of last year, the flower of our army, it is said that not more than 14,000 remain fit for duty, and of those from 90 to 100 are daily deducted. The position of the French is better; their works have not ceased to advance, and they are now ready with 160 heavy guns to recommence the attack.

A considerable number of Turkish troops from the army of the Danube has landed at Eupatoria; and Omar Pasha, after a visit to the camp at Sebastopol, on the 5th Jan., to concert measures with the English and French generals, returned to Varna to superintend the embarkation of a further portion of his army, whom he would accompany to Eupatoria. Prince Menschikoff has retired with the main body of his army to the Belbek. His army at the present moment does not exceed 70 or 80,000 men.

The Admirals of both English and French fleets, Adm. Dundas and Adm. Hamelin, having completed their terms of command, have left the fleet and returned home. The French Admiral is succeeded by Adm. Bruat and the English by Adm. Lyons, who has so highly distinguished himself as second in command.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Dec. 12. Col. Hugh H. Rose, C.B. holding the rank of Brigadier-General in Turkey, having rendered distinguished services in the victories in the Crimea, to be Major-General in pursuance of the Royal Warrant of the 6th of October, 1854.—Capt. and brevet Major the Hon. St. George G. Foley, unatt. to be Lieut.-Colonel in the army for distinguished service in the field.

Dec. 23. Nathaniel Jones Pile and Nathaniel Corte, esq.s, to be Members of the Council of Barbados.—Frederick Palgrave Barlee, esq. to be Colonial Secretary for Western Australia.—John Henry Finnias, esq. to be Receiver of Registration Dues and Conservator of Mortgages for Mauritius.—Mr. Bagshawe, of the Chancery bar, to be one of Her Majesty's Counsel.

Dec. 28. Royal Artillery, brevet Cols. H. Palliser and J. A. Wilson to be Colonels; brevet Majors W. R. Gilbert, A. Irving, and St. John T. Browne, to be Lieut.-Colons.

Dec. 29. To be Majors of the following Regiments respectively: 1st Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. Edw. A. G. Muller; 4th, Capt. J. J. Hirt; 9th, Capt. D. M. Bethune; 14th, brevet Lieut.-Col. Sir J. E. Alexander, K.C.; 17th, Capt. T. O. Rutledge; 18th, brevet Major G. F. S. Call; 19th, Capt. J. L. R. Hooke; 20th, brevet Major J. B. Sharp; 21st, Capt. the Hon. J. L. Brown; 23d, brevet Major W. P. Campbell; 24th, brevet Major M. Andrews; 30th, brevet Major E. A. Whitmore; 33d, brevet Lieut.-Col. G. V. Mundy; 34th, brevet Major J. Simpson; 38th, brevet Major J. W. S. Smith; 39th, brevet Major A. Herbert; 41st, Capt. R. Pratt; 42d, brevet Major J. C. Macpherson; 44th, Capt. W. MacMahon; 46th, brevet Major A. G. Vesey; 47th, brevet Major J. Lardner; 49th, Capt. L. H.

G. Maclean; 50th, brevet Major H. E. Weare; 53d, brevet Major J. Coats; 57th, Capt. J. Auchmuty; 62d, Capt. W. F. Dickson; 63d, Capt. C. Higginbotham; 68th, Capt. W. H. Greene; 71st, brevet Major R. D. Campbell; 77th, Capt. W. Forbes; 79th, Capt. W. M'Call; 88th, Capt. E. Norton; 89th, brevet Major the Hon. C. Daly; 90th, Capt. D. Campbell; 93d, brevet Major J. A. Ewart; 98th, Capt. J. F. Dennis; 97th, brevet Major R. Colvill.—Rifle Brigade, Major W. H. Bradford to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. F. R. Elrington, brevet Major Lord Alex. G. Russell, and Capt. J. Wilkinson, to be Majors.—Gren Guards, battalion-Surgeon G. Brown to be Surgeon-Major; Assist.-Surgeon C. R. Nicoll to be battalion-Surgeon; W. R. Lane to be Assistant-Surgeon.—68th Foot, Capt. H. Blount to be Major.—94th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. J. L. Dennis to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. W. H. Kirby to be Major.—95th Foot, brevet Major A. T. Heyland to be Major.—Royal Canadian Rifles, Major P. Hill to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. J. N. Holmes to be Major.—Provisional Dépot Battalions, brevet Col. J. T. Hill to be Lieut.-Colonel; Major J. Johnston to be Major; brevet Major D. A. G. Darroch, of the 51st Foot, to be Adjutant; Lieut. J. Burke, 27th Foot, to be Quartermaster.—Brevet, brevet Col. H. R. Milder to be Major-General in the Army; Capt. Brotherton Browne, 94th Foot, to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

Dec. 30. Toussaint Rostant, esq. to be a Member of the Legislative Council of Trinidad, and Thomas Parker, esq. a Member of the Legislative Council of St. Lucia.—Commissariat, Assist. Commissary-gen. J. W. Smith to be Dep. Commissary-General. Aberdeenshire Militia, Lord Saltoun to be Lieut.-Colonel Commandant.—Argyll and Bute Militia, Col. John Campbell, unatt. to be Lieut.-Colonel.—

Dumfries, &c. Militia, Hugh Scott, esq. to be Major.—Inverness, &c. Militia, James Duff, late of 74th Regt. to be Major.—Lancashire Hussars, Sir R. T. Gerard, Bart. to be Major-Commandant. 6th Lancashire Militia, Hon. Edw. B. Wilbraham, late of Coldstream Guards, to be Hon. Colonel; J. H. Pringle, esq. late of Coldstream Guards, to be Lieut.-Col. Commanding.—4th South Middlesex Militia, Capt. C. F. Kirby to be Major.—Monmouthshire Militia, Capt. Edmund Herbert to be Major.—Renfrewshire Militia, W. C. Bontine, esq. to be Major.—4th West York Militia, Capt. Edw. Waad to be Major.

Jan. 1. Deputy Commissioners-gen. T. W. Ramsey, W. H. Robinson, to be Commissioners-General; Assist. Commissioners-gen. F. T. Myirea, J. Wilson, C. Swaine, F. T. Coxworthy, T. Graham, and W. H. Drake, to be Deputy Commissioners-General.—Royal Artillery, brevet Col. R. G. B. Wilson to be Colonel; brevet Major C. Bingham and brevet Lieut.-Col. H. S. Rowan, to be Lieut.-Colonels.—Royal Engineers, brevet Colas. P. Yule, D. Bolton, and F. W. Whinneys to be Colonels; brevet Majors Sir W. T. Denison, John Williams, E. W. Burnford, E. T. Lloyd, Henry James, and brevet Lieut.-Colonel Wm. Robinson, to be Lieut.-Colonels.

Jan. 2. 1st Foot, Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Edward Blakeney, G.C.B. from 7th Royal Fusiliers, to be Colonel.—Brevet, Colonel Harry D. Jones, R. Eng. having rendered distinguished service in command of the British land force at the capture of Bomarsund, to be a Major-General.

Jan. 3. 7th Foot, Capt. Fred. Mills to be Major.—42d Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. Hon. Robert Rollo to be Major.—3d West India Regt., Major C.E. Law to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet, brevet Lieut.-Col. Martin Orr and brevet Lieut.-Col. W. H. Phibes, late Staff Officers of Pensioners, to be Colonels in the Army.—Capts. Charles Birch Vane, 9th Foot, and D. W. Battley, 77th Foot, to be Majors.—Royal Artillery, to be Major-Generals, Col. W. D. Jones and Col. William Brereton, C.B.; Col. Thos. Grantham to be Major-General by brevet.—To be Colonels in the Army, E. F. Grant, G. J. Beresford, the Hon. R. C. H. Spencer, and H. C. Stace.

Jan. 9. Edward Viscount Buxton elected a Representative Peer of Ireland.—7th Royal Fusiliers, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Brown, K.C.B., from 77th Foot, to be Colonel.—36th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. W. H. Scott to be Colonel.—77th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. G. L. Goldie, C.B. to be Colonel.—66th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. Sir William Gordon, Bart. to be Lieutenant-Col.; brevet Major George Maxwell to be Major.—Brevet, brevet Colonel J. H. Grubbe, h. p. 66th Foot, to be Major-General in the Army, the rank being only honorary; Colonels Thomas Blanshard, W. H. Slade, and J. C. Victor, all of R. Eng., to be Major-Generals.

Jan. 10. James Craufurd, esq. Solicitor-General for Scotland, to be one of the Lords of Session, taking the title of Lord Ardmillan.

Jan. 11. Thomas Mackenzie, esq. advocate, to be Solicitor-General for Scotland.

Jan. 12. 9th Light Dragoons, Surgeon J. H. K. Innes, from 56th Foot, to be Surgeon.—56th Foot, Assist.-Surgeon W. Dibblee to be Surgeon.—65th Foot, Assist.-Surg. Thornton Marshall, from 11th Foot, to be Surgeon.—Staff, brevet Lieut.-Colonel E. A. G. Muller, from 1st Foot, to be Major of a Dépôt Battalion.—Hospital Staff: to be Deputy-Inspectors-Gen. of Hospitals, R. Battersby, and T. Alexander; to be Staff-Surgeons of the First Class, George Taylor, M.D. from 6th Dragoon Guards, Thomas Fox, M.D., R. J. G. Grant, from 9th Light Drag. and William Denny, from 16th Foot; to be Staff-Surgeons of the Second Class, Wm. Barrett, M.D. from 71st Foot, Alex. Smith, M.D. from 37th Foot, H. F. Smith, M.D. from 16th Foot, W. H. Johnson, M.D. from 96th Foot, T. F. Wall, from 89th Foot, and R. K. Prendergast, from 65th Foot.—Brevet Major J. H. Cooke, 21st Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. T. Stephenson, 30th Foot, and Capt. E. Parker, 60th Foot, to be Majors and Lieut.-Colonels; Capt. C. F. Gibson, 24th Foot,

and Capt. John Gore, R. Art. to be Majors.—The same Gazette announces a Brevet promotion in the Royal Marines, Lieut.-Colonels, Edmund Hearle, John McArthur, and William Clendon, to be Cos. in the Army; nine Majors to be Lieut.-Colonels, and fifty Captains to be Majors.

Jan. 15. Hampden King, esq. to be one of the Judges of the Assistant Court of Appeal for Barbados; T. H. Bartley, esq. to be a Member of the Legislative Council of New Zealand.—Royal Eng. Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Fox Burgoyne, G.C.B. to be Colonel Commandant.

Jan. 19. 1st Foot, brevet Major W. L. Stewart to be Major.—54th Foot, Capt. G. C. Miller to be Major.—83rd Foot, Capt. Edw. Steele to be Major.—90th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. G. S. Deverill to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. W. P. Purnell to be Major.—Brevet, Col. J. R. Craufurd, Grenadier Guards, about to be employed on a special service, to have the local rank of Brigadier-General; Colonel Lord William Paulet, appointed to a command, to have the local rank of Brigadier-General in Turkey; Col. F. R. Cheamey, R. Art. to be Major-General in the Army: To be Colonels, Lieut.-Col. T. C. Smith, unatt., Lieut.-Col. T. Crombie, Coldstream Guards, Lieut.-Col. W. R. Faber, 35th Foot, Lieut.-Col. John Garvock, 31st Foot, Assistant-Quarter-master-General in Ceylon, Lieut.-Colonel E.W.W. Passy, of the Dépôt Battalion at Fernoym: To be Lieut.-Colonels, Major J. H. Trevelyan, unatt., Major C.E. Michell, 66th Foot, Major W. T. Layard, Ceylon Regt., Major R. D. Kelly, 34th Foot, Major A. C. Goodenough, 34th Foot: To be Majors, Capt. O. E. Ford, R. Eng., Capt. H. A. Turner, R. Art., Capt. J. W. Graves, Staff Officer of Pensioners, Capt. Isaac Moore, 97th Foot, Capt. II. Collette, 67th Foot; Lieut.-Col. Frederick Eld, and brevet Lieut.-Col. H. F. Ainslie, to be Cos. in the Army.—Royal Artillery: To be Colonels, Burke Cuppage, Robert Burn, J. H. Griffin, D. Thorndike: To be Lieut.-Colonels, J. N. A. Freese, F. D. Cleaveland, H. A. Turner, T. B. F. Marriott.—Royal Engineers, brevet Colonel C. Wright to be Col.; brevet Major T. R. Mould, to be Lieut.-Col.

Jan. 23. Brevet, Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., and Major-General John Lysaght Pennefather, C.B., to have the local rank of Lieut.-General in Turkey.—Royal Engineers: To be Colonels, F. R. Thomson, H. Y. Wortham, and C. O. Steafeield: To be Lieut.-Colonels, G. Wynne, W. C. Stace, H. D. Harness, E. T. Ford, W. Yolland, C. E. Ford, and R. C. Moody.

Major-Gen. H. W. Breton to be Lieut.-Governor of Portsmouth.

Captain John Washington, R.N. to be Hydrographer to the Admiralty.

Viscount Bury to be Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs in Canada, Secretary to the Government, and Private Secretary to the Governor-Gen.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Nov. 13. In consideration of the attack on the forts of Sebastopol, on the 17th Oct. 1854.—To be Captains, J. J. B. E. Frere, L. G. Heath, and H. D. Rogers; To be Commanders, Wm. Thorp, I. N. T. Sauliez, W. R. Rolland, Gabriel Johnston, Henry Lloyd, William Bowden, J. P. Luce, and W. G. Jones.—Comm. A. F. Kyngston will be promoted to the rank of Captain on completing the required period of service.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Ayrshire.—Sir James Ferguson, Bart.

Limerick County.—Stephen Edw. De Vere, esq.

Maidon.—G. M. W. Peacocke, esq.

Norwich.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

Sunderland.—Henry Fenwick, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

- Rev. W. Cooke (P.C. of St. Stephen, Hammer-smith,) Hon. Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Chester.
- Rev. A. Fane (V. of Warminster), Canonry of Yatesbury, in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury. Hon. and Rev. W. O'Grady (R. of Killinane), Arch-deaconry of Kilmacduagh.
- Rev. H. Peters (R. of Sunderland), Hon. Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Durham.
- Rev. W. Stone (R. of Christ Church, Spitalfields,) Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury.
- Rev. E.S. Abbott, St. Michael's R. and Preb. Dublin.
- Rev. A. C. Ainslie, Corfe P.C. Somerset.
- Rev. G. Alexander, Woodford V. Northamptonsh.
- Rev. H. Alexander, Stoke Rivers R. Devon.
- Rev. W. G. Arthurs, Darsyattens V. dlo. Leighlin.
- Rev. M. Atkinson, Harwood V. Yorkshire.
- Rev. E. T. Austen, Barfeystone R. Kent.
- Rev. G. Bab, East Halton V. Lincolnshire.
- Rev. W. P. Balington, Manningtree P.C. Essex.
- Rev. H. Bacon, Baxterley R. Warwickshire.
- Rev. G. N. Barow, West Kington R. Wilts.
- Rev. J. Best, Kirk-Oswald V. Cumberland.
- Rev. H. I. Blackburne, Rostherne V. Cheshire.
- Rev. J. Boyle, Stratford-on-Avon P.C. Staffordshire.
- Rev. E. G. Campbell, Kilberry R. and V. d. Ossory.
- Rev. W. Chichester, St. John P.C. Dublin.
- Rev. J. M. Clark, Christ Church P.C. Forest Hill, Sydenham, Kent.
- Rev. F. S. Cook, Milbrook P.C. Devon.
- Rev. E. A. Cooper, Ludford-Magna V. w. Ludford-Park V. Lincolnshire.
- Rev. W. R. Cope, Baslow P.C. Derbyshire.
- Rev. F. L. Curshaw, Horningshield V. Leicestersh.
- Rev. D. A. Dowdney, Kilclash V. dlo. Lismore.
- Rev. W. W. Ellis, Magdalene-Laver R. Essex.
- Rev. H. II. Fortescue, Stockley-Pomeroy R. Devon.
- Rev. J. Garland, Mordiford R. Herefordshire.
- Rev. W. Gee, St. Matthew R. Exeter.
- Rev. J. W. Griffith, Trévegwyd V. Montgomerysh.
- Rev. J. Hall, High Toynott P.C. Lincolnshire.
- Rev. J. Harman, St. James P.C. Enfield, Middlesex.
- Rev. G. Harries, Llandeavog-Vâch R. Brecon.
- Rev. R. H. Heap, Thornton P.C. Yorkshire.
- Rev. J. Howe, Knowle P.C. Warwickshire.
- Rev. R. L. James, Watford V. Herts.
- Rev. J. K. Jennings, Belgrave Chapel, Knightsbridge.
- Rev. S. King, Cantley V. Yorkshire.
- Rev. H. II. Knight, Newton-Nottage R. Glam.
- Rev. W. F. Lanfear, Christ Church P.C. Westonsuper-Mare, Somerset.
- Rev. L. Lewis, Denbigh R.
- Rev. H. W. Long, Whaddon R. Wilts.
- Rev. W. D. Long, St. Paul P.C. Bermondsey, Surr.
- Rev. S. C. Mason, St. Clement Danes R. Westminster.
- Rev. G. F. Matthews, St. Stephen P.C. Woodville, Leicestershire.
- Rev. — Maxwell, Balla R. and V. dlo. Tuam.
- Rev. J. W. Millard, Shimpling R. Norfolk.
- Rev. T. Miles, Stockton R. Wilts.
- Rev. J. W. II. Molyneux, St. Gregory P.C. w. St. Peter P.C. Sudbury, Suffolk.
- Rev. H. Moseley, Olveston V. Gloucestershire.
- Rev. J. E. Nash, Jacob's Well P.C. Clifton, Som.
- Rev. P. S. Newell, Wheathill R. Somerset.
- Rev. O. L. O'Neill, Abbots-Bickington P.C. Devon.
- Rev. J. Owen, St. Margaret P.C. Ipswich.
- Rev. R. J. Ozanne, St. Matthew P.C. Guernsey.
- Rev. C. Parker, Ormside R. Westmorland.
- Rev. J. G. Pooler, Greyabbey, d. Down and Connor.
- Rev. C. Porter, Raunds V. Northamptonshire.
- Rev. T. Renwick, Mottistone H. w. Shorwell V. Isle of Wight.
- Rev. R. J. Roberts, Yscieviog R. Flint.
- Rev. H. F. Roe, Lesnewth R. Cornwall.
- Rev. J. B. Rogers, Cornworthy V. Devon.
- Rev. R. Rolleston, Seathwaite P.C. Lancashire.
- Rev. G. Rose, Shepcombe P.C. Gloucestershire.
- Rev. F. C. Royds, Coddington R. Cheshire.
- Rev. J. R. Shurlock, East Teignmouth P.C. Devon.
- Rev. C. Smith, Tarrington V. Herefordshire.
- Rev. P. Smith, Grinton V. Yorkshire.
- Rev. W. Speke, Skenfrith V. Monmouthshire.
- Rev. C. S. Stanford, St. Thomas R. Dublin.
- Rev. A. Stone, Prestwold P.C. Leicestershire.
- Hon. and Rev. F. Sugden, Brignall V. Yorkshire.
- Rev. W. F. Sweet, Kentisbury R. Devon.
- Rev. A. Swinburn, Mariners' Church P.C. Kingston-upon-Hull.
- Rev. F. Tate, Axminster V. w. Kilnington C. and Membury Devon.
- Rev. R. Temple, Saltney (New Church) P.C. Flint.
- Rev. G. Thompson, Leigh P.C. Dorset.
- Rev. F. Trevor, Uphill R. Somerset.
- Rev. G. Venables, St. Paul P.C. Chatham, Kent.
- Rev. J. Wallace, Willow V. Somerset.
- Rev. J. M. Ware, Ullingswick R. w. Little Cowarne C. Herefordshire.
- Rev. E. Williams, St. David's P.C. Liverpool.
- Rev. H. Wybrow, Stretton-on-Dunsmore V. War.
- [The appointment of the Rev. W. Rawlins to the Vicarage of Bicknoller, Somerset, inserted in our last number, is incorrect. The new Vicar is the Rev. J. H. Armstrong.]

To Chaplaincies.

- Rev. H. Alexander, to H.M.S. Blenheim, s.s. 60, in the Baltic.
- Rev. J. Burt, to the Gaol, Birmingham.
- Rev. J. A. Crozier, Officiating to Army in the East.
- Rev. F. Hannan, to H.M.S. St. Vincent, 102, guardship in ordinary at Portsmouth.
- Rev. J. B. Harbord, to H.M.S. Diamond, 27.
- Rev. A. Jones, to Aske's Hospital, Hoxton, Middlesex.
- Rev. H. H. Matchett, to H.M.S. Exmouth, s.s. 90, fitting at Portsmouth.
- Rev. W. Poulton, to St. Martin-in-the-Fields' Chapel and Almshouses, Camden Town.
- Rev. A. Sherwin, Assistant to Pentonville Prison.
- Rev. H. Wade, to the City Gaol, Norwich.
- Rev. W. Wright, LL.D. (Head Master of Grammar School, Colchester,) to the Gaol of that borough.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

- G. W. Asplen, M.A. Third Mastership Perse Grammar School, Cambridge.
- R. Black, B.A. Assist. Master, Ipswich Gram. School.
- Rev. F. Bulley, President, Magdalene Coll. Oxford.
- Rev. W. A. Carter, Sen. Assist. Master, Eton Coll.
- Rev. A. T. Corfe, Principal, Elizabeth Coll. Guernsey.
- Rev. B. M. Cowie, Professorship of Geometry, Gresham College, London.
- Rev. J. G. Cumming, Head Mastership of King Edward VIII's Grammar School, Lichfield.
- Rev. A. J. Deck, Mathematical Professorship, Royal Military College, Sandhurst.
- Rev. H. S. Fagn, Head Mastership of Grammar School, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire.
- Rev. H. Goodwin, Hulscar Lecturehip, University of Cambridge.
- Rev. G. II. Heslop, Head Mastership of Grammar School, St. Beogh's, Cumberland.
- Rev. G. Moultrie, Head Mastership of the Royal Kepler Gram. Sch. Houghton-le-Spring, Durh.
- Right Hon. Sir J. Stephen, LL.D. Prof. of History and Political Economy, E.I.C. Coll. Hallebury.
- Rev. J. II. Thompson Harrold Prof. of Divinity, Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Canada East.
- Rev. E. S. Tideman, Head Mastership, Llanrwst Grammar School.
- Prof. Wilson, Professorship of Agriculture, University of Edinburgh.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 14. At Patna, India, the wife of Richard Foley, esq. a dau.—28. At Hong Kong, the wife of the Lord Bishop of Victoria, a dau.

Dec. 7. At Middleton rectory, the wife of Capt. Robert Hallowell Carew, a son.—12. At Moncreiffe House, the Lady Louisa Moncreiffe, a son and heir.—13. At Hampton Court Palace, the Hon. Mrs. Bradshaw, a dau.—14. In Grosvenor sq. Lady Anna Gore Langton,

a son.—15. In Lower Berkeley st. Lady Annora Williams Wynd, a dau.—In Sussex terr. Hyde park, Lady Garvagh, a son.—At Ogwell house, the wife of Alex. E. Kelso Hamilton, esq. twin-sons, one of whom survived only a few hours.—18. In Lowndes sq. the wife of Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, Bart. a dau.—At West Farleigh, Kent, the wife of Anthony Fitzherbert, esq. a son.—At Golden hill, Pemb, the wife of Spencer Willam Hustler, esq. a son.—19. At Odell castle, Bedfordsh. the wife of Crewe Alston, esq. a dau.—At Lamphey court, Pemb, the wife of Lewis Mathias, esq. a son.—20. At Florence, Mrs. Wm. Houston Stewart, a dau.—At Mossfields, Salop, Mrs. Poulett Somerset, a son.—23. In Tylney st., the wife of Sir Francis E. Scott, Bart. a son and heir.—In Gloucester pl. Hyde park, the wife of J. R. Wigram, esq. a son.—24. At Welwyn rectory, Herts, Lady Boothby, a dau.—25. At Holkham vicarage, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Alex. Napier, a dau.—At Hampstead, the wife of Sheffield Neave, esq. a dau.—26. At Osmaston manor, the wife of John Wright, esq. of Holland hall, Derb. a dau.—27. In Cavendish sq. the Viscountess Mandeville, a dau.—In Park st. Grosvenor sq. Lady (Belford) Wilson, a dau.—At Ayston hill, Hereford, the wife of Captain Money Kyrle, a dau.—At Kintuck, co. Westmeath, the wife of W. Pollard-Urqhart, esq. M.P. a dau.—29. At Frampton hall, Linc. the wife of Thos. J. Moore, esq. a son and heir.

Lately. At the Vine, Hants, the wife of Wm. Wiggett Chute, esq. a son.
 Jan. 1. At Eastwell rectory, Kent, the wife of the Rev. William R. Finch Hatton, a dau.—6. In Harley st. the wife of the Rev. Edw. Thompson, D.D. Vicar of Kington, Heref. a dau.—At Sir G. Sinclair's, Edinburgh, the wife of J. G. Tollemache Sinclair, esq. a dau.—7. The Countess of Verulam, a son.—8. At Ogston hall, Derb. the wife of Gladwin Turbutt, esq. a son.—9. At Clapham, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Bunbury, 23rd Fusiliers, a son.—At Seaton Carew, Durham, the wife of R.W. Dixon, esq. a dau.—10. At Hill house, Bridgewater, the Countess of Cavan, a son.—11. At Stafford house, the Marchioness of Kildare, a dau.—At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Graves, a son.—At Kirkham Abbey, the wife of Edward Clough Taylor, esq. a dau.—13. In Amen court, St. Paul's, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Coward, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 16. At Melbourne, Twisden *Hodger*, esq. to Rosa. Willson, widow of Major-Gen. Sir William Nott, G.C.B.

26. At Mussoorie, Charles Fred. *Simpson*, esq. Lieut. 8th Bengal N. I. Major of Brigade at Umballah, to Letitia-Anne, second dau. of A. W. Llewellyn, esq. Williamston, co. Pemb.

Oct. 7. At Mean Meer, Lahore, Lieut. Geo. H. Hale, 57th Bengal Nat. Inf. third son of the Ven. Archd. Hale, to Frances-Ellen, second dau. of Major George Murray, 8th Bengal L. C.

18. At Calcutta, Henry *Woodrow*, esq. Fellow of Cairns college, Cambridge, and late Principal of the college of La Martinere, to Elizabeth, dau. of C. Butler, esq. F.R.C.S. Brentwood.

31. At Chipping Barnet, Herts, Thomas *Sauarez*, esq. Comm. R.N. only surviving son of Rear-Adm. Sumarez, K.L. of Bath, and Ferndown, Dorset, to Agnes-Jean, only dau. of S. R. Block, esq. of Greenhill, near Barnet.—

At St. George's Hanover sq. Charles-George, eldest son of Lord Henry *Cholmondeley*, to Susan-Caroline, youngest dau. of Sir George Dashwood, Bart. of Kirtlington park, Oxon.—At Walmer, the Rev. J. B. Nassau *Moles-*

worth, D.D. Vicar of Rochdale, Lanc. to Harriet-Elizabeth, widow of John Thomas Bridges, esq. of Walmer, and dau. of the late Rev. Sir Robert Affleck, Bart.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. Richard *Greaves*, M.A. to Elizabeth-Anne, only dau. of the late William Hadley, esq. of Derby.—At Titchwell, Simms *Reeve*, esq. barrister-at-law, of Brancaster, to Anne, eldest dau. of William Brown, esq.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Frderick, son of Edward *Payne*, esq. of Great Totham, Essex, to Louisa, only dau. of the Rev. S. Simcox, of Southwell, Notts.—At Paddington, the Rev. William Wynne Burton *Phillipps*, B.A. to Catharine-Augusta, youngest dau. of Marker Gaze, esq.—At Kensington, John Stringer *Falkner*, youngest son of Francis Henry Falkner, esq. of Lynccombe, Bath, to Mary-Bancks, youngest dau. of Frederic Falkner, esq. of Carlton-in-Lindric, Notts.—At Bristol, John *Stroud*, esq. of Kingshill house, Knowle, to Mary-Ann, second dau. of the late William Orchard Gwyer, esq.—At Ambleside, Thomas *Stenkouse*, esq. of Bombay, to Mary, younger dau. of Benjamin Hopkinson, esq. of the Oaks.—At Much Wenlock, the Rev. William Arundell *Kettle*, only son of W. Kettle, M.D. of Tiverton, to Jane-Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Henry Foskett, esq. of Tunbridge Wells.—At Ashtead, Surrey, Henry *Mason*, esq. of Branstone hall, Burton-on-Trent, to Sarah-Ann, eldest dau. of Dan Maydwell, esq.—At Kensington, George *Wells*, esq. B.A. of Caius coll. Camb. youngest son of the late John Wells, esq. to Alice, youngest dau. of Stephen Bird, esq.—At Bonn-on-the-Rhine, the Rev. Frederick *Armitage*, M.A. to Katharine-Diana, eldest dau. of R. Hume Kelly, esq. of Glencars, Westmeath.—At Bath, Lieut. Lewis *Monro*, Bengal Army, third son of W. Munro, esq. of Druid's Stoke, Glouc. to Sarah, eldest dau. of W. F. Bally, esq.

Nov. 1. At Ashprington, the Rev. Lloyd *Sanders*, Rector of Whimple, Devon, to Emily, eldest dau. of Major Northcote.—At Moyard, Galway, Thomas F. *Eastwood*, esq. of Ardra-goole, second son of Thomas Eastwood, esq. of Brindle lodge, Lanc. to Maria-Louisa, eldest dau. of Abel Onge, esq. of Hayestown house, co. Dublin.

2. At Arbutnott house, William Rose *Campbell*, esq. of Ballochyle, Argyleshire. 28th Madras N. I. to the Hon. Clementina-Maria, youngest dau. of Viscount Arbutnott.—At Shotesham, Norfolk, William Robert *Manfield*, esq. Lieut.-Col. 53rd Foot, to Margaret, dau. of Robert Fellowes, esq.—At Port Rush, John Marcus *Clements*, esq. of Glenboy, co. Leitrim, to Victoria-Isabella, third dau. of James R. White, esq. of Beardville, co. Antrim.—At Weston-super-Mare, Charles *Hill*, esq. of Clifton, to Anne, dau. of the late Rev. John Spry, Vicar of Ugborough.

4. At St. George's Hanover square, Lieut. Samuel Joseph *Thorp*, 3rd Bombay Europeans, to Louisa-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Alfred Thorp, esq. of Cambridge terrace, Hyde park.

6. At Dover, Capt. Robert *Grange*, to Frederica - Barrett - Lenard-Whittaker, youngest dau. of the late Major Brooks, and granddaug. to the late Gerard Viscount Lake.

7. At St. Marylebone, T. E. *Byrne*, esq. R. H. A. fourth son of the late Henry Byrne, esq. Master in Equity, Madras, to Elisa-Petronilla, third dau. of Don Pablo Larios, of Old Castle.—At Brighton, Edward Augustus *Saunders*, esq. Madras Army, son of James F. Saunders, esq. to Emma-Julia, only dau. of the late Capt. Farewell, of Holbrook house, Som.—At Sowthill, Cornwall, Sir Joseph Sawle *Graves* Bart., to Eleanor, widow of Edw. Luxmoore, esq. and second dau. of the late James Kemphorne, esq.—At Southampton, Le Vicomte de *Laferre*, Sou-Fréset de Soissons,

to Frances-Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Edward Leveson Gower, esq.—At Chatbam, Thomas James *Plommer*, esq. of Chestnut house, Boughton-under-Blean, to Sarah-Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of Joseph Acworth, esq.—At St. Leonards', Archib. E. C. *Forster*, esq. 64th Regt. to Maria, second dau. of the late Capt. Haig, of Bedford.—At Paddington, Mr. John Benj. *Churchill*, of the Plough hotel, Cheltenham, to Ann, widow of E. L. Fisher, esq. of Grimbury house, Oxf.—At St. Mary-lebone, George Harris *Warren*, esq. second son of the late Robert Warren, esq. of Gloucester place, to Sarah, dau. of the late Benj. Applebee, esq. of Snitterfield, Warwickshire.

8. At St. James's Piccadilly, Calverley *Bewicke*, esq. eldest son of Calverley Bewicke, esq. of Coulby, Yorkshire, to Jane-Henrietta-Torrens, only child of Torrens M'Cullagh, esq. late M.P. for Dundalk.—At Hampton-Wick, Charles Henry *Stone*, esq. M.D. of Tunbridge Wells, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late John Guy, esq.

9. At Camberwell, the Rev. Frederick *Walker*, of Montague pl. Old Kent road, to Mary-Eliza, only dau. of the Rev. T. K. De Verdon.—At Dawlish, Peter *Matson*, esq. of Camborne, Cornwall, to Anne, dan. of the late Rev. Robert Crawford Dillon, D.D. of London.—At Runcorn, the Rev. William Chartres *Safford*, B.A. eldest son of the Rev. J. C. Safford, esq. of Mottingham castle, Suffolk, to Mary, third dau. of Philip Whiteway, esq. of Grove-house, Cheshire.—At Paddington, Gilbert-John, son of the late John Henry *Anstey*, esq. of Houghton hill, Hunts, to Henrietta-Georgiana, youngest dau. of the Rev. T. C. Glyn, of Durrington house, Essex.—At St. George's Hanover sq. John F. *Belfield*, esq. of Primley hill, Devon, to Eliza-Conway, only dau. of Capt. Bridges, R.N. lately resident at Florence.—At East Teignmouth, Reginald William *Templer*, esq. son of the Rev. John Templer, M.A. Rector of Teigngrace, to Emily-Lawrentia, fourth surviving dau. of the late Lawrence Gwynne, esq. LL.D.—At Tidcombe, Richard-Atwood, eldest son of Francis *Glass*, esq. of Beckenham, Kent, to Annie, eldest dau. of Thomas Tanner, esq. of Tidcombe house, and Amesbury, Wilts.—At the Hague, the Rev. J. Clarke *Rowlett*, M.A. of Queen's college, to Emma-Wasilissa-Frederika-Thérèse, second dau. of the late Franz Stoepel, Phil. Dr. of Berlin.

11. At Leamington, James Macaulay *Higinson*, C.B. Governor of Mauritius, to Olivia-Nichola, eldest dsu. of Conway Richard Dobbs, esq. of Castle Dobbs, co. Antrim.—At Tiverton, the Rev. George *Bode*, B.A. Magd. hall, Oxford, to Sophia, widow of Alexander McKie, esq. third dau. of the late John Smart, esq. of Constance Weir house, Exeter.

13. At St. Clement Danes, Dr. *Frazer*, R.N. to Harriet, widow of David Russell, esq. R.N. and dau. of Thomas Matthew, esq. Tulliallan, Kincardine.

14. At Rodborough, Frederic Wm. *Baynes*, esq. formerly Capt. 22nd Madras Inf. youngest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Charles Baynes, R. Art. to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Mansfield, M.A. Vicar of Bisley.—At St. John's Oxford sq. Alan, only son of Alan *Chambre*, esq. late Capt. 17th Lancers, to Beatrice, fourth dau. of the late Thomas Harrison, esq. Commissioner of Inland Revenue.—At Stoke-Damerel, Devon, James *Niven*, M.D. Surgeon R.N. to Sarah-May, only surviving dau. of R. M. Oliver, esq. navy agent, Devonport.—At St. James's Westbourne terrace, Frederick Bacon *Frank*, esq. of Campsall park, Yorksh. and Earlswood hall, Norfolk, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, K.C.B.—At Old Charlton, Frank *Bowers*, of Bedwyn Mold, eldest son of the

Very Rev. the Dean of Manchester, to Henrietta-Gertrude, sixth dau. of the late Rev. John Day, of North Tuddenham, Norfolk.—At Highfield, Hants, James *Carter*, esq. of Cambridge, to Henrietta-Stanley-Leger, dau. of Robert Pearce, esq. banker, of Southampton.

15. At Cranborne, Alfred le *Gallais*, esq. Lt-Gen. 46th Bengal N. I. eldest son of Philip le Gallais, esq. of Jersey, to Mary-Ann-Frances, eldest dau. of Richard Broucker, esq. of Bovridge, Dorset.—At Paddington, Philip-Alfred, eldest son of Philip *Williams*, esq. banker, of Monmouth, to Adelaide-Amelia-Atkinson, only dau. of the late A. A. Isaacson, M.A. Vicar of St. Woollos, Newport, Monmouthshire.—At Goadby Marwood, Leic. the Rev. N. *Hüberty*, M.A. to Eliza-Caroline, widow of the Rev. W. Evans Hartopp, M.A.—At Banbury, B. *Wyatt*, esq. of Christchurch, New Zealand, second son of James Wyatt, esq. of Lime grove, Bangor, to Sophia-Frances, fourth dau. of the late Robert Stanton, esq. of London.

16. At Seaton, Devon, Capt. Alfred John de Havilland *Harris*, 1st Madras Fusiliers, son of the late Charles Harris, esq. formerly Member of Council at Madras, to Mary-Ann-Lettitia-Cradock, youngest dau. of the Rev. C. J. Glasscott, Vicar of Seaton-cum-Beer.—At Barbrough, near Chesterfield, Richard Laurence *Pemberton*, esq. of Barnes, Durham, to Jane-Emma, second dau. of the Rev. Martin Stapylton, M.A. Rector of Barbrough.—At St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham, the Rev. Charles S. *Palmer*, son of the Rev. H. Palmer, of Withcote hall, Leic. to Ellen, second dau. of the Rev. H. Douglas, prebend of Durham.—At Madras, Hew Lindsay *Prendergast*, esq. Madr. Eng. to Margaret-Anne, eldest dau. of Charles Gamble, esq. of Castletown, Tipperary.

18. At Duisburgh, Rhinish Prussia, Philip Pitt *Nind*, esq. surgeon, of Totnes, only son of the late Capt. Philip Pitt Nind, E.I.C.S. to Louisa-Frances, youngest dau. of the late Major Maughan, R.M.—At Paris, Charles Herbert *Seymour*, esq. only son of the late Charles Bardley Seymour, esq. of Ewell, to Elizabeth-Charlotte-Roda, widow of Lieut. Scrivenor, and youngest dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. Fast, E.I.C.S.

21. At Abberley, Worc. R. Cameron *Gatton*, esq. son of J. Howard Gatton, esq. of Hadzor, to Adèle, dau. of James Moillett, esq.—At Granchester, Cecil Calvert *Cogan*, esq. of Yarmouth, Norfolk, son of the Rev. L. R. Cogan, Vicar of Winsley-with-Stoke, Wilts, to Emma, dau. of the Rev. Derisley Harding, Vicar of Barton, Camb.—At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. William Francis *Chorley*, esq. M.D. youngest son of the late Thomas Chorley, esq. of Leeds, to Eleanor-Jane, eldest dau. of David Charles Poole, esq. barrister-at-law.—At Norwich, the Rev. Arthur B. *Crosse*, of Trimingham, Norf. youngest son of the late J. G. Crosse, esq. M.D. to Virginia, eldest dau. of James Winter, esq. solicitor.—At Burgh, Thomas Hanworth *Rackham*, esq. of Norwich, to Helen, dau. of the late Edmund Burr, esq.—At Florence, Gerard de *Witt*, esq. to Elizabeth-Frances, only dau. of the late John Freeman, esq. of Stifford lodge.

22. At Farmham, the Rev. Robert Newman *Milford*, fourth son of John Milford, esq. of Coaver, near Exeter, to Emily Sarah Frances Summer, youngest dau. of the Bishop of Winchester.—At Southampton, Alex. *Turnbull*, esq. second son of A. Turnbull, esq. M.D. late of Manchester sq. to Elizabeth-Adkins, second dau. of Mr. Griggs, of Marchwood, near Southampton.—At Shrewsbury, the Rev. John *Eddowes*, Vicar of Garton-upon-the-Wolds, to Anne, eldest dau. of Richard Taylor, esq. of Shrewsbury.—At Guernsey, Gilbert *Hamilton*, esq. of Barr, Staff. to Charlotte-B. youngest dau. of the late Thomas de Saumarez, esq.

23. At Navan, Edward Hollis *Burrows*, esq.

Ceylon Civil Service, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Montague Burrows, to Isabella, eldest dau. of Robert Collins, esq. M.D. of Ard-sallagh, co. Meath.—At Byton, Heref. the Rev. Arthur Lowth, son of the late Rev. Robt. Lowth, and grandson of Dr. Lowth, Bishop of London, to Jane-Spence-Perceval, third dau. of Thomas Bourke Ricketts, esq. of Combe-house, Heref.—At Knightsbridge, Granville Edward Harcourt Vernon, esq. M.P. to the Lady Selina Meade, only dau. of the Earl of Clanwilliam.—At Pau, Edward Ovens, esq. barrister-at-law, to Sophie, youngest dau. of Mons. le General de Gaja, and granddau. of Lord Robert FitzGerald.—At Shere, the Rev. George Simpson, A.M. son of the late Rev. Francis Simpson, Rector of Tarrant Grenville Dorset, to Fanny-Sophia, widow of the Rev. F.W. Shaw, A.M. and only surviving dau. of the Rev. D. C. Delafosse, Rector of Shere, Surrey.—At Loughboy, Matthew Tracy, esq. of South Hackney, eldest surviving son of the late Martin Tracy, esq. and great-grandson of the Hon. Robert Tracy, to Anne-Kate, only dau. of Luke Preston, esq. of Fenmore, co. Mayo.—James Saumarez Brock, esq. 17th Madras Nat. Inf. to Agnes-Caroline, third dau. of the late Rev. S.C. E. Neville Rolfe, of Heacham hall, Norfolk.

25. At Trinity church, Westbourne terrace, W.C. Hussey Jones, esq. of the Hall, Wrexham, to Helen, second dau. of Dr. Bernays, of King's college, London.

28. At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. Thomas-FitzGerald, youngest surviving son of the late Capt. Wintour, R.N. to Elizabeth-Anne, only dau. of the late Wm. Hinton, esq. of Daglingworth, Glouc.—At Hastings, John Wardlaw, esq. fourth son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Wardlaw, to the Lady Horatia-Elizabeth, second dau. of John-James Earl of Waldegrave, and widow of Capt. Webb-Weston.—At St. James's Piccadilly, Henry Negus Burroughes, esq. M.P. of Burlington hall, Norf. to Augusta-Susanna, only surviving dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Proctor, C.B. of Aberhavest hall, Montg.—At Bedford, Henry Piers, esq. surgeon R.N. second son of the late Rev. Octavius Piers, Vicar of Preston, near Weymouth, to Ellen-Sarah, youngest dau. of the late John Colburn, esq. of Cork.—At Malvern, George Darison, esq. Bombay army, eldest son of the late Daniel Wilson Davison, esq. of the Brand hall, near Market Drayton, to Constance-Louisa, second dau. of the late Major Close, 9th Lancers.—At St. George's Hanover sq. George Marwood, esq. of Bushy hall, Yorksh. to Frances-Anne, youngest dau. of the Rev. Fred. Peel, Preb. of Lincoln.—At Cardiff, the Rev. Charles Rumsey Knight, of Tythebigton court, Glamorg. to Mary-Anne-Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rev. Thomas Stacey, Precentor of Llandaff.—At Dublin, Henry Weston Smith, esq. barrister-at-law, second son of the late Robert Smith, esq. to Mary-Meeke, eldest daughter of David Walker, esq. of Dublin, and granddau. of the late Wm. Meekes, esq. of Beddington, Surrey.—At Aston, Derb. Charles Richd. Fenwick, esq. of Chester pl. Belgrave sq. to Georgina-Mimi, second dau. of the late T. Walker, esq. of Ravenfield park, Yorksh.

29. At Salisbury, Sir Edward Hulse, Bart. of Breamore house, to Katharine Hamilton, only child of the Dean of Salisbury.—At St. Peter's Pimlico, Major Arthur Lowry Cole, 17th Regt. eldest son of the late General the Hon. Sir G. Lowry Cole, G.C.B. to Elizabeth-Frances, youngest dau. of Rear-Admiral Hatton.—At Stokenham, Som. Isaac Sumson, esq. of Monkton Combe, to Eliza-Maria, only dau. of Henry Hale, esq. late of Bath, and granddau. of the Rev. J. Hale, D.D. Chaplain to the English Embassy, Paris.—At Kingscote, Gloucester-shire, James Martin, esq. of Bloomfield, co.

Sligo, late Capt. 3rd Light Drag. to Isabella-Charlotte-Louisa, eldest dau. of Col. and the late Lady Isabella Kingscote.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Charles Barnes, esq. of Liverpool, son of John Gorell Barnes, esq. of Ashgate house, Derby, to Marian, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Peach, M.A. of Brampton.

30. At Plymouth, Lieut. Hambly, R.N. youngest son of the late Capt. Hambly, R.N. to Caroline-Grace, dau. of J. Rowland, esq.—At Croydon, Wm. Scovell Savory, F.R.C.S. of Charterhouse sq. to Louisa-Frances, dau. of the late William Borradaile, esq. of Ludbrook house, Devon.—At Paddington, Capt. Reginald York, R.N. to Harriet, dau. of the late John Walker, esq. of Purbrook park, Hants.—At Over Worton, Oxfordshire, Ernest Wm. Wilson, esq. to Eliza-Jane, dau. of the Rev. M. M. Preston, Vicar of Cheshunt.—At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. Henry Mildred Birch, M.A. Rector of Prestwich, Lanc. and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, to Harriet-Julia, dau. of Thomas Drinkwater, esq. of Irwell house, Lanc.—At Wimborne Minster, the Rev. John Henr. Carnegie, Vicar of Cranborne, Dorset, to Frances-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. O. Bartlett, Vicar of Canford Magna.—At Bath, Thomas Smith, esq. of Flamstead, Herts, to Jennet, dau. of the late Richard Caithrop, esq. formerly of Swineshead abbey, Linc. and of Bath.—At Coddington, Charles James Trevor Roper, esq. eldest son of C. B. Trevor Roper, esq. of Plas Tag, Flintsh. to Lucy-Anne, youngest dau. of Sam. Aldersey, esq. of Aldersey hall, Cheshire.

Lately. At Point de Galie, Frederick-Wm. son of the late W. Giborne, esq. Yoxall lodge, Staff. to Mary-Livingston, only dau. of William Morris, esq. Ceylon Civil Serv.—At Luxembourg, Thomas John Mazzinghi, esq. Principal of the English Institute in that city, A.M. of Trinity college, Cambridge, to Anna-Marie-Cesarine-Therese, eldest dau. of Matthieu Lambert Schrobilgen, Chev. du Lion Néerlandais.

Dec. 2. At Elstree, Herts, Francis Jourdan, esq. youngest son of the late Edward Jourdan, esq. of Great Coram st. to Grace, second dau. of the late W. C. L. Keene, esq. of Gower st. and Dent de Leon, Thanet.—At Cork, Gerard, son of the Ven. Archdeacon Spooner, to Mary-Kate, dau. of T. P. Boland, esq. of Pembroke, Cork.—At Christ church, Marylebone, Thos. Bedwell, esq. of Regent's park, to Elizabeth, widow of Lieut.-Col. Nixon, Madras Art.—At Bushley, Herts, James Francis, esq. of Cassiobury villas, Watford, to Ann-Catherine, eldest dau. of the late William Hughes, esq. of the Alien Office, Westminster.—At Ballyhack, co. Wexford, Charles J. Nicholson, esq. of Crangill, co. Armagh, to Fanny, second dau. of Maurice Wilson Knox, esq. Glandine house, co. Wexford.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, the Rev. Benjamin Seymour, M.A. brother of W. D. Seymour, esq. M.P. to Isabella, dau. of the late Walter Habershon, esq. of Bonner's hall, Hackney.—At Boulogne-sur-Mer, H. M. Vernon, esq. only son of the late Major Vernon, 36th Regt. and Military Resident of Paxo, to Anna-Maria, youngest dau. of William Bell, esq. late Paymaster-General's department, Whitehall.

4. At Paris, Charles Henry Perring, esq. of the Quarries, near Dudley, Staff. to Sophia-Temple, only dau. of R. P. Perring, esq. of Fordwich, Kent.

5. At Bletchley, Bucks, John Lynch Fletcher, esq. second son of the late Rev. Wm. Fletcher, Vicar of Harwell, Bucks, to Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the late Charles Collett, esq. of Walton, Suffolk.—At Trinity church, Marylebone, John-George, eldest son of John Hardwick Holloway, esq. of Gunby, Linc. to Sophia-Amy, elder dau. of William Burchell, esq. of Upper Harley st.—At Kirkham, James Vose, M.D.,

of Liverpool, to Elizabeth, only dau. of William Staveri, esq. of the Hill, near Kirkland.

6. At Southsea, John B. Colwell, esq. R.M. to Diana-Jane-Evelyn, second dau. of the late A. T. Morley, esq. J.P. of Newtown hall, Mont-

7. At St. James's Piccadilly, the Rev. Wm. Williams, Rector of Bedwas, to Maria, dau. of Evan David, esq. J.P. of Fairwater house, Glamorgansh.—At St. James's Paddington, Charles Thomason Thompson, esq. M.D. of Sussex gardens, Hyde park, second son of the late Rev. Marm. Thompson, M.A. Rector of Brightwell, to Hannah, eldest dau. of J. Anderson, esq. Regent's park.—At Warkworth, Northumberland. The Rev. John Mount Barlow, Rector of Ewhurst, Surrey, to Charlotte-Eliza, youngest dau. of Major Clutterbuck.—At Eastry, Kent, the Rev. Thomas Watkins, M.A. Rector of Liansaintfraid, Brecon, to Charlotte-Frances-Bargrave, widow of Capt. J. A. Wade, R.M.A. and youngest dau. of William Bridger, esq. of Eastry court, Kent.—At Marske, in Cleveland, John Thomas Wharton, esq. of Skelton castle, Yorkshire, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of Henry Walker Yeoman, esq. of Woodlands and Marske hall, Yorkshire.—At Radcliffe-super-Wake, William Henry Salt, esq. of Ash grove, eldest son of Titus Salt, esq. of Crow Nest, near Halifax, to Emma-Love, only child of J. D. Harris, esq. of Ratcliffe hall, Leic.—At Great Malvern, Antony Gibbs, esq. of Merry hill, Herts, second son of the late George Henry Gibbs, esq. of Aldenham, to Isabella-Margaret, third dau. of the late C. D. Gordon, esq. eldest son of the late D. Gordon, esq. of Abergeldie castle, Aberdeensh.—At St. Peter's Eaton sq. George William Conyngham Stuart, esq. Capt. North Down Rifles, nephew to the late Earl of Castle Stuart, to Marianne, only surviving child of the late Jas. Crutwell, esq. and widow of the Rev. Aaron Foster, of Wells.—At Stafford, Wm. Webb, esq. M.D. of Wirksworth, Derb. to Elizabeth-Harriet, younger dau. of Lieut. Kenderdine, R.N. of Brook house, Stafford.

9. At Exeter, William Robert Phelps, esq. law-student, son of S. Phelps, esq. tragedian, and nephew of the Rev. Dr. Phelps, Master of Sidney Sussex college, Camb. to Jessy, second dau. of Thomas Latimer, esq. of Exeter.

12. At St. Peter's Eaton sq. Henry-John-Wentworth, only son of J. H. H. Foley, esq. M.P. of Prestwood, Worc. to the Hon. Jane-Frances-Anne, second dau. of the late Lord Vivian.—At St. James's Westbourne terrace, William Charles Luard, esq. of Cardiff, second son of Henry Luard, esq. Lombard st. to Julia, dau. of N. S. Channay, esq.—At Richmond, Surrey, William Henry Oldmixon, esq. son of the late Sir John Oldmixon, to Clementina-Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Smith, esq.—At St. Marylebone, the Rev. Justice Chapman, M.A. Incumbent of New Bolingbroke, Linc. to Rebecca, dau. of Henry Lamb, esq.—William Wing, esq. eldest son of the Rev. William Wing, Rector of Stibbington, Hunts, to Jane, dau. of the Rev. Kingsman Forster, Rector of Dowsby, Linc.

14. At St. George's Hanover sq. W. Beckett, esq. nephew to the late Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, Bart. to the Hon. Miss Copley, dau. of Lord Lyndhurst.—At Hale, Lanc. Russell Stanhope, esq. son of Major the Hon. Sir Fras. Stanhope, to Eleanor-Avena, dau. of Ireland Blackburne, esq.—At Dublin, John Henry Walker, esq. M.D. of Tunbridge, Kent, to Emma-Louisa, dau. of the late Rev. C. R. Maturin.—At Stockton, Major Reynell Taylor, youngest son of Major-General Taylor, of Oggwell house, Devon, to Anne, eldest dau. of Arthur B. E. Holdsworth, esq. of Widdicombe.—At All Souls' Marylebone, the Rev. James E. Thorold Rogers, of Magdalene hall, Oxford,

to Ann-S.-Charlotte, dau. of H. R. Reynolds, esq. of Upper Harley st.—At Pagham, Sussex, Mons. Louis Emile Clairat, barrister at the Imperial Court of Paris, and Doctor of Law, to Emily-Adeelaide, third dau. of Thomas Bodington, esq. of Gunnersbury lodge, Middx.

15. At Camberwell, Wm. Granville Richards, esq. to Frederica-Anne, only dau. of the late Capt. Rich. Dickenson, C.B., R.N., and grand-dau. of the late Admiral Searle, C.B.

19. At Bath, the Rev. Thomas Williams, late Fellow of Jesus coll. Oxford, to Emma-Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Rich. B. Reed, Lieut. R.N.—At St. Peter's Eaton sq. Henry Dorrien Streetfield, Capt. 1st Life Guards, of Chiddington, Kent, to Marion - Henrietta, youngest dau. of Oswald Smith, esq. Blendon hall.—At Southampton, St. John Hewitt, esq. Fellow of Trowbridge, to Augusta, dau. of the late Rev. George Sampson, Rector of Leven, Yorksh.—At Dodbrooke, Moorsom Athinaon, esq. of Cliff house, Thomastown, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. David Garrow, and niece of the late Right Hon. Sir Wm. Garrow.—At Withecombe-Raleigh, Theodore Emilius Gahagan, esq. Madras Eng. to Charlotte-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Major A. F. Oakes, Madras Art.

20. At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. Thomas Street Millington, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Woodhouse-Eaves, Leic. to Frances, only dau. of the Rev. Thomas Storer, Incumb. of St. Andrew's, Northampton.—At Hampstead, George-Lonis, eldest son of G. Vaughan, esq. of Snibston, Leic. to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late John Twigg, esq.—At Southampton, Alfred Dusautoy, esq. of Petersfield, to Mary-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Charles Fox, esq. of Southampton.—At St. Pancras, Samuel Cornwallis Amesbury, esq. Bengal Med. Estab. second son of J. Amesbury, esq. Fitzroy square, to Anne-Augusta, third dau. of Colonel G. R. Pemberton, Bengal Army.

21. At St. George's Hanover square, Jabez Crookes, esq. only son of Samuel Crookes, esq. of Duffield, Derbysh. to Elizabeth, widow of Capt. W. F. Goodwin, 13th Madr. N. I. of Ulrica. —At St. George-the-Martyr, Queen sq. John Pearson, esq. of Lincoln's inn, to Charlotte-Augusta, dau. of the Rev. William Short, Rector of St. George-the-Martyr, Queen sq.—At Intwood, George, fourth son of Chevalier Bunsen, to Emma second dau. of the late Henry Birkbeck, esq. of Keswick, Norfolk.—At St. James's Paddington, George-Mair, youngest surviving son of the late John Rose Baker, esq. of Chalk, Kent, to Jane, widow of the Rev. Wm. Richard Keats Walker, Rector of Parkham, Devon, and only child of Charles Lyford, esq. of Bath.—At Whitby, Henry Power, esq. F.R.C.S. son of Major Francis Power, late 35th Foot, to Ann, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Simpson, esq.—At Chorley, James Vaughan, esq. of the Middle Temple, and of Gloucester terr. Hyde park, to Joanna-Russell, younger dau. of Richard Smethurst, esq. of Duxbury park, Lanc.—At Llanbedr, Denbighsh. Owen Arthur Goodrich, esq. of Lincoln's inn fields, solicitor, third surviving son of the late Wm. Goodrich, esq. of Maisemore Court, Gloucester. to Isabella-Emma, younger dau. of the Rev. Edw. Thelwall, hector of Llanbedr.—At St. Paul's Islington, John Smart, esq. of Newington green, to Ellen-Matilda, youngest dau. of the late Col. F. H. Pierce, C.B., and niece to Col. Goodfellow, R. Eng.

22. At Stone, near Aylesbury, Henry Toyubee, esq. F.R.A.S. Comm. of the Gloriana, East Indianaman, to Ellen-Philadelphia, dau. of Rear-Admiral W. H. Smyth.

23. At All Souls' Langham pl. George Long, esq. barrister-at-law, formerly Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, to Fraeulein Ferko.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF LEITRIM, K.P.

Jan. 2. At his seat, Killadoon, co. Kil-dare, in his 87th year, the Right Hon. Nathaniel Clements, second Earl of Leitrim (1795), Viscount Leitrim (1793), and Baron Leitrim of Manor Hamilton, co. Leitrim (1783), Baron Clements of Killmacrenan, co. Donegal, (in the peerage of the United Kingdom 1831,) K.P., a Privy Councillor for Ireland, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of co. Leitrim, Custos Rotulorum of co. Donegal, and Colonel of the co. Donegal Militia.

His Lordship was born in Dublin on the 9th May 1768. He was the elder son of Robert the first Earl by Lady Elizabeth Skeffington, eldest daughter of Clotworthy first Earl of Massareene. Before the Union he was a member of the Irish House of Commons for the borough of Cavan. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father July 27, 1804. He was created a peer of the united kingdom at the coronation of King William IV. in 1831; and nominated a knight of the order of St. Patrick in 1834.

His lordship was liberal in his politics, an excellent landlord, and had long endeared himself to his tenantry by his kind and generous conduct. Since the year 1829 he had declined to receive an hereditary state pension of £95*l.* to which he was entitled in compensation for the abolished place of Searcher of the Customs in Ireland.

He married Mary, eldest daughter and co-heir of the late William Birmingham, esq. of Rosshill, co. Galway; and by that lady, who died Feb. 19, 1840, he had issue five sons and three daughters; 1. Robert-Birmingham, Viscount Clements, who died Jan. 24, 1839, in his thirty-fourth year; 2. William-Sydney, now Earl of Leitrim; 3. the Hon. Charles Skeffington Clements, Captain in the army; 4. the Hon. George Robert Anson Clements, Commander R.N. who died in 1837, aged twenty-six; 5. the Hon. and Rev. Francis Nathaniel Clements, Rector of Norton, Durham, and an Honorary Canon of Durham; he married in 1838 Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Gilbert King, of Langfield, co. Tyrone, and has a numerous family; 6. Lady Maria, married in 1828 to the Hon. and Rev. Edward Southwell Keppel, M.A. Rector of Quiddenham, Norfolk, an Honorary Canon of Norwich, and a Deputy Clerk of the Closet to the Queen, brother to the Earl of Albemarle; 7. Lady Elizabeth Clements, unmarried; and 8. Lady

Caroline, married in 1833 to John Ynry Burges, esq. of Parkenaur, co. Tyrone, and Eastham, Essex.

The present Earl is Colonel of the Leitrim militia, and was M.P. for co. Leitrim from 1839 to 1847. He is unmarried.

SIR ROGER MARTIN, BART.

Dec. 16. At Burnham Westgate hall, Norfolk, aged 76, Sir Roger Martin, the 5th Baronet (1667).

He was born at Burnham Westgate, Feb. 22, 1778, the only son of Sir Mordaunt the fourth Baronet, by his first wife Everilda-Dorothea, second daughter of the Rev. William Smith, Rector of Burnham. He entered the civil service of the East India Company on the Bengal establishment in 1791, and was for some years senior judge of the court of appeal at Moorshedabad. He retired on the annuity fund in 1828.

He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in October 1815. It has now become extinct. The first Baronet was of Long Melford, in Suffolk, at which place the family was seated at least so early as the reign of Edward IV. The sisters of the deceased were married,—Everilda, to the Rev. Thomas Bernard; Anna-Maria, to the Rev. John Glasse, Rector of Burnham; and Caroline, to James Munro, esq. of Hadley, Middlesex.

SIR ALEXANDER CRAY GRANT, BART.

Nov. 29. On the eve of his 72nd birthday, Sir Alexander Cray Grant, the sixth Baronet of Dalvey, N.B. (1688) one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts.

He was born at Bowring's Leigh, in Devonshire, on the 30th Nov. 1782; and was the eldest son of Sir Alexander the 5th Baronet, by Sarah, daughter and heir of Jeremiah Cray, esq. of Ibsley, Hampshire, by Sarah, sister of Sir James and Sir George Colebrooke, Barts. He was a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1803, M.A. 1806.

He succeeded his father on the 25th July, 1825; and was many years an important member of the House of Commons, to which he was first returned for the Cornish borough of Fregony at the general election of 1812. In 1818 and 1820 he was elected for Lostwithiel; in 1826 for Aldborough, in Yorkshire, and in 1830 for Westbury. The operation of the Reform

Act threw him for some years out of parliament. After having unsuccessfully contested Great Grimsby in 1835, and Hoxton in 1837, he came forward on a vacancy, in May, 1840, for the town of Cambridge, and was returned after a contest in which he polled 736 votes, and Thomas Starkie, esq. 657. In 1841 he stood another contest, when the result was as follows :—

J. H. T. Maunders Sutton, esq. . . .	758
Sir Alex. C. Grant, Bart. . . .	722
Richard Foster, jun. esq. . . .	695
Lord Charles G. Russell	656

From 1826 to 1832, Sir Alexander Cray Grant was Chairman of Committees of the whole House. In 1834 he became one of the members of the Board of Control for India under Sir Robert Peel's administration, and retained office until the dissolution of the ministry in 1835. In March 1843 he accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern hundreds, and was then appointed one of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, an office to which a salary of £2000. is attached, and which he retained until his death.

Sir Alexander was unmarried. He is succeeded in his title by his brother, now Sir Robert Innes Grant, who married, in 1825, the eldest daughter of Cornelius Durant Battelle, esq., of the island of St. Croix, and has issue a son and heir, Alexander, now a Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

SIR GILBERT AFFLECK, BART.

Nov. 18. At his residence, Calverley-park, Tunbridge Wells, Sir Gilbert Affleck, the 5th Baronet (1782), of Dalham-Hall, Suffolk, and of Fingrinhoe, Essex.

He was born on the 9th June, 1804, the eldest son of the Rev. Sir Robert Affleck, M.A. Rector of Treswell, Notts, Vicar of Silkstone, Yorkshire, and a Prebendary of York, the fourth Baronet, by Maria, second daughter of Sir Elijah Impey, Knt. of Newick Park, Sussex, formerly Chief Justice of Bengal.

He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, May 7, 1851.

Sir Gilbert married, Dec. 20, 1834, Everina-Frances, eldest daughter of Francis Ellis, esq. of Bath; but by that lady, who survives him, he had no issue. He is succeeded by his brother, now Sir Robert Affleck, who married in 1850 Maria-Emily, daughter of Edmund Singer Burton, esq. of Churchill, Daventry.

SIR ARTHUR B. BROOKE, BART. M.P.

Nov. 20. At Colebrooke, co. Fermanagh, Sir Arthur Brinsley Brooke, the second Baronet of that place (1822), M.P. for the co. Fermanagh.

He was born in 1797, the third but eldest surviving son of Sir Henry the first Baronet, by Harriet, daughter of the Hon. John Butler, and granddaughter of Brinsley first Viscount Lanesborough. He succeeded his father March 24, 1834.

In April 1840 he was elected to parliament for the county Fermanagh, on the accession to the peerage of the present Earl of Enniskillen; and on that and the three subsequent occasions his election was without opposition. He belonged to the Conservative party, but his political sentiments were moderate.

He married, Dec. 15, 1841, the Hon. Juliana Henrietta Anson, fifth and youngest daughter of General Sir George Anson, G.C.B. formerly a Maid of Honour to the Queen; and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue three sons and one daughter. His eldest son and successor, Sir Victor Alexander Brooke, was born in 1819.

GEN. RT. HON. SIR JAMES KEMPT.

Dec. 20. In South Audley-street, in his 90th year, General the Right Hon. Sir James Kempt, G.C.B., a Privy Councillor, Colonel of the First Regiment of Foot, Knight Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of Maria Theresa of Austria, St. George of Russia, and Wilhelm of the Netherlands.

Sir James Kempt was born at Edinburgh, the son of Gavin Kempt, esq. of that city, and of Botley Hill, near Southampton, by a daughter of Alexander Walker, esq. of Edinburgh. He entered the army as Ensign in the 101st Foot, March 31, 1783; was promoted to Lieutenant on the 18th Aug. 1784, and placed on half-pay at the reduction of the regiment in the same year. On the 30th May, 1794, he was appointed Captain in the 113th Foot, which regiment he assisted in raising, and served with it in Ireland; and on the 18th Sept. in the same year he was promoted to be Major of that corps. From June 1796 to Feb. 1797 he served as Inspecting Field Officer of the Recruiting Service in Scotland; and at the close of that period he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, then commanding the forces in that country. In the same year he accompanied Sir Ralph on the expedition to Holland, where he was present in several actions, and returning with the despatches announcing the victory at the Helder, he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel Aug. 28, 1799. In June 1800 he accompanied Sir Ralph to the Mediterranean, as Military Secretary as well as Aide-de-Camp, and he continued with him until his death at Alexandria. He then served in

the same situation with his successor Lord Hutchinson, and was present in all the battles in Egypt, and at the capture of Cairo and Alexandria.

In April 1803 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Sir David Dundas; on the 9th July following to a Majority in the 66th; and on the 23d of the same month to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 81st.

In 1805 he embarked with his regiment at Plymouth, and went to the Mediterranean under Sir James Craig. In the expedition to Naples he commanded a battalion of light infantry. In 1806 he went to Calabria, and commanded the light brigade at the battle of Maida.

In Nov. 1807 he was appointed Quartermaster-General of the forces in North America.

On the 8th March, 1809, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the King, with the rank of Colonel.

On the 4th Nov. 1811, he received the local rank of Major-General in Spain and Portugal. At the siege of Badajoz he commanded the attack on Fort Picurina, and the brigade which led the attack and carried the castle of Badajoz by escalade, when he was severely wounded. He commanded a brigade in the Light Division at Vittoria, the attack on the heights of Vera, at Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, and in several other minor engagements.

He attained the rank of Major-General in the army Jan. 1, 1812. On the 4th Nov. 1813, he was appointed Colonel Commandant in the 60th Foot. He subsequently served on the Staff in America, and in Flanders, where he commanded the 8th British brigade in the 5th division, consisting of the 28th, 32d, 79th, and 95th regiments. At the enlargement of the order of the Bath, in Jan. 1815, he was nominated a Knight Commander; and after the battle of Waterloo, in which he was severely wounded, he was promoted to be Grand Cross, in the place of Sir Thomas Picton, who was killed on the same glorious field. His services were also acknowledged by the allied sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and the Netherlands, by their respective orders of Maria Theresa, St. George of the third class, and Wilhelm of the third class. He was nominated a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1816.

Sir James Kempt was next appointed Lieut.-Governor of Fort William; from which he was removed to act in the like capacity at Portsmouth on the 12th Aug. 1819. On the 12th July in the same year he was moved to the command of the 81st Foot. In 1820 he succeeded the Earl of Dalhousie as Governor of Nova Scotia; and on the 10th July, 1828, he followed

the same nobleman in the government of Canada, which he held for more than two years. When he arrived at Quebec, he found the country in a state bordering on rebellion, the Legislature and Executive being in direct opposition to each other: but after he had held the government for two months these feuds subsided, and he left it in perfect tranquillity. On his departure he was presented with complimentary addresses by all the public bodies.

Immediately on his return to England from Canada Sir James Kempt was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, on the 30th Nov. 1830, the office of Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance being thereupon abolished. On this occasion he was sworn a Privy Councillor; and he continued Master-General until Dec. 1834, when he was succeeded by Sir George Murray.

Sir James Kempt attained the rank of Lieut.-General in the army on the 27th May, 1825; and the full rank of General on the 23d Nov. 1841. He was removed to the Colonely of the 40th Foot on the 8th Jan. 1829; to that of the 2d Foot on the 23rd Dec. 1834; and to that of the 1st Royals on the 7th Aug. 1846.

GENERAL HUSKISSON.

Dec. 30. In Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, in his 82nd year, General Samuel Huskisson.

He was the third son of William Huskisson, esq. of Oxley, co. Stafford, by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Rotton, esq. His eldest brother was the late Right Honourable William Huskisson.

General Huskisson entered the army 17th May, 1799, as Cornet of the late 29th Dragoons, which regiment he joined in India, and served with the army under the command of Lord Lake, during the Mahratta War. He obtained his lieutenancy 27th Jan. 1801; and returned to England on being appointed, 24th Feb. 1803, to a company in the 24th Foot; from which regiment he was transferred in 1804 to the 21st Light Dragoons, and thence promoted, 4th July, 1805, to a majority in the 8th Foot. Having, in the short space of six months, completed this regiment, (which had been more than 370 men deficient,) he received the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel 28th May, 1807. On the 25th Sept. following he was appointed to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 9th Garrison Battalion; from that corps he removed to the 60th Foot, and thence, 16th June, 1808, to the 67th Foot. On the 4th June, 1814, he obtained the brevet of Colonel.

In May 1818 he was present with his regiment at the siege and surrender of the

strong fortress of Ryghur in the Concan, and in November of the same year, arriving with the first battalion of the 67th at Mallygaum, the head-quarters of the troops in Candieish, and being the senior officer there, he assumed the command, and on the 25th Nov. marched with the forces under his orders, of which the 67th formed part, for the attack of the towns and forts of Amulneir and Behauderpore, which surrendered at discretion on the 30th Nov. and 1st Dec., and which he immediately occupied, taking many prisoners.

He was promoted to the rank of Major-General on the 19th July, 1821; to that of Lieut.-General 10th Jan. 1837; and, on the 11th Nov. 1851, was advanced to the full rank of General.

General Huskisson, who died unmarried, was buried at Kensal Green Cemetery, on the 6th of January.

LIEUT.-GENERAL YATES.

Oct. 3. At East Tytherley House, Hampshire, aged 74, Lieutenant-General Jonathan Yates.

General Yates was uncle to the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel; being a son of William Yates, esq. of Bury in Lancashire, the brother-in-law and partner in business of the first Sir Robert Peel.

He was appointed Ensign in the 81st regiment Feb. 14, 1799, and Lieutenant in the 50th on the 21st of the same month. He was permitted to serve under Colonel Walker, who acted as Military Commissioner to the Austrian troops stationed in Jersey and Guernsey; and afterwards served in Egypt, where he was present at all the actions in which his corps was engaged. On the 1st December, 1801, he was promoted to a company in the 4th West India regiment; and in Aug. 1802 went on the half-pay of the 38th Foot. On the 13th May 1803 he was appointed to the Royal Scots, and in September following he embarked for the West Indies, where he served in Barbados, Demerara, Berbice, and Surinam. In Dec. 1806 he was promoted to a Majority in the 18th regiment; and in Feb. 1807 he embarked for England: on his passage he was taken prisoner and carried into Point à Pitre, Guadaloupe; but, being exchanged in the course of six weeks, he arrived in England in June, and in Nov. following he exchanged to the 47th. On the 19th July 1810 he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in the 1st West India regiment; from which he was removed to the 49th on 13th May 1813. He became Colonel by brevet, Aug. 12, 1819; a Major-General July 22, 1830; and Lieut.-General Nov. 23, 1841.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR HENRY GOLDFINCH.

Nov. 21. In Upper Wimpole-st. of paralysis, aged 73, Lieut.-General Sir Henry Goldfinch, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant of Royal Engineers.

He was born in London, the son of Henry Goldfinch, esq. of Peckham, Surrey, by the second daughter of Gilbert Patterson, esq. of Tinwall Downs, co. Dumfries. He was educated at Tunbridge school, and at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He entered the Royal Engineers as Second Lieutenant in 1798, became First Lieutenant in 1800, Captain in 1805, brevet Major in 1812, brevet Lieut.-Colonel in 1813, and regimental Lieut.-Colonel in 1814. He served in the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807, the campaigns of 1809, 1810, 1813, and 1814, including the capture of Oporto, the battles of Talavera, Busaco, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. He received the gold cross for Vittoria, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse; and the silver war medal with three clasps for Talavera, Busaco, and the Pyrenees.

He attained the rank of brevet Colonel in 1830, of regimental Colonel in 1837, Major-General in 1841, and Lieut.-General in 1851. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1815, and a Knight Commander in 1852.

Sir Henry married, in 1816, Catharine-Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Nathaniel Thomas, esq. of Cobbe Court, Sussex; and that lady survives him.

His body was interred in the London Necropolis at Woking.

LIEUT.-GENERAL ARNOLD, K.H.

Dee. 27. At his residence in Onslow-square, London, aged 73, Lieut.-General James Robertson Arnold, K.H., K.C., of the Royal Engineers.

He was the second son of General Benedict Arnold, by Margaret, daughter of the Hon. Edward Shippen, Chief Judge of Pennsylvania. He entered the Royal Engineers as Second Lieutenant on the 1st March, 1798, was promoted to First Lieutenant 1800, Captain 1805, and Lieut.-Colonel 1814. He served at the blockade and surrender of Malta in 1800; during the whole of the campaign in Egypt in 1801, including the attack and surrender of the fort and castle of Aboukir, and the battle of Alexandria, and afterwards accompanied the division of the army which expelled the French from Grand Cairo, and took possession of that city; and he was also present at the surrender of Alexandria to the British troops. He subsequently served for several years in the West Indies, and was at the last attack and surrender of the colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, Berbice, and Surinam, at which last he

was severely wounded in successfully leading the storming party against the redoubt Frederici and fort Leyden. On that occasion he was presented by the Committee of the Patriotic Fund with a sword of the value of one hundred guineas. He afterwards served for some years in Bermuda and North America.

He attained the brevet rank of Colonel in 1830, and the same regimental rank in 1837. He was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to King William IV. shortly after his Majesty's accession to the throne; was promoted to Major-General in 1841, and to Lieut.-General in 1851.

Lieut.-General Arnold married Virginia, daughter of Bartlett Goodrich, esq., of Saling Grove, Essex.

MAJOR-GENERAL ADAMS, C.B.

Dec. 19. At Scutari, in his 50th year, Major-General Henry William Adams, C.B.

Major-General Adams was the eldest son of the late Henry Cadwallader Adams, esq. of Anstey-hall, co. Warwick, by Emma, eldest daughter of Sir William Curtis, Bart. Alderman of London; and a nephew of Mr. Sergeant Adams.

General Adams entered the service in 1823, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1840; at that time he was in the 18th Royal Irish, which distinguished regiment he commanded through the operations in China, including the first capture of Chusan, the storming of the heights above Canton, the capture of Amoy, the second capture of Chusan, the storming of the fortified heights of Chinhae, and the capture of Ningpo. The 49th Regiment, which was likewise serving in these operations, was shortly afterwards returning to England, and Lieut.-Colonel Adams exchanged into it. He has since been with his regiment in this country, Ireland, and the Mediterranean. Major-General Adams had been raised to his rank only on the 12th of December, for the distinguished gallantry which he displayed throughout the operations in the Crimea while in command of the brigade of the 2nd division, composed of the 41st, 47th, and 49th Regiments, from the last of which he was taken to fill the post of Brigadier-General. He was wounded on the 5th of November in the battle of Inkerman, but his wound was not alone the cause of his death, for he was otherwise suffering from ill health. His death-bed was attended by his wife, who was his cousin, a daughter of the Rev. T. Coker Adams, of Anstey.

His body has been brought to England for interment in the family vault at Anstey. A commanding officer has been seldom more beloved, as well as respected, by his corps, both officers and men.

BRIG.-GENERAL DU PLAT, K.H.

Dec. 21. At Vienna, of dropsy, Brigadier-General George Gustavus Charles William Du Plat, K.H., Her Majesty's Military Commissioner at the headquarters of the Austrian army, and Colonel in the Royal Engineers.

He entered the Royal Engineers as Second Lieutenant on the 1st Aug. 1841; became First Lieutenant in 1815, Captain in 1836, brevet Major 1839, brevet Lieut.-Colonel 1840, regimental Lieut.-Colonel 1850, and brevet Colonel on the 11th Nov. 1851. He served on full pay in this corps for thirty-seven years. He was recently H.M. Consul-General at Warsaw.

A letter dated Vienna, Dec. 23, states that "The funeral of General Du Plat took place to-day at two p.m., with the military honours usually accorded to officers of the same rank in the Austrian army. There were present a division of cavalry, two battalions of infantry, and a troop (six guns) of horse artillery. Field-Marshal Hess was also in attendance, and at least 40 or 50 General officers. The remains were followed to the grave by the members of the various embassies at the court of Austria. The Presse of this city states that the General, who made his will in the presence of Lord Westmoreland, has left a thousand pounds sterling to the fund for the widows of the soldiers fallen in the Crimea, and five hundred for the purchase of wines and cordials, especially Tokay, for the wounded at Scutari hospital. The poor of Vienna were also remembered by the departed soldier in his testament."

His son, Capt. Charles Taylor Du Plat, of the Royal Artillery, is an Equerry to H.R.H. Prince Albert.

VICE-ADMIRAL ARTHUR, C.B.

Oct. 26. At Plymouth, aged 76, Vice-Admiral Richard Arthur, C.B.

This officer was the sole surviving brother of the late Right Hon. Sir George Arthur, Bart. of whom a memoir was given in our Magazine for December last.

He entered the navy in 1788 as Captain's servant on board the Powerful 74, Capt. Arthur Sunderland, the guardship at Portsmouth, and during the remainder of the peace he served in the Southampton 32, Valiant 74, and Druid 32. In 1793 he sailed for the East Indies in the Heroine 32, and, after serving at the reduction of Trincomalee and Columbo in 1795-6, was sent in command of three transports to Amboyna, where he joined the Suffolk, the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Rainier. He next served as acting-Lieutenant on board the Orpheus 32 and Trident 64, until promoted to Lieutenant in Feb. 1800, when he returned to England. He was

afterwards attached to the Dreadnought 98, Excellent, Triumph, and Hercule 74's. Having borne a distinguished part in several actions with gun-boats off Cadiz, he was, on the 1st Nov. 1805, promoted to Commander for his gallant conduct in cutting-out, in command of the Hercule's boats, a Spanish schooner from under the batteries of Santa Martha, and capturing four others in the Gulf of Maracaibo. In Sept. 1806 he was appointed to the Vesuvius bomb, in which he served with the in-shore squadron in the expedition to Copenhagen, and after paying her off in Dec. 1807 he was employed in superintending the discharge of the Danish line-of-battle ships at Portsmouth. On the 12th April, 1808, he joined the Cherokee 10, which he commanded during the Scheldt expedition in 1809: and in Jan. 1810 he distinguished himself by running in under the batteries of Dieppe, and attacking seven lugger privateers, anchored within 200 yards of the pier-head, one of which, l'Aimable Nelly, of 16 guns, he succeeded in bringing out. For this dashing exploit he was promoted to Post rank, by commission dated on the day of its achievement. He afterwards, from Oct. 1812 to Dec. 1815, commanded the Andromeda 24, off Lisbon and in the Mediterranean.

He was not again employed until 1844, when he was appointed Captain of the Victory 104, and Superintendent of the Ordinary at Portsmouth; which situation he resigned in September of the same year, to become Superintendent of Sheerness dockyard, with the command of the Ocean 80. In that appointment he was superseded on his advancement to flag-rank Nov. 9, 1846. Up to that time, from the 28th Aug. 1840, he had been in receipt of a Captain's good-service pension. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath July 28, 1838: and attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1853.

Admiral Arthur married, in Nov. 1809, Elizabeth-Fortescue, daughter of the Rev. William Wells, Rector of East Allington, co. Devon; and by that lady, who died on the 16th Aug. 1853, he had issue three sons and one daughter. The latter was the wife of Capt. John Henn Gennys, R.N. and died on the 30th April, 1851.

REAR-ADmirAL GARLAND.

Nov. 3. At Stone, Wimborne, Dorset, aged 73, Rear-Admiral Joseph Gulston Garland.

He was born on the 23d April, 1781; and entered the navy in 1795 on board the Raisonnable 74, commanded by the late Sir William Parker, in the West Indies; where, and on the Lisbon, Cadiz, and American stations, he served the whole of

his time as midshipman, under that officer, whom he followed into the Swiftsure 74, Blenheim 74, Prince George 98, and America 64.

By commission dated May 2, 1801, he was made Lieutenant in the Cleopatra 32, in which he returned home, and was paid off March 6, 1802. From Nov. 1803 to July 1806 he was flag-Lieutenant, in various ships, to Rear-Adm. T. M. Russell on the Yarmouth station; after which he commanded the Escort gun-brig until he attained Commander's rank, on the 22d Jan. 1806.

On the 7th Oct. 1813, he was appointed to the Alert 18; and in that sloop he continued, on the North Sea station, until posted 19 Aug. 1815. He accepted the retirement as Rear-Admiral Oct. 1, 1846.

REAR-ADMIRAL PATESHALL.

Oct. 18. At Hereford, aged 73, Rear-Admiral Nicholas Lechmere Pateshall.

He was born on the 13th Sept. 1782, the fourth son of Edmund Pateshall, esq. of Allensmore-house, co. Hereford, by Anne, daughter and heiress of William Burnam, esq. of Weston Court, in the same county. He entered the navy in Aug. 1795, as first-class volunteer on board the Indefatigable 46, Capt. Sir Edward Pellew, with whom he continued to serve, in the same frigate and in the Impetueux 78, on the Home and Mediterranean stations, until June 1801. In the former ship he assisted, in April 1796, at the capture of a fleet of French merchantmen, the destruction of la Volage of 26, and the further capture of l'Unité of 38 guns, and, after a chase of 15 hours, and a close action of an hour and three quarters, of la Virginie of 44 guns. He was also present in June 1797 at the destruction of Les Droits de l'Homme 74. The Impetueux formed part of the expedition to Quiberon in Jan. 1800, and of that to Ferrol in the following August. At the former place he was wounded in blowing up a battery. During the term of his attachment to the Indefatigable and Impetueux he contributed to the capture and destruction, including the vessels already mentioned, of as many as twenty ships of war, carrying in the whole 468 guns, and 3,937 men. In June 1801 he joined the Robust 74, and in August following the Ville de Paris 110, in which latter he was made Lieutenant in Nov. of the same year. After six months of half-pay, he was appointed Nov. 6, 1802, to the Calcutta 60, commanded by Capt. Daniel Woodriff, with whom he visited Botany Bay and circum-navigated the globe; and on the 6th Sept. 1804, again to the Ville de Paris; on the 12th June, 1806, as Senior Lieutenant, to

the Kent 74, in which he served for three years and nine months, frequently employed in cutting out convoys in the Mediterranean ; in Nov. 1809 to the Hyperion 36, employed in the West Indies ; on the 2nd March, 1810, to the Sappho ; and on the 8th July following to the Polyphemus, as flag-Lieutenant to Vice-Adm. B. S. Rowley. On the 24th July, 1811, he was advanced to the command of the Shark sloop; from which he was transferred, in the ensuing October, to the acting-Captaincy of the Polyphemus, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore J. G. Vashon. In Oct. 1813 he was appointed to the Adder 12, and in June 1814 to the Jaseur 16, both stationed chiefly on the coast of North America ; where he was made Post-Captain, on the 18th Feb. 1815, into the Carron 20. He paid that ship off, on her arrival home from the West Indies, in Aug. 1816 ; and did not afterwards go afloat. He accepted the retired rank of Rear-Admiral Oct. 1, 1846.

The Admiral was not married.

COMMANDER BAYNTON, R.N.

Oct. 14. Lost in the Prince, off Balaklava, aged 65, Benjamin Baynton, esq. Commander R.N. employed by the Admiralty as agent of transports.

He was born on the 17th Sept. 1789, in Wales, and was the son of the late Major Benjamin Baynton, of Duncannon Fort.

He entered the Royal Navy Nov. 3, 1801, as volunteer first class, on board the Flora, 36 guns. He went to the Mediterranean in the Victory, flag of Lord Nelson, and was at the capture of the French frigate Ambuscade, 32 guns. He joined the Amphion, in 1803, as midshipman, when three Spanish frigates, laden with treasure, were captured, on the 5th of October, 1804, off Cape St. Mary, and the fourth destroyed. Next, in the Halcyon sloop, he was on four occasions engaged with divisions of Spanish gunboats, and in the capture of the Spanish corvette Neptune, of 14 guns, and the defeat of her consorts, of 14 and 12 guns, off Cape San Martin, in 1806 ; also at Copenhagen in 1807. He assisted at an encounter with vessels off Malaga, in taking the enemy's launch, Oct. 17, 1805 ; was instrumental in effecting the capture (after a gallant action with three privateers) of the largest, the Neptuno Dios de los Mares, of 14 guns and 72 men, Dec. 13, 1806 ; and commanded a mortar boat in an attack on the French batteries off Scylla, in Feb. 1808. He was subsequently employed in a tender against the enemy in the Faro of Messina and on the coast of Calabria ; contributed on the 8th of Sept. in the same year, to the reduction of the town of Diamanta,

and the seizure of a flotilla of vessels anchored under its protection ; and was also present at the ensuing defence of the island of Capri. After acting as Lieutenant in the Ocean 98, flag of Lord Collingwood, and of the Cambrian 40, he was confirmed in his rank to that ship by commission dated 2d Jan. 1810. In the following September he co-operated in the reduction of a French battery at Bagur, on the coast of Catalonia, and obtained the thanks of the Patriot General O'Donnell for his conduct at the storming of a fort near Palamos, on which occasion the boat he commanded was struck by a shot, and sunk. In the following December Lieut. Baynton took charge of the Cambrian's boats in an attack made in conjunction with those of the Kent, Ajax, Sparrowhawk, and Minstrel, on an enemy's convoy in the Mole of Palamos, and during the disastrous retreat of the British from that place, when the boat in which he was serving grounded under a murderous fire from the shore, he sustained, without any means of resistance, a loss of 30 men killed and wounded, and was only eventually saved by himself and two other survivors swimming and towing her off, when he received a musket-ball in his thigh, which was never extracted. For his services on the coast of Catalonia, where he was further present at the defence of Tarragona, Lieut. Baynton again received the public thanks of General O'Donnell ; also a gold medal, struck for the affair of Bagur and Palamos ; and a sword was presented him by the Patriotic Fund. Being next appointed, in Jan. 1812, to the North Star, he served on the Channel and West India stations, the last year as senior Lieutenant, until Nov. 1815, during the early part of which year he landed with a party of seamen and marines on the island of Cuba, in pursuit of the crew of an American letter of marque, three of whom were taken prisoners, and the vessel ultimately captured. He was afterwards employed for two years and a half, part of that time as first Lieutenant of the Shark, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. H. J. E. Douglas, the Sabine, the Tay, and the Salisbury then flagship of Rear-Adm. Douglas, all on the Jamaica station, where he also commanded for some time the Speedwell tender.

From the 1st May, 1818, till the 3d Dec. 1839, he was on half-pay, with the exception of an interval in 1827, when, as agent of transports afloat, he served in the expedition to Portugal. In Dec. 1839 he was appointed to superintend the semaphore station at Chobham, Surrey, which he retained until his promotion to the rank of Commander, Nov. 23, 1841.

Commander Baynton, in 1844, was ad-

mitted a student at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth. In 1848 he was appointed to the command of the Birkenhead, during the disturbances in Ireland. In 1853 he was appointed to the command of the Hercules, in the conveyance of emigrants from the Isle of Skye and the Highlands of Scotland, which arduous service he performed under the most trying and difficult circumstances; and, after landing the emigrants at Melbourne and Sidney, he proceeded to Hongkong, where he delivered up the ship for a military hospital. He returned overland to England, and was immediately on his arrival, in March last, appointed to the command of a division of transports, and went with the expedition to the Black Sea. In September he brought to England a division of transports with stores. He then was especially selected by the Lords of the Admiralty and appointed as agent in Her Majesty's transport Prince; and, having conveyed safely the whole of the 46th Regiment to Balaklava, in that ill-fated vessel he perished in the dreadful hurricane on the 14th of October.

Commander Baynton married Jan. 18, 1821, Miss Anne Ogilvie of London, whom he has left a widow, with six children.

LORD CUNINGHAME.

Nov. . . . At Edinburgh, John Cuninghame, esq. late one of the Lords of the Court of Session.

He was born at Port Glasgow in 1782, the eldest son of Mr. John Cuninghame, a merchant there. He was admitted an advocate at the Scottish bar in 1807. In Dec. 1830 he was appointed deputy to Lord Advocate Jeffrey; in 1831 sheriff of the county of Moray; in 1835 Solicitor-general for Scotland, and in 1837 a judge of the supreme court. He resigned his seat on the bench in May 1853.

Lord Cuninghame married in 1813 Margaret-Richard-Fisher, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-General Alexander Trotter, of Morton hall, by Margaret-Catherine, daughter of Richard Fisher, esq. of Lovetts, co. Midlothian.

Lord ROBERTSON.

Jan. 10. Suddenly, of apoplexy, at his house in Drummond Place, Edinburgh, aged 60, the Hon. Patrick Robertson, one of the Judges of the Court of Session.

He was born in Edinburgh in 1794, the son of James Robertson, esq. a Writer to the Signet. He was admitted an advocate at the Scottish bar in 1815. In Nov. 1842 he was elected dean of the faculty of advocates: and on the retirement of Lord Meadowbank, in Nov. 1843, he was appointed a Lord of the Court of Session.

In 1848 he was elected Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

Lord Robertson was the author of "Leaves from a Journal, and other fragments;" and a second volume of his Poems has recently appeared.

He married in 1819 a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Ross, D.D. Minister of Kilmonivaig.

The death of Lord Robertson adds to the remarkable mortality which has of late years visited the Scotch bench. From 1843 to 1850 Lord Robertson continued junior judge; since Jeffrey broke the ranks in January 1850, death has carried away nine of the thirteen judges then occupying the bench, and three subsequently raised to it. These twelve judges (one or two of whom had resigned shortly before their death) were Jeffrey, Mackenzie, Moncreiff, Lord President Boyle, Fullarton, Medwyn, Cuninghame, Cockburn, Robertson, Dundrennan, Anderson, and Rutherfurd, the three last-named having been appointed subsequent to Lord Jeffrey's death.

LORD RUTHERFURD.

Dec. 13. At his residence in St. Colme Street, Edinburgh, after an illness of some weeks, in his 63d year, the Right Hon. Andrew Rutherfurd, one of the Judges of the Court of Session, and a Privy Councillor.

Mr. Rutherfurd was called to the Scotch bar in 1812, and soon obtained there an eminent position; his masterly power of analysis, his vast legal erudition, and his eloquence in forensic debate, rendering him at once distinguished as a lawyer and as a pleader. As a scholar and a critic he also attained considerable celebrity. When Jeffrey, Cockburn, and others had been removed to the bench, he was one of the few who sustained and extended the fame of the Scotch bar. From an early period Mr. Rutherfurd associated himself with the Whig party; in 1837 he was chosen Solicitor-General for Scotland under the Melbourn Administration, and in 1839 he was appointed Lord Advocate. On the accession of Sir R. Peel to power in 1841 he necessarily vacated that post; but, on the return of the Whigs to office in 1846, he was reinstated in it, and filled it until 1851, when he was elevated to the bench, under the title of Lord Rutherfurd, and sworn of the Privy Council. From 1839 to 1851 he represented the Leith burghs in Parliament, and to his services there Scotland owes several most valuable measures—the Entail Reform Act in particular.

On the assembling of the First Division of the Court of Session on the morning of Lord Rutherfurd's death, the Lord President (M'Neill) intimated to the bar that a calamity had befallen the Court whereby

it had been deprived of one of its brightest ornaments—one of the greatest advocates that ever practised at the bar, and one of the most able judges that ever adorned the bench.

Lord Rutherford married Sophia, daughter of the late Sir James Stewart, Bart. M.P. and sister to the present Sir James Stewart, Bart. of Fort Stewart, co. Donegal. She died in 1852.

SIR ADAM FERGUSON.

Jan. 1. At Edinburgh, aged 83, Sir Adam Ferguson, Knt. Deputy Keeper of the Regalia of Scotland, and a retired Captain in the army, well known as the intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott.

Sir Adam was the eldest of three sons of the well-known Dr. Adam Ferguson, the predecessor of Dugald Stewart in the Moral Philosophy Chair of the University of Edinburgh. It was at the Knight's paternal mansion in the south side of Edinburgh, that Scott, then a mere boy, saw and received a word of recognition from Robert Burns; and the intimacy between Sir Walter and Sir Adam, begun in very early life, was only terminated by the death of the former. Entering the army in the early part of the present century, Ferguson attained the rank of Captain in the 101st Foot Feb. 4, 1808, and served with the Duke of Wellington in several of the Peninsular campaigns. In Oct. 1812 he was taken prisoner, and he was not released until the peace of 1814, when he returned home to find Scott busy with the building of Abbotsford. On the 8th Oct. 1816, he went on half-pay. In the year 1818 he was appointed Deputy-Keeper of the Regalia of Scotland, which had then been recently discovered; and he received the honour of knighthood from George IV. on the occasion of his visit to Edinburgh four years after.

Sir Adam Ferguson was brimful of Scotch anecdote, which he related admirably; and we are happy, (says *The Edinburgh Courant*,) "to hear a hope that its rich sparkle will prove not to have been altogether spilled upon stony ground."

He married in 1821 the widow of George Lyon, esq. of London, and daughter of John Stewart, esq. of Stenton, Perthshire.

A very characteristic whole-length portrait of Sir Adam Ferguson is given in the group of the Scott family, by Wilkie, engraved in Lockhart's *Life of Scott*.

WM. HOWE WINDHAM, ESQ.

Dec. 22. At the house of his father-in-law the Marquess of Bristol in Berkeley square, in his 53d year, William Howe Windham, esq. of Felbrigge hall, Norfolk,

a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of that county, and formerly M.P. for its Eastern division.

Mr. Windham was born on the 30th March, 1802, the eldest son and heir of Vice-Admiral William Lukin, who assumed the name of Windham in 1824, on succeeding (at the death of Mrs. Windham) to the estates of his uncle the Right Hon. William Windham. The Admiral died in Jan. 1833, and a memoir of him will be found in our vol. CIII. p. 269. By his wife Anne, (who died in 1849,) daughter of Peter Thellusson, esq. and sister to the first Lord Rendlesham, he left a numerous family.

In Dec. 1832 Mr. Windham was elected to the first reformed parliament for East Norfolk in conjunction with the present Earl of Albemarle, by the Liberal party, which defeated the two Conservative candidates as follows—

William Howe Windham, esq.	3304
Hon. George Keppel	3261
Nathaniel Wm. Peach, esq.	2960
Lord Edward Cholmondeley	2852

In Jan. 1835 the Conservative party turned the scale—

Edmond Wodehouse, esq.	3482
Lord Walpole	3196
William Howe Windham, esq.	3076
Richard Hanbury Gurney, esq.	2866

And in 1837 the Liberal party made another unsuccessful effort—

Edmond Wodehouse, esq.	3654
Henry W. Burroughes, esq.	3523
William Howe Windham, esq.	3237
Richard Hanbury Gurney, esq.	2978

Mr. Windham served the office of High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1842.

He married July 18, 1835, Lady Sophia Elizabeth Caroline Hervey, third daughter of the Marquess of Bristol. Her Ladyship survives him; and one son, William-Frederick, born in 1840, who succeeds to his estates.

WYNDHAM GOOLD, ESQ. M.P.

Nov. 27. In London, in his 40th year, Wyndham Goold, esq. M.P. for the county of Limerick.

Mr. Goold was the third and youngest son of the late Thomas Goold, esq. Master in Chancery in Ireland; and brother to the present Countess of Dunraven. He was educated at Westminster school, and at the university of Dublin, where he obtained honours in Classics.

He was called to the Irish bar in 1837.

He was returned to parliament for the county of Limerick in Dec. 1850, on the death of Mr. Dickson, after a contest which terminated as follows—

Wyndham Goold, esq. . . . 239
 Captain Samuel A. Dickson . 199
 Michael Ryan, esq. 128

Mr. Wyndham Goold was of decidedly Liberal politics, but enjoyed an amount of popularity amongst all classes which rarely fails to the lot of one embarked on the stormy sea of Irish politics.

He was unmarried; and it is supposed that his estates will now devolve on his elder brother, the Ven. Frederick Goold, Archdeacon of Raphoe, who was disinherited by his father, on his marriage with Miss Newcome, a sister of the late Countess of Eglington.

The death of Mr. Goold has been very quickly succeeded by those of his uncle Michael Goold, esq., his sister's sister-in-law Lady Anna Maria Monsell, and his sister Lady Gore-Booth.

REV. M. J. ROUTH, D.D.

Dec. 22. At Magdalene Lodge, Oxford, in his 100th year, Martin Joseph Routh, D.D. President of Magdalene College.

Dr. Routh was born at South Elmham, near Beccles, on the 15th September, 1755. His father, the Rev. Peter Routh, had been instituted to the rectory of South Elmham about two years previously; but he afterwards resigned it for the purpose of residing at Beccles, to the church of which town he was presented in 1764, and retained it for ten years. He was also Vicar of Windewood, Norfolk, and in 1774 master of Beccles grammar school.

On the 31st of May, 1770, Martin Joseph matriculated as a Batler at Queen's College, Oxford. In the July of the following year he was elected a Demy of St. Mary Magdalene College, and was thus placed under the care of Dr. John Burrough, who was at that time tutor of the Demies; but he did not long remain Demy, for a vacancy having occurred in his county about the time he became Bachelor of Arts, he was selected to make the customary Latin oration in praise of one of the College benefactors on the Monday after the festival of St. Mark, in 1775; and at the following election he took his place with Nathaniel Bridges, the celebrated Calvinistical preacher, and three others, as probation scholar. In July 1776 he was admitted actual Fellow; and on the 23rd of October in the same year proceeded Master of Arts. In 1781 he was appointed college librarian; in 1784 and 1785 he was elected Junior Dean of Arts; and in the latter year had the satisfaction of seeing his younger brother, Mr. Samuel Routh, admitted Demy. He had not long before been elected Senior Proctor of the University, and in this capacity officially attended

an entertainment given to George III., who, with Queen Charlotte, visited Oxford about that time. This was shortly before the first symptoms appeared of the King's subsequent malady. The President, in describing the scene, did justice to the intelligence, quickness, and activity of mind which marked the face and conversation of the King, to whom he sat opposite. He carried away the impression of George III. as a clever man, but observed at the time a restlessness in his eye and manner which was afterwards too fully accounted for.

On the 15th July, 1786, he proceeded Bachelor of Divinity; and in 1789 he was elected one of the College bursars. On the 11th of April, 1791, he was elected President of Magdalene, on the resignation of Dr. Horne, Bishop of Norwich, the well-known commentator on the Psalms, who became too infirm to discharge the duties of that office in conjunction with those of his diocese.

Dr. Routh's first literary work was an edition of the *Enthymenus* and *Gorgias* of Plato, 1784, 8vo. "An edition," says Dr. Parr, "which I have read with instruction and delight; which the first scholars on the continent have praised; which Charles Burney loves, and which even Richard Porson endures." Dindorff declared lately in Oxford that from this edition he obtained his first notions of Greek criticism, and Stallbaum alludes to it in the following words:—"Platonis Enthymenus et Gorgias recensuit, vertit notasque suas adjectit Martin. Joseph. Routh, A.M., Collegii D. Marie Magdalen. Oxon. Socius. E typograph. Clarendon. prodiit a. 1774. 8vo. Usus est cod. Paris. 1608, doctasque addidit annotationes, historicas potissimum atque criticas minime sphenendas."

Thirty years later he published the first two volumes of "Reliquiae Sacre; sive auctorum jam perditorum secundi tertiique saeculi post Christum natum quae supersunt," &c. Respecting this laborious compilation Dr. Parr wrote thus to Dr. Maltby, March 26, 1814:—

"Ned, Ned, Ned, I have most carefully perused the two volumes of 'Sacra Reliquiae' by Dr. Routh. No such work has appeared in England for a century. I wish Joe Scaliger, Bishop Pearson, Richard Bentley, Bishop Bull, Bishop Stillingfleet, and Doctors Grabe and Whitby were living to read what I have been reading. Ah! Ned, Martin Routh is of the right stamp—orthodox, not intolerant; profound, not obscure; wary, not sceptical; very, very, very learned, not pedantic at all."

In 1815 he published the third volume of the "Reliquiae." In 1823 he edited "Bishop Burnet's History of His Own Life and Times." Of this work Dr. Parr

gives his opinion in a letter to Lord Holland, dated March 16, 1823 :—

"The new edition of Burnet is honourable to the University. As to the preface, it is worthy of the learned, wise, upright, candid writer. Routh is a Jacobite, but a Constitutional. He is not a ministerialist, he is really a lover of civil liberty —his prejudices hinder him from being an advocate of toleration. But he is a most virtuous man and loves his country, and never acts or talks from secular motives of hope or fear. The perspicuity and ease of the composition were to me delightful." A second and more valuable edition appeared in 1833, and in 1852 he published in a single volume "Burnet's Reign of James II.," with many additional notes. In 1832 he published the first edition of the "Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Opuscula," and the second in 1840. In 1846 four volumes of a new edition of the Reliquie, to which he added a fifth volume in 1848. Parr had been for many years an intimate friend of Routh, and when his parsonage at Hatton was threatened by the Birmingham rioters in 1797, he sent his books for safety to Magdalene college, where they remained for some time piled up in boxes under the principal gateway. He was after a guest in the President's lodgings, and the table at which the President entertained every Sunday a small domestic or College party exhibited marks of the burning ashes of Dr. Parr's pipe. Porson was also a guest, and shared in another way the kindness of the President, who, in 1792, co-operated with Dr. Parr in raising a subscription for providing an annuity for him. In 1794 he performed the same kind office for Dr. Parr himself, for whom, with the assistance of Mr. Kett and Dr. Maltby, he raised a subscription of 300*l.* a-year.

In one of Dr. Parr's pamphlets there is an elaborate eulogy upon Routh, which, though it may excite a smile from its grandiloquence, was doubtless expressed from the heart, and founded at least on just premises. It may therefore be read as well for its truth as its curiosity :—

"Dr. Martin Joseph Routh, President of Magdalene College, Oxford. Let me pause at the mention of this venerable name. Why should I deny myself the satisfaction I must feel in saying of him here what of such a man I should say everywhere with equal justice and with equal triumph? The friendship of this excellent person, believe me, readers, will ever be ranked by me among the sweetest consolations and the proudest ornaments of my life. He, in the language of Milton, is 'the virtuous son of a virtuous father,' whose literary attainments are respected

by every scholar to whom he is known, whose exemplary virtues shed a lustre on that Church in which they have not been rewarded, and whose grey hairs will never descend to the grave but amidst the blessings of the devout and the tears of the poor. He fills a station for which other men are sometimes indebted to the cabals of parties or to the caprices of fortune, but in which he was himself most honourably placed from the experience his electors had long had of his integrity, and the confidence they reposed on his discernment, his activity, and his impartiality. The attachment he professes to academical institutions, proceeds not less from a sincere conviction of their utility than from a deep reverence for the wisdom of antiquity in the regulations it has made for preserving the morals of youth, and for promoting the cultivation of learning. His government over the affairs of a great and respectable college, is active without officiousness, and firm without severity. His independence of spirit is the effect not of ferocious pride, but of a cool and steady principle, which claims only the respect it is ever ready to pay, and which equally disdains to trample upon subordination and to crouch before the insolence of power. His correct judgment, his profound erudition, and his various knowledge, are such as seldom fail to the lot of man. His liberality is scarcely surpassed even by his orthodoxy, and his orthodoxy is not the timid and fungous excrescence of prejudice, but the sound and mellowed fruit of honest and indefatigable inquiry. In a word, his mind, his whole mind, is decked at once with the purest crystals of simplicity and the brightest jewels of benevolence and piety,—

'His life is gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature may stand up
And say to all the world, This is a man.'

Dr. Routh's politics were mixed; strongly Stuarts on the historical ground, he belonged to no one political party of the present day, but united the strong High Churchman with the neutral politician; principally caring for the events and movements of the State in their aspect as affecting the Church. He had a warm, attached friend in Sir Francis Burdett, whom he always defended in conversation from the charge of Radicalism, explaining that Sir Francis had been generally mistaken on this point, and that an opposition to Court corruption had been confounded in his case with revolutionary politics. Accordingly, what appeared to the public eye to be change of politics on the part of Sir Francis Burdett, after the enactment of Reform, was no change, in the opinion of Dr. Routh, who spoke of him as having

always been a Conservative, and as having only then given up a line of political action for which there was no longer any motive, nor, under altered circumstances, any want. Sir Francis, in a debate in the House, May 8, 1828, thus intimated openly his feelings at the non-promotion of his excellent friend :—

" It has been my lot to find some of my earliest and most valued friends among the ministers of the Established Church : and now that I have touched upon this topic, I cannot refuse myself the satisfaction of boasting of my friendship with a distinguished ornament of the Establishment, an individual who, however he may be hid in retirement, can never be concealed in obscurity, a man adorned with the greatest talents and the highest virtues; and never were strong ability and deep learning accompanied by more perfect candour and sincerity in the investigation of truth, than in the case of the esteemed person to whom I have alluded, and whom I shall now take the liberty to name, his name being indeed his best panegyric—I mean Dr. Routh, the President of Magdalene College, Oxford."

In 1810 Dr. Routh became Rector of Tylehurst, near Reading. To this place he used to retire at certain portions of the year to enjoy the vacation allowed him by the statutes of his college, and to benefit his health by change of air and scene. On the 19th Sept., 1820, he married Eliza Agnes, daughter of J. Blagrave, Esq., of Calcot Park, near Tylehurst, a lady to whose tender, devoted, and unwearied care we owe, probably, the long preservation of the valuable and remarkable life intrusted to it.

Dr. Routh had the courteous manners of the old school, and their conversational powers. He expressed himself with appropriateness and force, and gave an anecdote all the benefit of good telling. He talked at his own table with great animation even to the very last, especially when he got on his favourite subject—the Stuart times. Nor had he been a careless observer of the political events of his own life, of the policy of Pitt, and the more recent movements and combinations of political parties. He read to the last the newspapers every day, and was "up" in the Russian war. His friends in the University, especially the late Registrar, Dr. Bliss, now Principal of St. Mary Hall, gave him an attention which was a substitute for a more immediate connection with University matters. His paternal kindness, warmth, and geniality bound every friend to him. He loved a joke with the peculiar and refined satisfaction of the old scholar. He was kind to all, high and

low, to his equals in position and his subordinates alike ; and his memory is a treasure, ever reminding those who had personal acquaintance with him of the rare privilege they enjoyed in it, and throwing them back on their admission to it as an era in their lives.

There can scarcely exist a man who has shared the education of Oxford that is not familiar with the name of Dr. Routh and his long and learned career. His name presents a venerable image before the minds of thousands who never saw him. Moreover, he takes us back to others before his time, and forms a connecting link with older names. The President of Magdalene had known Dr. Theophilus Leith, Master of Balliol, the contemporary of Addison, who had pointed out to him the situation of Addison's rooms ; had seen Dr. Johnson in his brown wig scrambling up the steps of University college ; had been told by a lady of her aunt, who had seen Charles II. walking round the parks at Oxford (when the Parliament was held there during the Plague of London) with his dogs, and turning by the cross-path to the other side when he saw the heads of houses coming.

Dr. Routh had admitted to Magdalene 183 fellows, 234 demies, and 162 choristers. He had been as Head the contemporary of at least three successions of Heads.

His funeral was solemnised on the 29th December ; when his body was deposited in the vault of the College chapel. The Vice-President and Bishop of London preceded the coffin, and the pall-bearers were the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, the Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, the Principal of New Inn Hall, the Master of University College, the Principal of Magdalene Hall, the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Master of Balliol college, the Master of Pembroke, the Provost of Oriel, and the Vice-Chancellor. The number of Fellows attending was about forty, and that of Demies thirty. Following the coffin were the relatives of the deceased, and many private friends, among whom were the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, the Rev. Dr. Pusey, the Rev. Dr. Bandinel, and many others.

REV. CHANCELLOR RAIKES.
Nov. 28. At his seat, Dee Side House, Chester, aged 72, the Rev. Henry Raikes, M.A. Chancellor of the Diocese of Chester, Honorary Canon of the Cathedral, and a Rural Dean.

He was born on the 24th Sept. 1782, being the second son of Thomas Raikes, esq. of Broad Street, London, Governor of the Bank of England, and of his wife Charlotte, daughter of the Hon. Henry Finch, a member of the Winchelsea family.

The Chancellor's ancestors were settled at an early period at Kingston-upon-Hull, and at other places in the East Riding of Yorkshire; and whilst some of them filled high civic offices in the corporation of Hull, others were usefully employed as respectable parish priests. The Rev. Timothy Raikes, B.A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, was Vicar of Tickhill, and died in 1722, Vicar of Hessle near Hull, being the grandfather of Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, the well-known founder of Sunday Schools, whose father, Mr. Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, (ob. 1757,) was the proprietor and publisher of a county Tory newspaper, of some note in its day, in which he first contrived to give a report of parliamentary proceedings, which was considered, at the time, so great a breach of privilege, that he was reprimanded at the Bar of the House of Lords, in the dark days of George I., and under the partizanship of Lord Chancellor King.

Having imbibed the rudiments of learning from his uncle, the Rev. Richard Raikes, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and afterwards a Prebendary of St. David's, a man of exact learning and of great refinement of taste, the future chancellor proceeded to Eton at ten or eleven years of age, and continued there until eighteen, where his talents, peculiarly suited for the elegant classics there cultivated, advanced him to the top of the school. Here, among many other agreeable and distinguished associates, he formed a boyish friendship with the present venerable and learned Archbishop of Canterbury, which was happily destined to last through life.

In 1800 Mr. Raikes proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1804, M.A. 1807. He obtained the second-class honours of a Senior Optime, having less taste and talent for the exact sciences than for other acquirements. In classics, where his Eton learning might have been expected to have prepared him for success, he was more distinguished, both in his own college and in the university. In the latter, however, he had powerful competitors, and in the contest for the medals he was beaten by Kaye, the late Bishop of Lincoln, and by Monk, the present Bishop of Gloucester. He was classed after these able scholars, with Dobree, the learned author of "The Adversaria." The year after taking his degree Mr. Raikes obtained the Latin Essay Prize annually offered by the members for the university to Bachelors of Arts who have recently graduated.

In 1805 Mr. Raikes visited Austria, the places mostly frequented by modern tourists being closed at that time to the Eng-

lish by the occupation or influence of Napoleon. In Hungary and the Tyrol he witnessed and zealously assisted in the loyal organization of those warlike provinces of the Austrian empire which were destined to the awful catastrophes of Austerlitz and Ulm. For employment of this kind he was singularly fitted by his high courage, great bodily strength, and talent for acquiring the more difficult European languages. In the autumn of 1805 he landed on the continent of Greece, and there met Lord Aberdeen, his fellow student at Cambridge and the present Premier, with whom the winter was delightfully spent in exploring the sites of ancient temples and cities in Boeotia and the interior of the Peloponnesus. Attica, whose very dust is history, was laboriously studied by the two young scholars of Cambridge, who brought to antiquarian pursuits all the zeal and energy of youth, with an amount of historical and topographical learning which has rarely been rivalled in students of riper years. Albania too, a land almost of romance in the savage grandeur of its scenery, and the peculiar barbarism of its inhabitants, was visited some years before it had become familiar to English readers from the cantos of Childe Harold. Returning to England the following year by sea, he was for some months the guest of Lord Collingwood in the Unity, and accompanied the Mediterranean squadron on its cruise on the coast of Sicily and Africa in 1806. He even landed at Algiers, and to the associations of this long voyage may be attributed that interest in the life of the sailor, and earnest zeal in his spiritual improvement, which suggested many of Mr. Raikes' later efforts and publications. His father's personal friend Mr. Pitt was dead, and a junction of political parties had been effected, but through his family connections, and his own personal friends, embracing Lords Aberdeen and Palmerston, the venerable Marquess of Lansdowne, the Grants, Mr. Goulburn, and others, a public career of no ordinary celebrity was opened, and offered to him at this period. His power and grace as a fluent public speaker singularly fitted him for the senate, and his accurate knowledge of foreign languages, and experience and observation of foreign countries, had well prepared him for diplomatic service. Such was not to be his line; and in 1808 he was ordained Deacon by Bishop Tomline, to the Curacy of Betchworth in Surrey, close to the seat of his friend Mr. Goulburn.

In the year following he married Augusta, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Whittington, of Theberton and Yoxford, in the co.

of Suffolk, a gentleman of some sporting celebrity, and claiming descent from the famous Sir Richard Whittington, "thrice mayor of London," but who had been reduced from very great affluence by the result of a Chancery suit, which divested him of the estate with which Downing College was founded in the University of Cambridge. In 1820, whilst Curate of Burnham, in co. Bucks, Mr. Raikes lost his wife, the object of an early and romantic attachment, who left him a young widower of scholar-like and refined tastes with a young family. An admirable and exemplary sister, who died a few months ago,* came to take charge of his children, and never failed through future years to discharge her self-imposed task with a mother's care and love. His excellent friend the present primate, too, was at hand with the best and only consolation for such an affliction, and from this time Mr. Raikes' aim in life was higher and more concentrated. He appeared on the platform as an advocate of all the popular societies of the day, with a success unimpaired until the influx of Hibernian oratory vitiated the taste even of Exeter Hall, and rendered the religious public insensible to a style which had been formed on the model of the great Attic masters of persuasion.

Whilst Curate of Bognor in Sussex, near his own seat at Aldwicke, amongst lesser works and contributions to the religious periodicals of the day, he published a volume of sermons, of a very original type, on the Divine Attributes, but this volume incurred the fate of most works adopted by a party as its manifesto, in great temporary popularity and early oblivion. A far more important work, and one whose influence on the Church can as yet be hardly appreciated, was his *Essay on Clerical Education*, which materially influenced the universities to the recognition of a higher truth, of a more precious learning than had, at that time, scarcely found a place in the extensive range of university studies and examinations. The Crosse scholarship, the voluntary theological examination, a larger infusion of the divinity element, and previous examinations, followed, in rapid succession, and with no ambiguous origin, until we now see actually a theological degree proposed as a requisite mode of graduation and an appropriate prelude to holy orders.

It may be a matter of surprise that a

* Mr. Raikes had three sisters,—Georgiana, married to Lord William Fitzroy; Harriet, to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe; and Charlotte-Finch, the lady above-mentioned, who died June 4, 1854, aged 70, unmarried.

clergyman so fitted for advancement, and whose earlier associations had introduced him to the great depositaries of patronage, should have had no preferment before his appointment as Chancellor of Chester. His independent circumstances, and deep interest in the education of his sons—whose subsequent career amply compensated him for his never-ceasing solicitude for their welfare—perhaps rendered him fastidious in accepting preferment, as its acquisition was indifferent to him. It is only fair, however, to his early associates, to state that about 1829 the Bishopric of Calcutta was offered to him; valuable preferment in the North of Ireland was also offered by the Earl of Aberdeen, and by the late Earl Brownlow in Lincolnshire.

In 1828 his early friend Dr. Sumner was appointed Bishop of Chester, and Mr. Raikes became his Examining Chaplain; and, on the chancellorship of the diocese becoming vacant in 1830, he was nominated to that honourable and lucrative post. Without assigning to his mind any very high order of judicial merit, it may be remarked that his conscientious industry and singularly powerful memory were particularly qualified to grapple with a mass of facts in evidence, or of precedents in adjudged cases; whilst a range of reading, travel, and observation rarely equalled, had so enriched his mind with varied knowledge of all human affairs, that he brought to the first contemplation of every case an amount of acquaintance with all questions of trade, science, custom, and business, that others could only have attained, and that very imperfectly, after a long course of specific investigation.

But a more extended and scarcely to be appreciated sphere of usefulness was occupied by the late chancellor, in his capacity of Examining Chaplain for the great and important Diocese of Chester for eighteen years. During this period the number of the clergy in the diocese had nearly doubled; and their influence probably increased in a far greater proportion. And the important and responsible task of preparing and admitting this body of young men to their sacred functions, was discharged with a conscientious and prayerful vigilance, a wide and yet appropriate learning, combined with a courtesy and consideration that will long live in the recollection and gratitude of hundreds of the clergy. Mr. Simeon, of Cambridge, truly said that the great Diocese of Chester enjoyed at that time a sort of "double episcopacy," in the cordial co-adjutorship of the chancellor with the bishop of the see.

The elevation of the bishop to the Primacy of the English Church led Mr. Raikes to exclaim, in the remarkable, and,

considering the date, the almost inspired language of Servius Maluginensis in the Roman Senate: "Nunc Deum munere summum pontificum summum hominum fuisse."—*Tacitus, Annals, iii. B. 58 c.* The event was one most gratifying to the chancellor, although accompanied with the personal loss of the society and authority of the friend with whom he had walked in the house of God for half a century.

Among a host of sermons, charges, and lectures, some of great interest and originality, and all characterised by the same tone of lofty piety and universal benevolence, Mr. Raikes attempted one work on a larger scale in the perilous field of religious biography. This Life of his old friend Admiral Sir Jahleel Brenton was severely handled in the Quarterly. The fact was that the subject of this biography, though a very gallant officer and devoted Christian, was not a man of high literary attainments: and it was an error to swell the memoir with a mass of letters and journals where the purity of the sentiments and interest of the events were but ill supported by the mediocrity of the style; and the very simplicity of the hero rendered him a tamer commentator on his own actions than a Cæsar after battle or a Napier after dinner. Nor was it unnatural that the severe and, we believe, most justly merited strictures on the moral and religious state of the Navy at that period should have been very distasteful to the veteran official of the Admiralty, who still wielded so effectively the thunders of Albemarle Street, and whose personal feelings and credit were involved in the management of the Marine.

The varied powers of the chancellor's mind, and the indefatigable industry with which they were employed, is attested, not only by his published works, original and interesting as they are, but by the copious papers existing in manuscript, which only need a competent editor to throw light upon a wide range of biblical and other subjects. The great extent of his Oriental learning and patristic reading was little known even to intimate friends, who saw him apparently absorbed in the routines of practical benevolence and the discussion of the religious controversies of the day. Taking at random a few consecutive pages of his "Note-book," there is found a sublime and profoundly mystical view of the great Promethean Drama of Æschylus, some learned and practical remarks on the singular misquotation of the Prophet Amos ix. 11, 12, by St. James in Acts xv. 16, 17; and an eagle-like detection of the lurking taint of legalism in the rude Latin of the Lutheran Confession of Augsburg. He was also an acute and judicious Antiquary,

GENT. MAG. VOL. XLIII.

and did much, not only towards reviving a taste in Chester for the preservation and elucidation of the historical remains of that interesting city, but also towards the admirable restorations and improvements of the cathedral. He was the historian and a President of "the Architectural, Archaeological and Historic Society for the county and city of Chester," and some of the most elaborate papers in the journals of the society, full of local detail and general interest, are from his vigorous and accomplished pen. He was also a member of the council of the "Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society," and, with a disinterested liberality which remarkably characterised him, he placed the earlier records of the diocese at the disposal of the council of the Chetham Society, for literary purposes, and also furnished the society with the invaluable MS. of Bishop Gastrell's *Notitia Cestriensis*, for publication.

Mr. Chancellor Raikes was an active member of the Commission for the Sub-division of Parishes appointed in 1849, and most anxious that the objects contemplated should be carried out. Nor was this a sudden impulse. For many years he had contemplated with serious alarm the overgrown parishes of the North of England, and the utter disorganization of the working of our parochial system, and his representations in high places were not without some, but hitherto most unsatisfactory, results.

All the charitable and benevolent institutions of the city and diocese of Chester were objects of his munificence, especially the Diocesan Church Building Society, the Clergy Orphan Schools at Casterton and Warrington, the Training College for Schoolmasters, and the Infirmary at Chester. Though for a private gentleman his wealth might be said to abound, yet his charity did much more abound, and, as a specimen of the scale of his liberality, it may be allowable to mention, that on a single day when on his death-bed he gave away £450.

In spite of the fatigue of immense business, correspondence, and unintermittent study, combined with an almost ascetic self-denial in respect of food and rest, the chancellor retained his powers of active exertion, and even some appearance of health, until the last spring, when every thing appeared to give way, and his family and friends watched, with unspeakable sorrow, the rapid subsidence of a flame of intellectual and spiritual life, which seemed too bright to die. It is the life and not the death of such a man that is the really useful example, and only ground of confidence, but the "faith made perfect in love"

was the eminent characteristic of his last hours. The announcement of his death was received in Chester with profound sorrow, and on the day of his funeral, which took place on the 5th Dec., in a spot chosen by himself in the public cemetery, the whole city and many of the most distinguished families in the county, including the Marquess of Westminster, the Lord Lieutenant of the County, the Lord Bishop, the Dean, the Canons, the Archdeacons, the Mayor and Corporation, &c. followed the remains of the venerated chancellor to their final resting-place.

It has been proposed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Lieutenant of the County, the Marquess of Cholmondeley, the Dean of Chester, and a large body of other friends of the deceased, to raise a fund for the endowment of scholarships, to bear the chancellor's name, to be founded at the Training College, Chester, for assisting students in their education as school-masters. A more appropriate or significant monument could not have been suggested, when it is remembered how much he interested himself in the development of the means of national education, and what close and unceasing watchfulness and care he exercised over the Training College from the date of its foundation in 1839.

A fine engraving of the chancellor's portrait was published in Manchester three or four years since, from a painting by Du Val.

He has left issue three sons, Henry, Registrar of the Diocese of Chester, married to a daughter of Archdeacon Wrangham; 2. Richard Mee Raikes, esq.; 3. Captain George Whittington Raikes, of the 81st Regiment; and a daughter, Cecilia, married Aug. 8, 1854, to the Rev. David Dale Stewart, incumbent of Maidstone, son of the Rev. James Haldane Stewart, Rector of Limpsfield, Surrey.

The chancellor's theological library is announced for sale by auction by Mr. Hodgson, of Fleet Street, London.

REV. JEREMIAH SMITH, D.D.

Dec. 21. At Brewood, in his 84th year, the Rev. Jeremiah Smith, D.D. formerly High Master of the Free Grammar School, and Rector of St. Anne's, in Manchester.

He was born on the 22d of July 1771 at Brewood in Staffordshire, where his progenitors had been for many generations small proprietors under the ancient family of Giffard. He was educated by the Rev. Dr. Croft at Brewood Grammar School, which at that time enjoyed much local celebrity, and at which several of the younger sons of families well-known in Staffordshire derived their education. He matriculated at Hertford College (now

merged in Magdalen Hall) in the year 1790, whence he removed on gaining one of the exhibitions to Corpus Christi College, then under the Presidency of the Rev. Dr. Cooke. He duly proceeded B.A. 1794, M.A. 1797, B.D. 1810, D.D. 1811. Whilst at Oxford he was on terms of intimate acquaintance with Dr. Phillipotts now Bishop of Exeter, with Dr. Coplestone late Bishop of Llandaff, and with Dr. Mant the late Bishop of Down and Connor; and his friendship, especially with the two former, was continued in after-life. His first curacy was Edgbaston, near Birmingham, and his first scholastic appointment was that of assistant to the second master of King Edward's School. Neither of these were long retained. His first curacy he exchanged for that of St. Mary's chapel, Moseley, (of which Dr. Hook, the Vicar of Leeds, was subsequently incumbent); and on the elevation of the second master, the Rev. John Cooke, to the head mastership of King Edward's School, Mr. Smith became his successor. This office he filled until his nomination to Manchester in 1807, when, upon the death of Mr. Charles Lawson, M.A. who had been for more than forty years High Master of the Grammar School, the then President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, presented his élève Mr. Smith to the post, who soon after took his Doctor's degree. For thirty years he filled the High Master's chair, during which he held successively the curacies of St. Mark's, Chetham Hill, St. George's, Carrington, and Holy Trinity, Salford; and subsequently the incumbency of St. Peter's and the rectory of St. Anne's. To the last he was collated in 1823 by Dr. Law, Bishop of Chester; and by Dr. Blomfield, when Bishop of Chester, he was nominated a King's Preacher for the diocese. In 1837 he resigned the high mastership of the school and the rectory of St. Anne's, and, except the vicarage of Great Wilbraham, in Cambridgeshire (of which his relatives were patrons), which he held until 1847, lived to the time of his death in retirement.

Dr. Smith's character as a clergyman stood very high in Manchester. His discharge of his duties was conscientious and exemplary, and he gained the affections of the congregations where he ministered. He ever inculcated upon his pupils and preached to his congregations the distinctive tenets of the English Church, as having retained its catholicity inviolate amidst crowds of surrounding sects. He was a thorough Churchman, and in his later years often expressed his regret that in his earliest days so little attention should have been paid to the rules and discipline of the Church in the administration of her public offices. He sympa-

thised with the revival consequent upon the Oxford movement of 1833, although his sound judgment, extensive learning, and warm attachment to the Anglican Church made him deprecate anything which went beyond her order of teaching, as plainly set forth in her authorised formularies. Many of Dr. Smith's pupils have followed in his steps, having derived their early convictions on theological subjects from his paternal teaching and counsels. Conscientious in his convictions both upon theological and political subjects—convictions which were the result of patient study—and acting according to these convictions, Dr. Smith ever entertained most charitable feelings towards those who differed from him, and was always ready to give others credit for conscientiousness and zeal. Many of his pupils distinguished themselves by the honours and prizes which they obtained at Oxford and Cambridge. In the church, in the law, in the medical profession, and in the honourable occupation of the British merchant, the pupils of Dr. Smith will be found occupying places of distinction. As an instructor the Doctor presented an unusual combination of sound scholarship, refined taste, and amenity of manner. Prompt and decisive in all cases where promptness and decision were requisite, he was so gentle and courteous withal, that the most timid boy felt that he was sure to have a friend in "the Doctor" if he took pains to deserve it.

On leaving Manchester, in 1837, Dr Smith received testimonials of plate from his former scholars, as well as from his parishioners of St. Anne's.

The closing years of his life were spent partly at Leamington and partly at Brewood. During the last four years the once clear and vigorous intellect, which so distinguished him, was in some degree overclouded, and the bodily infirmities of old age crept upon him. One of the latest objects in which he took much interest was the building of an additional church for an outlying district of his native parish, towards which he gave 500*l.* This church was consecrated in 1851, but he was too feeble to be present at the service.

Dr. Smith married Felicia, daughter of William Anderton, esq. of Moseley Wake Green, near Birmingham (who survives him), and has left five sons and two daughters. His sons are—1. The Rev. Jeremiah Finch Smith, M.A. Rector of Aldridge, near Walsall, married to the daughter of Clement Ingleby, esq. of King's Heath House, Moseley, near Birmingham; 2. the Rev. William Anderton Smith, M.A. of Bath, married to the youngest daughter of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas B. Thomp-

son, G.C.B. Bart. of Hartsbourne Manor, Herts; 3. James Hicks Smith, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law; 4. the Rev. Isaac Gregory Smith, M.A. late Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, and formerly Hertford Scholar and Ireland Scholar, now Rector of Tedstone Delamere, Herefordshire; 5. John George Smith, M.A. Student of Lincoln's Inn. Dr. Smith's younger daughter married the Rev. George B. Sandford, M.A. Incumbent of Church Minshull, in Cheshire, who died in Dec. 1852, leaving his widow with five young children.

There is a fine engraving of Dr. Smith, by Woolnoth, from a miniature by Hargreaves, in the second volume of Dr. Hibbert Ware's *History of the Foundations of Manchester*. 4to. 1830.

THE REV. JOHN OXLEE.

The death of this learned man, on the 30th Jan. 1854, was recorded in our Vol. XLI. p. 437: but without those particulars of his literary labours which will be interesting to our readers. The Rev. John Oxlee was born at Gisborough, in Cleveland, Sept. 25th, 1779. In 1802, owing to his knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, he was selected as second master of Tonbridge Grammar School, by the eminent Dr. Vicesimus Knox, its first master. There his Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac studies were commenced. From 1816 to 1826 he held the rectory of Scawton, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, for the Rev. Thomas Worsley, the present master of Downing. In 1836 the late Archbishop of York presented him to the rectory of Molesworth, Hunts. Mr. Oxlee, though self-taught, became master of more than 120 languages or dialects, the last being the Yuroba. He was author of the following works:—

The Christian Doctrines of the Trinity and Incarnation, 3 vols. 8vo.

Three sermons on the Christian Hierarchy, deducing an uninterrupted triple list of Bishops, &c.

Three letters to the Archbishop of Cashel on the Apocryphal Books of Enoch, &c.

Three letters to Mr. C. Wellbeloved on Unitarian Error.

Three letters to the Rev. F. Nolan, and two letters to the Bishop of Salisbury, on the Spurious Text of the Heavenly Witnesses.

A reply to the Rev. R. Towers, the Roman Catholic head of Ampleforth College, near York.

Three letters to the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the Impropriety of requiring Jews to forsake the Law of Moses, &c.

Three more letters on the Inutility of

any attempt to Convert the Jews to the Christian Faith in the manner hitherto practised, with a Confutation of the Diazolarchy.

He was also a contributor to Valpy's Classical Journal; the Christian Remembrancer for 1822; the Voice of Isael; the Voice of Jacob; Jewish Chronicle; but more particularly of seven letters addressed to S. M., the Jew, occupying 110 pages in The Jewish Repository.

In his work on the Christian Doctrines, &c. the mass of learning is astonishing: through more than 1,000 pages we are presented with correct extracts from early and late Jewish writers, accompanied with an exact English translation. The Letters to Archbishop Lawrence are filled with exceedingly rare extracts, and Dr. Nicholls, the late Regius Professor at Oxford, is said to have expressed his wonder how the works quoted had been obtained, nor could it be without difficulty, considering that the author's benefice was worth but 22*s.* a year. Nearly up to the day of his death Mr. Oxley was engaged in literary pursuits. He has left behind him many works yet unpublished.

ABRAHAM JOHN VALPY, Esq. M.A.

Nov. 19. In St. John's Wood-road, in his 68th year, Abraham John Valpy, esq. M.A., M.R.S., L. a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London.

This gentleman was the second son of the Rev. Richard Valpy, D.D. Master of Reading Grammar School, by his first wife, Martha, daughter of John Cornelius, of Caundé, in the island of Guernsey. Having been thoroughly imbued with classical learning under his father, he proceeded to Pembroke college, Oxford, and graduated B.A. 1809, M.A. 1811.

Mr. Valpy's first work, whilst yet a youth, was a small collection of "Excerpts from Cicero's Epistles," in 12mo. 1804, with a Latin address to his schoolfellow, which is copied by Dr. Dibdin, in his "Decameron."

From an early age his father had marked out his future course of life, and accordingly he was (nominally) bound apprentice to a freeman of London (Mr. Humphrey Gregory Pridden), and became a liveryman of the Company of Stationers in 1807. It was the joint wish of his learned father and himself that he should prove a worthy successor of the Aldus's and Stephens's of former times; and rival the celebrity of William Bowyer, the most erudite printer that England has produced. Mr. Valpy commenced business in London in Took's-court, Chancery-lane; and in 1822 removed to Red Lion-passage, Fleet-street, a spot where Mr. Bow-

yer ended his career as a printer in 1777, and left his mantle to his successor and biographer, Mr. John Nichols.

Mr. Valpy was not only a learned printer, but an active man of business, and a keen and successful speculator in books. He had the good sense to avail himself of the talents of various able men, instead of ruining his health over the midnight lamp in correcting the labours of others. Among numerous assistants may be noticed the late Edward Henry Barker of Thetford, George Burges, George Dyer, the Rev. T. S. Hughes, &c.

His first great speculation was a new edition of the "Greek Thesaurus of Henry Stephens the younger," of which Mr. E. H. Barker, of Thetford, became the avowed editor. Fortunately, by expending 1,500*s.* in letters, circular notes, prospectuses, &c., Mr. Valpy had secured 985 subscribers before the publication of his first number in 1816: it was dedicated to Lord Grenville, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford. The work was completed in thirty-nine parts, including a very copious index by Mr. Barker, which took three years in compiling and printing. Indeed, the work might be not improperly called Barker's "Thesaurus," as he was its chief editor. The fame that had been anticipated was destroyed by one of the cleverest and severest articles that ever appeared in a periodical—the critique by Bishop Blomfield, in the Quarterly Review.

In 1818 Mr. Valpy commenced a new and corrected edition of the Classics, being a combination of the Delphin, Bipont, and Variorum editions. This work was also published by subscription, and was highly successful. It consisted of 143 volumes, which were published monthly, the last appearing in Nov. 1830. With the exception of the preface, the late learned George Dyer contributed nearly all that was original in this vast work, in which he was engaged from 1819 to 1830. At the end of the preface is a Latin tribute to Mr. Dyer, for his great industry and critical acumen.* After all, however, the book was not complete, for, to use the words of a learned contemporary and friend, "The unhappy subscriber finds he has got only two-thirds of Cicero,—the very author on whose fame rests the literary character of the Augustan age."

In 1810 Mr. Valpy started the Classical Journal, which was published quarterly. It ran a successful course, but was brought to a conclusion in 80 numbers, or 40 vo-

* Mr. Dyer died in 1841; see a memoir of him, by his friend John Rickman, esq. in our Magazine for May that year.

lumes. It supplied, at the time, a valuable vehicle for critical observations on the classics; reviews of works relating to Greek, Latin, and Oriental literature; Biblical criticisms, &c.

Mr. Valpy commenced in March 1813, "The Pamphleteer, a collection of the best Pamphlets of the Day," which was continued in 58 parts, to Dec. 1828. The pamphlets are theological, political, and critical, some original, others republished, with additions by the authors. Among the writers were, Bishop Marsh, Lord Bexley, Lord Erskine, Canning, Wilberforce, Huskisson, Sir Stamford Raffles, Bishop Milner, the Bishop of Exeter, G. Chalmers, Jeremy Bentham, Charles Butler, the late Mr. Justice Talfourd, &c.

About 1815 he printed and published "Plautus," with English notes and a glossary. "Eutropius," edited by C. Bradley. "Æsop's Fables," with English notes, for schools. "Elements of Hebrew Grammar," by J. F. Gyles. And "A French Dictionary," by Wm. Smith, M.A.

In 1817 was published a second edition, "in adibus Valpianis," of Virgil, with English notes for the benefit of young students, borrowed from the *Delphin*, Professor Martyn, Heyne, and J. H. Voss.

In 1816 the Greek Septuagint, in one vol. 8vo. The text from the Oxford edition of Bos, without contractions.

In 1817 he announced editions of "Sallust" and "Terence," edited by himself.

In 1819 "Homer's Iliad," from the text of Heyne; with English notes by himself; and subsequently he produced several books edited by his brother the Rev. F. E. J. Valpy, M.A., the successor to his father at Reading School, as well as various schoolbooks by other editors.

From January 1822 to Dec. 1825 Mr. Valpy was at once the patron, the printer, and publisher of the "Museum," a weekly publication of some celebrity, in the form of the *Literary Gazette*. The first editor was Mr. Peter Bailey. On the death of Mr. Bailey, the editorship was offered to Dr. Dibdin (who was a considerable contributor), but declined, and was then given to Mr. George Soane. The property was ultimately disposed of to some bookseller, who engaged as editor a Mr. Graham, who shortly afterwards went to America, where he was shot in a duel.

In 1831 Mr. Valpy commenced an "Epitome of English Literature; or, a Concentration of the matter of standard English Authors." As portions of the Philosophical Series, Paley's "Moral Philosophy," and Locke "On the Human Understanding," appeared; but we are not aware how far this undertaking proceeded.

In 1833 he produced an edition of Shakespeare, in fifteen 5s. volumes, embellished with copies of the ninety prints of Boydell, indifferently reduced, in outline, by Sterling; and the year following he commenced "The National Gallery of Painting and Sculpture," which was executed after the same fashion, in a style which would not be looked at by the subscribers to "The Art Journal" of our own days.

In 1836 he produced an annotated edition of The Book of Common Prayer, the notes to which were written by his brother the late Rev. G. Valpy.

Still seeking to provide work for his presses from his own resources, he next projected a series of Translations from the Classics, availing himself of all the standard translations of reputation. These formed "The Family Classical Library," in fifty-two volumes.

Besides these, and many other books of more or less importance, he published a new edition of the Works of Pope, edited by the Rev. G. Croly, LL.D. in 4 vols. 1836; and a 12mo. edition of Hume and Smollett's History of England, with a continuation by the Rev. T. S. Hughes, B.D.

Mr. Hughes was also his editor for a Series of "Sermons by Divines of the Church of England," in which are comprised the works of Sherlock in five volumes, Barrow in seven, Jeremy Taylor in five, Bishop Hall in three, and some others.

We have now enumerated a very large number of works, projected and edited by Mr. Valpy, or published under his superintendence. It is to be presumed that his activity in business was rewarded by an ample fortune; as about the year 1837, or 1838, he sold the materials of his printing office, made arrangements for parting with his large stock of books and copyrights, and retired into private life, while yet in the full vigour of his mental and bodily powers.

He was actively engaged in his latter years in the affairs of some public companies, being a director of the University Life Assurance, and we believe of some other companies.

Mr. Valpy was married Feb. 23, 1813, to Harriet, the third daughter of the Rev. S. T. Wylde, of Burlington, Somerset; on the same day that her second sister Clara, was married to James Bowden, esq. of Bury-hall, Edmonton. By this lady (who was one of 22 children), Mr. Valpy had no family, and she is now his widow. Mr. Valpy was a liberal patron to many of his relatives, and has died greatly regretted by them and numerous friends.

MR. THOMAS C. BANKS.

Sept. 30. At Greenwich, in his 90th year, Mr. Thomas Christopher Banks, to whose name has been attached, in the public announcement of his decease, the designation of "Baronet of Nova Scotia, and Knight of the Holy Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Law Genealogist and Antiquarian."

We are not informed of the early history or parentage of this gentleman. He claimed descent from the family of Banks of Whitley, co. York; and maternally from the Nortons of Barbados, Baronets of Nova Scotia. We also find that, contemplating a future abeyance of the barony of Zouche of Haryngworth, he stated that in such case, he, or his maternal heirs, might prove a co-claim thereto. (Appendix to vol. II. of *Dormant and Extinct Peerage*, p. 47).

We believe he was bred to the legal profession; and, having acquired a certain degree of celebrity by the publication of some works connected with genealogical subjects, he practised for some years (from 1813 to 1820 at least) at 5, Lyon's Inn, and subsequently at an office he took, and called the *Dormant Peerage Office*, in John Street, Pall Mall. He undertook the conduct of several claims for dormant peerages, which were not of the most substantial kind, and none of which we believe were successful. Among these were the claims to the Viscountcy of Montagu, the Barony of Leigh of Stoneleigh, and the Earldom of Stirling. Having become connected with Mr. Humphrys, who assumed the name of Alexander, and claimed the Earldom of Stirling, he was so much the dupe of his own devices, as to exemplify in his proper person the imaginary right of his client to confer the dignity of a Baronet of Nova Scotia, upon which Mr. Banks assumed the title of "Sir Thomas" in 1831, and his friends continued to attribute it to him until his death.*

We must, however, do Mr. Banks the justice to admit that many of his literary works have considerable merit.

The first we find was an octavo volume, dedicated to the Earl of Dartmouth, then Lord Chamberlain, entitled "The Manual of Nobility," describing not only the peerage, but the great officers of state, and of his Majesty's household, 1807.

In the same year he commenced his "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England, from the Conquest to the year 1806." This work was printed in quarto, and the first volume appeared in 1807, the second in 1808, and a third in 1809. The first contains, 1. accounts of the Barons by Tenure, who flourished before the death of Henry III.; 2. the Barons of the Counties Palatine of Chester and of Durham; 3. Barons of Parliament to whose successors Writs of summons were not discontinued; and 4. the substance of Dugdale's Lists of Summons to Parliament. The second volume contains the Barons by Writ, with a List of the Conqueror's followers, from Battle Abbey Roll; and the third Peerages created by Patent.

In 1812 Mr. Banks commenced another "Genealogical and Biographical History of the Dormant and Extinct Peerage of England, from the Norman Conquest." This was to have formed six volumes octavo; but only one was published, about three-eighths of which is occupied by an account of the royal families of England down to the death of Queen Anne, (and which was re-embodied in his *Stemmata Anglicana* in 1825,) and the remainder by the peerages alphabetically from Abergavenny to Banbury,—the last, a compilation from the cases relative to the singular claim to the Banbury peerage, being the most remarkable part of the whole.

In 1812 Mr. Banks also published a pamphlet entitled "An Analysis of the Genealogical History of the Family of Howard, with its connections; shewing the legal course of descent of those numerous titles which are generally, but presumed erroneously, attributed to be vested in the Duke of Norfolk." 8vo. This pamphlet not having had the effect of alarming the noble chief of the House of Howard, was republished in 1815 with the title of "*Ecce Homo, The mysterious Heir*; or, Who is Mr. Walter Howard? An interesting question addressed to the Duke of Norfolk: whereto is added an Analysis of the nature and descent of the Norfolk titles." A third edition was put forth in 1816, with a copy of Mr. Walter Howard's petition to the king. The pretensions of that person, it is needless to say, were unfounded; the descent he himself set forth

* See "Miscellanies, Critical, Imaginative, and Juridical, by Samuel Warren, D.C.L. F.R.S., one of Her Majesty's Counsel," 2 vols. 8vo. 1855, vol. ii. p. 192, where it is stated, that the pseudo-Earl created in 1831 several Baronets, amongst whom was his agent *Mr. Banks*, to whom he also assigned 16,000 acres of land in Nova Scotia, but who resigned the rank, after his quarrel with the Prisoner, i.e. the pseudo-Earl, in 1834-5. A lucid and admirable condensation of this case, and very extraordinary claim, will be found in that work under the Chapter "*Romance of Forgery*," and wherein the *romance* is indeed most graphically exhibited.

being an illegitimate one from a very different line. At the same period Mr. Banks was the author (as attested under his own hand in the copy in the British Museum), of another anonymous pamphlet, entitled "The Detection of Infamy : earnestly recommended to the justice and deliberation of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain. By an Unfortunate Nobleman. 1816," 8vo, pp. 22. This was written against the claim of James Drummond, who had obtained the estates of the Drummond family in 1784, and was created Lord Perth in 1797 ; and in favour of those of the junior branch, represented by the Duke of Melville. Mr. Banks drew a case and petition, presented to the House of Lords, on behalf of Thomas Drummond of Biddick, the person designated as "An Unfortunate Nobleman."

In 1814 Mr. Banks published "An Historical and Critical Enquiry into the nature of the Kingly Office, the Coronation, and Office of King's Champion," 8vo. ; and in 1816 a "History of the ancient noble Family of Marmyn ; their singular office of King's Champion ; and the services of London, Oxford, &c. on the Coronation Day." 8vo. He was the compiler of great part of the cases printed by Lewis Dymoke on his claim to the Barony of *Marmion*, in right of the tenure of the manor of *Scrivelby*, co. Lincoln, between 1814 and 1817.

In 1825 Mr. Banks published a volume entitled "Stemmata Anglicanae ; or, a Miscellaneous Collection of Genealogy, shewing the descent of numerous eminent and Baronial families ; to which is added an Analysis of the Law of Hereditary Dignities, embracing the origin of Nobility," &c. &c. The second part of this volume contained an account of the ancient and extinct Royal Families of England. In 1837 this volume was republished with the new title of "The Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," and called volume IV. of his earlier work, continued down to January 1837, with corrections and appendices, and an index to the three former volumes. The corrections and additions continued to be added to the unsold copies of the work as they occasionally appeared in the market.

In 1830 Mr. Banks had undertaken the case of the pseudo Earl of Stirling, and published "Letters to the Right Hon. the Lord K—— on the right of succession to Scottish Peerages." Of this a second edition appeared shortly after : the Letters were by Mr. E. Lockhart, the Advertisement from pp. 1—8, and an Appendix from pp. 43—118, by Mr. Banks. It was reviewed in the Law Magazine for Oct. 1830. Mr. Banks also wrote "A Letter to the

Earl of Rosebery, in relation to the proceedings at the late Election of Scotch Peers :" dated 20 Sept. 1830.

In 1831 an "Address to the Peers of Scotland by Alexander Earl of Stirling and Dovan, to which is added a particular statement of his case ;" and in 1832 an Analytical Statement of the Case of Alexander Earl of Stirling and Dovan, &c. &c. containing an explanation of his official dignities, and peculiar territorial rights and privileges in the British Colonies of Nova Scotia and Canada, &c. &c., and also shewing the descent of the Stirling Peerage Honors," &c. &c.

A Letter to Lord Brougham and Vaux on the decision of the House of Lords in the case of the Courtenay claim to the Earldom of Devon. 8vo. 1831, pp. 24.

In 1832 "A Genealogical and Historical Account of the Ancient Earldom of Salisbury, shewing the descent of the Baron Audley of Heleigh from the renowned William Longespé Earl of Salisbury, son of King Henry II. by the celebrated Fair Rosamond, and shewing also the right of the Baron Audley to the inheritance of the same Earldom." This claim was another imaginary one : for it has been proved by Mr. Beltz in his lives of the early Knights of the Garter, that the Lords Audley have descended from the first marriage of James Lord Audley, whilst the only known issue by his second marriage with Ela the heiress of the Longespés, was Hugh, who was summoned to parliament in 1321 : and the claims of whose son Hugh were acknowledged in 1337, by his elevation to the dignity of earl of Gloucester at the same time that the earldom of Salisbury was conferred on William lord Montacute. The present representative of the Longespés, through this line, is Lord Stafford.

In his latter years Mr. Banks went to reside near Ripon in Yorkshire, and employed himself in a fresh arrangement of his collections on the peerage, which he published under the title of "Baronia Anglicana Concentrata ; or, a concentrated account of all the Baronies commonly called Baronies in Fee, deriving their origin from Writ of Summons, and not from any specific limited creation, &c. ; whereunto is added, the Proofs of Parliamentary Sitting from Edward I. to Queen Anne ; also a Glossary of Dormant English, Scotch, and Irish Peerage Titles. Ripon, 1844," 2 vols. 4to. This is in a great measure formed of the same materials as his former Peerage.

We find among the titles of Mr. Banks's literary labours the following without date—

Observations upon the *Jus et Modus Decimandi*.

Account of the Origin, Foundation, and

Building of the ancient Chapel of St. Stephen's at Westminster.

A Poem on the Family of Bruce.

Mr. Banks also edited reprints of Dugdale's "Ancient Usage in bearing Arms, Dugdale's Discourse touching the Office of Lord High Chancellor, with additions, together with Segar's Honores Anglicani, the whole forming one volume, London, 1812, folio.

In 1811 he put forth a prospectus for a new edition of Dugdale's Baronage, to be enlarged, with considerable additions; and as a specimen annexed to his prospectus the article "*St. John Lord Tregoz.*"

We have also before us the prospectuses of two unpublished works, both of which Mr. Banks stated to be ready for the press in Dec. 1840: they were to be entitled,

"An Historical Account of the first Transatlantic Settlement of the Scots in America; their foundation of the Province of Nova Scotia; and of the Institution of the distinguished order of Baronets entitled by the name of that country." In this prospectus he does not assume the title of a Baronet, but styles himself "T. C. Banks, Law Genealogist, heir representative of one of the most ancient Baronets, Member of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple."

"The Grandeur of the Law, or, Highway to Wealth and Preferment: exemplified in a brief memoir or account of the Nobility of Great Britain, who, either by themselves, or through their ancestors, have acquired peerage rank by the profession of the Law. By T. C. Banks, [&c. &c.] descended from Richard Banks, a Baron of the Exchequer temp. Hen. IV. and V." To form one volume 8vo.

CAPT. MANBY, F.R.S.

Nov. 18. At his residence, Pedestal House, Southtown, near Great Yarmouth, in his 90th year, Captain George William Manby, F.R.S. well known as the inventor of several kinds of apparatus for saving lives in cases of shipwreck.

Capt. Manby was son of Matthew Pepper Manby, esq. of Hilgay, near Downham-Market, in Norfolk, a Captain in the Welsh Fusiliers, and brother of Thomas Manby, esq. Rear-Admiral of the White, who died June 18, 1834.

He was born at Hilgay, Nov. 28, 1765, and was educated at the grammar school at Lynn, afterwards in an academy at Bromley in Middlesex, and at the Royal Military college at Woolwich. On being disappointed of a suitable rank in active service, he accepted a commission in a militia regiment, in which he served for seven years.

Captain Manby had an early passion for authorship. In 1801 he published

"The History and Antiquities of the Parish of St. David, South Wales," embellished with plates in aquatints from his drawings. This was reviewed in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1802, p. 943. He was at that period resident at Bristol Hotwells, and in 1802 he produced "Fugitive Sketches of the History and Natural Beauties of Clifton, the Hot-Wells, and Vicinity," 8vo.; and shortly after "An historic and picturesque Guide from Clifton, through the Counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan, and Brecknock, with representations of Ruins, Interesting Antiquities, &c. &c." This work was very fully and somewhat severely reviewed in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. lxxv. p. 1025, and vol. lxxvi. p. 535.

In 1803 he published "An Englishman's Reflections on the Author of the Present Disturbances."

In the same year, through the interest of the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, then Secretary of War, he was appointed Barrack-master at Yarmouth, a post producing 450*l.* per ann.

In this situation he was accustomed to hear of shipwrecks; and, like other persons, he regarded them at first as irremediable calamities. In February, 1807, he witnessed the loss of the Snipe gun-brig, and saw sixty-seven persons perish in quick succession, within sixty yards of the beach; and this distressing scene, and the other disasters produced by the gale which raged on the occasion,—after which 147 dead bodies were picked up on a line of coast of not more than thirty miles,—made such a strong impression upon him, that he was induced to set his inventive faculties to work, in order to devise some means of affording relief on the recurrence of a similar catastrophe. At first he thought of throwing a line to a stranded vessel from a balista, but he found that such a machine would be unwieldy, and unfit for the purpose. It then occurred to him that a piece of ordnance might be employed with advantage; and a successful experiment which he had made in 1783, when he threw a line from a small mortar over Downham church, convinced him that the idea was practicable. Having succeeded in obtaining from the Board of Ordnance the use of a small mortar, he began a series of trials, but at first he encountered considerable difficulties. The great problem to be solved was, how to connect the shot with the rope in a secure manner. Chains of every kind broke on the discharge, but at length stout strips of raw hide, platted closely, were found to answer the purpose. Repeated trials, during every kind of weather, increased Capt. Manby's confidence in the excellence of his plan; and, on the 12th

Feb. 1808, an opportunity occurred for proving its utility. The brig *Elizabeth*, of Plymouth, appeared in a position of imminent danger, about 150 yards from the beach. The crew had lashed themselves to the rigging, and the waves, fiercely agitated by a heavy gale from the N.E. broke rudely over them, and threatened every minute to hurry them into eternity. In this apparently hopeless state of affairs, Captain Manby brought his apparatus to work; a line was thrown over the ship; a boat was hauled off by it; and the crew, consisting of seven men, were brought safely to land. It must have been a proud moment to the gallant captain, when the master stated to him that "benumbed by cold, and exhausted by fatigue, he and his men had been ready to sink under their apparently inevitable fate, but that when the rope was unexpectedly thrown on board, they felt as if a new life had been given them, and instantly became collected, and able to exert themselves for their own preservation." In the course of the following winter, which was one of some severity, Capt. Manby rescued the crews of several vessels; and in 1810, Mr. Curwen, M.P. brought his services before the notice of the House of Commons. A select committee was appointed to consider the subject, and an investigation was made into the extent and character of previous inventions for the same object. In 1792, Lieut. Bell, of the Artillery, had laid before the Society of Arts a plan for throwing a rope on shore, by means of a shell from a mortar, on board the vessel in distress; and 50 guineas were awarded him, after some experiments at Woolwich. Some of Lieut. Bell's friends considered that the invention was entitled to parliamentary notice, but in many respects it was open to objection, and it would be generally impossible to use a mortar from a ship *in extremis*. The committee reported so favourably of Capt. Manby and his exertions, that a grant of 200*l.* was made to him out of the national exchequer, and he was employed to report upon the dangerous parts of the eastern coast from Yarmouth to the Frith of Forth. Having concluded his task, he recommended that mortars constructed on his principle should be stationed along the coast; and in 1814 the House of Commons petitioned the Prince Regent, that the suggestion might be carried into effect. It was so far attended to, that in the course of two years the apparatus was ordered for fifty-nine stations, and associations for the preservation of life from shipwreck were established throughout the kingdom. In 1823 a second committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the subject; and a fresh grant to Capt. Man-

by marked their appreciation of his various exertions. The gallant captain was not indeed of one idea; he did not rest contented with one triumph; but was continually pressing forward to the attainment of a new success. To obtain a momentary view of a vessel on a dark night, he devised an apparatus for throwing up balls filled with stars to explode at a certain height from the ground; and he also suggested the use of shells filled with a burning composition, to enable a crew to discern the flight of a rope projected to them. He was incidentally induced to direct his attention to the manufacture of ropes; and with the view of correcting mildew and rot, he advised the use of vegetable mucilage, and the immersion of all new ropes in a solution of sugar of lead and alum in equal parts. Life-boats also attracted his notice, and he made various suggestions for their improvement.

In 1814 a machine which he invented for extinguishing Fire was examined at Woolwich before a committee of the Board of Ordnance and Lords of the Admiralty, and an account of the result will be found in our Magazine for that year, ii. 270.

Even when he became considerably advanced in years, the ardour of his youth remained unimpaired; and having invented a new kind of harpoon, he actually made a journey to the northern seas in order to test its efficiency. For these and other worthy services he received at various times 7,000*l.* out of the national exchequer; and as the benefits of his inventions were not limited to any nation, but were of universal application, medals, compliments, and thanks were transmitted to him from all parts of Europe; and it must have been a consoling thought to the gallant old philanthropist, that his various inventions had been the means of saving upwards of 1,000 lives, while they are still in useful operation.

As a contemporary of Nelson, he felt a deep interest in the life and actions of that distinguished man; and he has left behind him a considerable collection of original letters, autographs, and other relics of the Norfolk hero.

Beside the several works which we have mentioned in the early part of this memoir, Captain Manby was the author of a "Journal of a Voyage to Greenland in the year 1821," printed in 4to, 1822; and of the following publications connected with his benevolent inventions:

An Essay on the preservation of Shipwrecked Persons, with a descriptive account of the apparatus, 1812, 8vo.

General Report on the Survey of the Eastern Coast of England, made for the purpose of carrying into effect and estab-

lishing the system of saving shipwrecked persons, 1813, 8vo.

A Lecture on the preservation of persons in the hour of Shipwreck, 1814, 8vo.

Another Lecture on the same subject, 1830.

An Essay on saving persons from Drowning at the breaking of the Ice, delivered before the Committee of the Royal Humane Society 19 Jan. 1814, and published in their Annual Report, and in the Gentleman's Magazine for May 1814.

An Essay on the extinction of destructive Fires, with the description of apparatus for receiving persons from houses in flames, and an outline for a preventive fire-police, 1830.

Description of instruments and means of saving persons from drowning when breaking through the Ice; together with a statement of the conduct of the Society of Arts in withholding a premium for the invention of a machine for taking up in the most expeditious manner bodies sunk in the water, 1832, 8vo.

Captain Mandy's portrait was published in the European Magazine for July, 1813, engraved by T. Blood from a picture by S. Lane.

M. LEON FAUCHER.

Dec. 15. At Marseilles, aged 55, M. Leon Faucher, formerly Home Minister of France, and one of the most eminent politicians and most able publicists.

Early distinguished in the university, he soon devoted himself to the press, and at the Revolution of July was one of that band of writers who rendered *Le Temps* so distinguished as a Parliamentary organ. He afterwards quitted that paper for the *Courrier Français*, of which in its best days he was the main support, succeeding Chatelain in the editorship, and inheriting his sturdy independence and high character. Faucher had an abiding terror of extremes, and being one of those frank politicians more ready at all times to denounce than skilful to cajole, he made fierce enmities as well among the republicans as the legitimists. The vicissitudes of the time naturally threw so out-spoken a man now and then from his position, and Leon Faucher always made use of the leisure thus given to him to devote himself to a sincere study of political economy, of financial affairs, and commercial interests. When the task of the journalist was suspended, that of the political economist was resumed. Faucher early devoted himself to the cause of free trade, then far from popular in France, where indeed, so far from being considered a mark of liberality, it was stigmatized as anti-national. It required courage for a Frenchman then

to be a free-trader, and M. Faucher was among the first.

A great friend of M. Emile Pereire, well known for his railroad enterprise and great commercial speculations, Faucher himself embarked in them. At the time of his death he was a director of the Strasburg railway, and he had a considerable share in the establishment of the *Société de Crédit Foncier*. But though by this means he acquired not wealth, but honourable competence, his chief career was as a deputy. He was chosen member for Reims in the last years of Louis Philippe's reign, and no deputy could have performed his duties more to the satisfaction of his constituents. Ardently opposed to M. Guizot, and his monopoly of regal power and parliamentary influence, Faucher was one of those who, with Barrot, got up the Reform Banquet, when the intention to push M. Guizot from office had its end in the dethronement of the monarch.

Faucher frankly regretted that extreme result, and when the social republic displayed itself in the rule of the mob, and in the practice of certain communist doctrines, Faucher became a zealous conservative. This zeal he then pushed with more honesty than prudence, and, for the first time in his life, to absolute extremes. Circumstances advanced him to office, and the duties imposed upon him as Home Minister, of combating insurrection and keeping down revolution, implicated him in several unpopular acts. But he held himself only the Minister of the President of the Republic. He steadily maintained that Louis Napoleon could and ought to govern constitutionally, true to his oaths, and to the republican form. On this principle Faucher stood, and from it the now Emperor knew that he could not be shaken. It was therefore necessary to eject him from office, before the meditated *coup d'état* could be attempted. The necessity honours his memory. After the success of that *coup d'état*, Faucher in a public letter boldly declared his determination never to take office, except under a constituent régime; and this honest and uncompromising declaration has of course since excluded him from office and from public life. He merely from time to time expressed his opinions on financial subjects in the *Revue de Deux Mondes*, and his last effort of this kind was his answers to Tegoborski in October last. He had scarcely recovered from a pleuritic attack in the summer when the winter brought on bronchitis. For this he repaired to the south, but, strength failing him, Leon Faucher expired at Marseilles, and his mortal remains, being thence conveyed to Paris, were interred amidst a vast con-

course of sorrowing friends on the 19th of December.

WILLIAM RUSSELL MACDONALD, Esq.
Dec. 30. In Great James-street, Bedford-row, aged 67, William Russell Macdonald, esq.

In the earlier part of his life Mr. Macdonald was editor and part proprietor of Bell's Life in London, *The Sunday Herald*, *The British Drama*, the *Literary Humourist*, &c., and he contributed very largely to the columns of various other newspapers. An entire change of opinion and sentiment subsequently induced him to seek other channels for the exercise of his varied literary talents, and amongst his publications may be instanced a valuable octavo volume, entitled, "Christianity, Protestantism, and Popery, compared and contrasted;" a work which is a complete manual of evidence in favour of Religious Reformation from Popery, and contains many substantial arguments, which have the additional merit of originality. To his pen belong also the following poems, "Mechanical Tales," "Fudges in Ireland," "Fables of the Day," "Economy of Human Life versified," "The Comic Alphabet," and many others of an ephemeral character. But the most useful of Mr. Macdonald's productions were numerous books for the young, to which labour of love he devoted the latter period of his life, until the loss of sight prevented the continuance of his useful exertions; and it is no small praise to say that these compositions have been much appreciated by the readers for whom they were especially designed. Amongst them are "The Book of Quadrupeds," "The Nursery Book," and "First and Second Lessons," which, whilst they confine their direct lessons to those objects which are "familiar as household words" to the mind of every child, yet, in an ingenious and interesting way, draw attention to more serious subjects, which, if introduced alone, would be uncongenial and distasteful. There is not one of his "Simple Tales for the Young," which does not pleasingly elucidate to a child's capacity some truth or virtue; and the same may be said of "Parley's First Present," and "The Child's Cheerful Companion."

Mr. Macdonald has left a widow and two sons, and many sincere friends, to deplore the loss of one, who, in the midst of much bodily infirmity in the latter part of his life, still maintained the same uniformly amiable disposition, and the pure and noble qualities of heart and mind which had characterised his days of vigorous health.

British Museum. THOMAS BUTLER.

JAMES NISBET, Esq.

Nov. 8. In Berners-street, in his 70th year, James Nisbet, esq. an eminent bookseller, and well-known publisher, chiefly of books of a religious class.

Mr. Nisbet was a native of Kelso, where, some years since, he built and endowed a church and school. Though he came to London when young, to his early Scottish training he felt that he owed the formation of his character and much of his success in life, and he took a warm interest in all that related to educational and ecclesiastical affairs in his native country. Few men have spent a life of more active and honourable usefulness, and many are the circles in which his welcome presence and genial influence will be missed.

Mr. Nisbet was elected a liveryman of the Company of Stationers in 1822.

Apart from his connexion with the trade departments of literature, a respectful tribute is due to the memory of one who has long been distinguished for his zeal and activity in many schemes of benevolence and philanthropy. In supporting charitable and religious institutions, both in London and in his native country of Scotland, his generosity was unbounded; and in the management of various societies, hospitals, and other public institutions in the metropolis, he took an active personal share. In 1837 he contributed to establish the Booksellers' Provident Institution, to which he presented a donation of £154. and became one of its trustees. In 1848 he was elected President of the institution on the retirement of Cosmo Orme, esq. from that office. To the establishment and support of Christian missions he was also a liberal contributor.

His business will be continued by surviving members of his family.

J. J. CHALON, Esq., R.A.

Nov. 14. At Kensington, John James Chalon, esq. R.A.

Few painters had so great a range of subject. In his figures, his animals, his landscapes, and his marine pictures, we recognise the hand of a master, and a mind that fully comprehended what it placed before us. His theme is sometimes from history or poetry, more often of the *genre* class, but, as is generally the case with original men, he is best when his subject is immediately from nature.

In his execution he did not aim at elaborate and minute finish, though some of his small landscapes, immediately from nature, prove that this was quite within the power of his hand; but, whether he is minute or slight, his touch is always that of a painter who thoroughly understands what he is doing. In his figures and ani-

mals, large or small, we see that their structure is well understood, and his boats and shipping also show that he had made himself acquainted with the originals, which we do not find to be the case with all marine painters.

In 1820, he published a series of sketches of Parisian manners, in which the incidents were admirably varied, and so selected as to display the most amusing points of national character, in connection with all that was most picturesque in the costume of the time, and with that true humour that never degenerates into caricature. Stothard, than whom there could be no better judge of such excellences, having expressed his great admiration of the work to a mutual friend, Mr. Chalon sent him a copy, and received in return an impression of his etching of the Wellington shield. He was fond of the scenery of Switzerland, the land of his father and mother, and some of his finest landscapes are faithful transcripts of its mountains and lakes. Amongst these, a very noble work is his "Castle of Chillon," its lonely white walls strongly contrasting with the dark mountains that rise behind them, and glittering in the ripple of the clear blue lake.

For more than forty years he was a constant attendant at the meetings of a sketching society of which he was an original member; and the designs he made on these occasions can scarcely be fewer than a thousand, comprising every class of subject, dashed off without previous preparation, for the theme was never announced until the evening of meeting. Though it could not be expected that, taken up in this way, every subject should be treated with equal success, still his sketches display a wonderful fertility and readiness of mind; and, as compositions of forms, and light and shadow, they are always broad and masterly. Before the society was dissolved, which was not till declining health prevented his attendance at its meetings, colours were occasionally used, and this enabled him greatly to increase the value of his contributions by the brilliance and harmony of tint he added to them.

Those of his brother artists who were either members of the society, or visitors at its meetings, will not forget him on such occasions. They will not forget, while his pencil was engaged on the subject of the night, how delightful a companion he ever was. They will not forget that constant flow of humour, often indeed rising to wit, and to

"Wit that loved to play, not wound," for he never ceased to be a gentleman. John Chalon was, in truth, a thoroughly

amiable and kind-hearted man; and, in his domestic relations, such a one as the writer of this brief notice, who had the happiness of knowing him intimately for five-and-thirty years, feels it beyond his power to describe."—(*Art Journal*.)

MR. W. H. BARTLETT.

Sept. 25. On board the French steamer Egyptus, on its passage from the East, between Malta and Marseilles, in his 45th year, Mr. William Henry Bartlett.

Mr. Bartlett was born in Kentish Town on the 26th March, 1809. In 1823 he was articled for seven years to Mr. John Britton, the architectural antiquary, then busily engaged in the production of his important publications.

"Finding considerable difficulties in obtaining good and accurate architectural drawings, I was advised (writes Mr. Britton, in communication recently made to the *Art Journal*,) to follow the example of my friend Mr. Pugin, and take charge of pupils, who after a certain routine of study and practice might be qualified to make such sketches and drawings as might be required for the publications in which I had embarked. Bartlett was the fourth pupil I had taken. For these I built a comfortable and pleasant office in the midst of a garden—a rarity in London,—and provided them with all necessary materials, and also numerous books, drawings, prints, and sketches for study. In the course of one year, Bartlett surpassed his associates and rivals in accuracy, style, and rapidity, though others had been practising more than double his time. I soon found that he was eager to view and dwell on the better class of works put before him; and was particularly inquisitive about maps, travels, voyages, geography, and even Paterson's and other road books. To sketch and study from nature I sent him successively into Essex, Kent, Bedfordshire, Wiltshire, and other parts of England; following the footsteps and studying some of the buildings and scenes which had been previously examined and sketched by Prout, Cotman, Mackenzie, and other artists. After the second and third years' study and diligent practice, he was occupied for some weeks on the romantic and fine scenery around Dorking, and particularly in making finished drawings of landscape, and the mansion of The Deepdene, the classical country seat of the amiable and estimable Thomas Hope, Esq. On this occasion he was accompanied and greatly benefited by the valuable precepts and admirable example of Henry Williams, now successfully settled in Rome, who executed four or five very beautiful drawings of interiors of the sumptuous apartments

of that house. The drawings by these artists are now preserved in a folio volume at The Deepdene."

Mr. Bartlett was afterwards employed in making drawings for Mr. Britton's *Cathedral Antiquities from the churches of Bristol, Gloucester, and Hereford*; and his skill in landscape, and scenic effects, induced Mr. Britton to undertake his "Picturesque Antiquities of English Cities," which forms a large quarto volume. During the summer of 1829 Bartlett occupied several weeks in drawing the abbeys of Fountains, Roche, and Rievaulx, and other monastic ruins of Yorkshire.

After having visited many parts of the British islands, Mr. Bartlett travelled to France, Spain, Germany, Switzerland, Holland and Belgium; America, the United States, and Canada; Turkey, Constantinople, Asia Minor, Syria, Italy, Greece, and the Grecian Archipelago; Piedmont and Dauphiny; Palestine, Egypt, Sinai, Arabia Petrea, and the Arabian deserts. He explored the East at five distinct times, in the years 1834 and 1835, again in 1842 and in 1845, and a fifth time in 1853. He made four voyages to America, in the years 1836, 7, and 8, in 1841, and in 1852. No less than nineteen large volumes in quarto are devoted to those countries and districts, nearly the whole of which contain copious and interesting letter-press from the fluent and able pen of Dr. Beattie, who accompanied the artist in some of his voyages and travels. The number of plates they contain, engraved from his drawings, is not far short of one thousand. Most of these publications have had a considerable sale. Of that on Switzerland twenty thousand copies have been sold: and the publishers of the two quarto volumes on Scotland (Messrs. Virtue) have declared that forty thousand pounds were expended on their production, which gave employment, it is presumed, to above one thousand persons.

For some years past Mr. Bartlett has also produced other embellished volumes, generally of a religious character, of which he was the author as well as artist. The interesting character of the first of these, his "Walks about Jerusalem," published in 1844, probably led to the success of its followers. The next was *The Topography of Jerusalem*, 1845; followed by—*Forty Days in the Desert*, 1848; *The Nile Boat*, 1849; *The Overland Route*, 1850; *Footsteps of our Lord*, 1851; *Pictures from Sicily*, 1852; and *The Pilgrim Fathers*, 1853.

Mr. Bartlett had again undertaken a journey to the East, in order to visit some ancient remains of Biblical interest, to furnish the materials for a new book, which has been published since his decease under

the title of "Jerusalem Revisited." On his passage from Greece he was suddenly taken ill, and died on the following day.

To the talents of an accomplished artist, and a popular writer, whose descriptions of society as well as scenery have been generally admired, Mr. Bartlett added those higher qualities which formed a bond of affectionate attachment with all who knew him intimately. He has left a widow and young family, and it is stated that he had not been able to retain any copyright in his numerous works.

It is announced that Dr. Beattie is preparing for publication a small volume on the life and works of Mr. Bartlett.

An interesting Collection of his drawings, made for the purpose of illustrating the following works—*Finden's Ports and Harbours of Great Britain*; *Beattie's Scotland, Switzerland, and Waldenses*; *Scenes and Antiquities of Ireland*; *Wright's History of Essex*; *Views in Holland and Belgium*; *Dr. Stebbing's Christian in Palestine*; *Views in the East*; *Miss Pardoe's Beauties of the Bosphorus and Constantinople*; *Views on the Danube, &c.*—were sold by auction by Messrs. Southgate and Barrett, Jan. 28th.

MRS. LISTON.

Sept. 19. Mrs. Liston.

This lady's maiden name was Tyrer; and she was born in London about the year 1780. She was a pupil of Kelly, and of Mrs. Crouch, and first performed in public at the concerts of the Rotunda in Dublin. In 1800 Mr. Colman induced her to tread the stage of the Haymarket, as Josephine in the *Children in the Wood*; when she was received with deserved applause. Shortly after, she appeared at Covent Garden as Margery in *Love in a Village*. On the 23d March 1807 she was married to the late celebrated John Liston. She continued on the stage until 1823; always a favourite with the public, in her dialogue as well as her song: though in stature almost a dwarf. One of her best parts was the very appropriate one of Queen Dollalolla in *Tom Thumb*. In that character her mock-heroic dignity and pompous declamation were irresistibly comic, and her songs were given with equal sweetness and vivacity.

Liston died on the 22d March 1846; and memoirs of him will be found in our vol. xxv. pp. 547, 660. They had one son, Capt. John Terry Liston, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, who has died since his mother, on the 20th Nov.; and a daughter Emma, who formed a marriage, which was not attended with happiness, with Rodwell the musical composer, and had issue two daughters.

JAMES THOMSON, M.D.

James Thomson, M.D. Assistant Surgeon of the 44th Regiment.

His commission was dated Feb. 11, 1848.

The following extract from one of the letters descriptive of the field of the Alma, forms the best memorial of the services of Dr. Thomson:—

It was written when the English army was about to march forward, on the morning of the 23d of September:—

"Alas! that plain is covered with the wounded Russians still. Nearly sixty long hours have they passed in agony on the ground, and now, with but little hope of help or succour more, we must leave them as they lie. All this nameless inconceivable misery—this cureless pain—to be caused by the caprice of one man! Seven hundred and fifty wounded men are still upon the ground, and we can do nothing for them. Their wounds have been bound and dressed—we have done all we can do for them—and now, unable as we are to take them along with us or to send them away, we must depart. Ere our troops marched, however, General Estcourt, by order of Lord Raglan, sent into the Tartar village up the valley, into which the inhabitants were just returning, and having procured the attendance of the head men, he proceeded to explain to them that the wounded Russians would be confided to their charge, and that they were to feed and maintain them, and when they were well they were to be let go their ways. In order to look after their wounds an English surgeon was left behind with these 750 men. This most painful and desolate duty devolved on Dr. Thomson, of the 44th regiment. He was told his mission would be his protection in case the Cossacks came, and that he was to hoist a flag of truce should the enemy appear in sight, and then, provided with some rum, biscuit, and salt meat, he was left alone with his charge. Ere the army went, however, one of the Russian officers addressed the wounded and explained the position in which they were placed, and they promised to obey Dr. Thomson's orders, to protect him as far as they could, and to acquaint any Russian force which might arrive with the peculiar circumstances under which he was among them."

Dr. Thomson performed this arduous duty with the utmost fortitude and assiduity; and died of cholera a few days after rejoining the army.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Nov. 9. At East Halton, Linc. aged 54, the Rev. James David Glover, late Vicar of that place (1842). He was of St. John's college, Camb. B.A. 1823.

Nov. 11. In Devonshire-place, aged 77, the Rev. John Hume Spry, D.D. Rector of St. Marylebourn,

Middlesex, and a Prebendary of Canterbury. He was a son of the Rev. Benjamin Spry, Vicar of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, and a Prebendary of Salisbury, a relative of Dr. Hume, formerly Bishop of that diocese. He was educated at Winchester and at Oriel college, Oxford, and graduated B.A. 1799, M.A. 1802, B. and D.D. 1824. On entering holy orders he was first curate to his father, and afterwards for some time assistant to Mr. Archdeacon Daubeny, at Christ church, Bath. In 1814 he became minister of Christ church, Birmingham; and on his leaving that town he was presented with a silver walter, weighing 250 ounces, inscribed, "To the Reverend John Hume Spry, M.A. the congregation of Christ Church, Birmingham, in grateful recollection of his zealous and faithful ministry during a period of eleven years, present this tribute of their sincere and affectionate regard." He was presented to the rectory of Marylebourn by Lord Liverpool, then Prime Minister, in 1825; and to his canonry at Canterbury by the Duke of Wellington in 1828. Dr. Spry published, *Reflections on the tendency of a publication entitled, Hints to the Public and Legislature on the nature and effect of Evangelical Preaching*. 1809. 8vo. Inquiry into the claims of the British and Foreign Bible Society to the support of members of the Established Church. 1810. 8vo. Further observations on the British and Foreign Bible Society. 1812. 8vo. His body was interred in a vault beneath the chapter-house at Canterbury, attended by many of the neighbouring clergy. The service was performed by Archdeacon Harrison.

Nov. 14. At Clifton, the Rev. Thomas Scott Smyth, Vicar of St. Austell, Cornwall, and a Prebendary of Exeter. He was of Brasenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1797, and having been elected a Fellow of Oriel college, M.A. 1801. In 1838 he was presented by the Queen to the ministry of Branswick Chapel, in the parish of St. Marylebourn.

At Alexandria, of fever, on his return from a tour in Syria, the Rev. Francis Oreen, Perp. Curate of Crookes, in the parish of Sheffield (1845). He was of St. John's coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1827, M.A. 1834.

Nov. 16. Aged 54, the Rev. Thomas Young, Rector of Stockleigh Pomeroy, Devonshire, to which he was collated by the Bishop of Exeter in 1847.

Nov. 18. The Rev. Stanier James Porten, Rector of Charlwood, Surrey (1830). He was of Brasenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1801, M.A. 1807.

Nov. 20. At Olveston, Glouce., the Rev. Henry Harvey, Vicar of that parish (1821), a Canon of Bristol (1850), and Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. He was of Christ church, Oxford, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1822.

Nov. 21. At Bishop's Hatfield, Herts. aged 68, the Rev. Francis Joseph Faithfull, Rector of that parish with Totteridge (1829), Canon of Lincoln (1846), Dean Rural, and Chaplain to the Marquess of Salisbury. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' school, and thence elected a probationer Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, in 1803, graduated B.C.L. 1811, and married in 1814.

Aged 66, the Rev. William Starcsmore Mareyn, Vicar of Shrewsbury, Salop (1826). He was of University college, Oxford, B.A. 1816, M.A. 1820.

Nov. 28. At Clifton, aged 40, the Rev. John Curry Harris, Curate of Westport St. Mary, Malinesbury, Wilts. He was of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 1838, M.A. 1839. He was for six years Curate of Nynchhead, Som., and on leaving that parish in 1851 was presented by the inhabitants with a silver tea-service and a copy of Milton's Poetical Works.

Nov. 30. At Hintlesham, Suffolk, aged 56, the Rev. William Henry Deane, Rector of that parish (1822). He was of University college, Oxford, B.A. 1820. He married Nov. 2, 1837, Elizabeth Christian, youngest dau. of the late Brig.-Gen. Anstruther, of Balaskie, co. Fife.

Dec. 2. At Wootton, in the Isle of Wight, aged 71, the Rev. Richard Walton White, Rector of that

place and of Upcerne, Dorset, a Justice of the peace for Hampshire, and for many years chairman of the petty sessions for the Isle of Wight, and F.S.A. He was of Merton college, Oxford, B.A. 1806, M.A. 1809. The advowson of Wootton was bequeathed to him by his godfather the Rev. Richard Walton in Dec. 1803, and he was instituted to it in 1808. He was elected Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1819.

Dec. 3. Aged 28, the Rev. *James Leycester Ball*, four, Head Master of Kepler Grammar School, Houghton-le-Spring, Durham. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, B.A. 1849, M.A. 185.

At Mildenhall, Wilts, aged 60, the Rev. *George Pocock Buxton*, Rector of that parish (1822). He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1817, M.A. 1820.

At Watford, Herts, aged 79, the Hon. and Rev. *William Robert Capel*, Vicar of that parish (1799), Rector of Rayne, Essex (1805), uncle to the Earl of Essex, and Chaplain to her Majesty. He was the fourth son of William-Anne-Holles the fourth Earl, by Frances, daughter and coheiress of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, K.B. and Lady Frances Coningsby. He was of Merton college, Oxford, B.A. 1798, M.A. 1799. He married June 7, 1802, Sarah, only daughter of Samuel Salter, esq. of Rickmansworth; and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue two sons and four daughters: 1. William Capel, esq. who married in 1831 Jane-Anne, second daughter of Thomas Clutterbuck, esq. of Mickleyfield, Herts.; 2. Jane-Selina, married in 1826 to Thomas Truedale Clarke, esq. of Swakeleys, Middlesex; 3. Louisa, married in 1831 to the Rev. James Charles Clutterbuck, Vicar of Long Wittemham, Berks.; 4. Georgiana, married in 1829 to the Rev. Nathaniel Francis Wodehouse, Vicar of Worle and Dulverton, co. Somerset, cousin of Lord Wodehouse; 5. Edward-Samuel, Captain in the Bengal army, who married in 1838 Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late James Bennie, esq. of Demerara, and has issue two sons and one daughter; and 6. Isabel.

In London, aged 42, the Rev. *Thomas Alcock Hedley*, of Cotham Park, Bristol. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1836, M.A. 1839.

At Stoke Newington, aged 62, the Rev. *Edwards Page*, Rector of Bawdrip, Som. (1835). He was the eldest and sole surviving son of William Page, esq. formerly Member of Council at Bombay. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1817, M.A. 1822.

At Glenalwen, North Wales, aged 53, the Rev. *William Wilson*, M.A. Canon of Manchester, and Incumbent of St. Andrew's church in that city. He was Curate of the large metropolitan parish of All Souls, Langham-place, for some years, and was elected a Chaplain (now called Minor Canon) of Manchester Collegiate church, Feb. 20, 1841; and having been a hard-working, amiable, and unassuming parish priest, and the Dean and Chapter wishing to recognise useful and valuable services in the ministrations of the cathedral, and feeling on that ground that no one had a stronger claim than Mr. Wilson, he was appointed a residentiary Canon, 20 Feb. 1854, on the death of his early friend the Rev. Oswald Sergeant, M.A. On the 3d Oct. 1854, he was presented to the incumbency of St. Andrew's, Ancoats, near Manchester, by the Dean and Chapter. He died after a lingering illness, and his body was interred at Prestwich, near Manchester, where his wife had been buried about two years since, leaving nine orphan children. He was a gentle, benevolent, and pious Christian minister, and deservedly respected for his various merits. He was the author of a volume of miscellaneous sermons.

Dec. 4. At Coddington, Cheshire, aged 49, the Rev. *Thomas Boydell*, Rector of that parish (1840), and a magistrate for the county. He was of Magdalene college, Oxford, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1831.

At Lazonby, Cumberland, the Rev. *Gerard G. Lawson*, Vicar of Kirkoswald (1828).

At Wolstanton, Shropshire, aged 65, the Rev.

Henry Male, Curate of that parish. He was of St. John's college, Camb. B.A. 1810, M.A. 1814.

Dec. 5. At Botleigh, Hampshire, aged 81, the Rev. *Richard Baker*, M.A. Rector of that parish (1803). He had two sons in the church, one of whom, the Rev. Thomas Scott Baker, M.A. died in 1834, aged 33; and the second, the Rev. James Scott Baker, who was some time Curate of Staines, co. Middlesex, where he succeeded from the Church, died in 18.. aged 30.

Dec. 6. At Mordiford, Herefordshire, aged 77, the Rev. *Charles John Bird*, Rector of that place (1803), and of Dinedor (1801), and F.S.A. He was of Magdalene college, Camb. B.A. 1799, M.A. 1802.

In Dublin, aged 27, of malignant small-pox, caught in his devotion to a soldier of artillery who died in the Military Hospital, the Rev. *John Kirkland*, M.A. He was the only son of Alexander Mackenzie Kirkland, esq. of Glasgow; and was of St. John's college, Camb. B.A. 1850, M.A. 1853.

At Brighton, aged 47, the Rev. *John Procter*, Curate of Weston, Nottinghamshire. He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1829.

Dec. 7. At Leamington, aged 68, the Rev. *William Cleaver*. He was the eldest son of the Right Rev. William Cleaver, D.D. Lord Bishop of St. Asaph. He was admitted a King's scholar at Westminster in 1797, elected to Christ church, Oxford, in 1803; and graduated B.A. 1807, M.A. 1809. He was collated by his father to the rectory of Newton, co. Montgomery; to the sinecure rectory of Llanavur, co. Merioneth, 1809; and to the rectory of Denbigh in 18.. The last he exchanged for the rectory of Wanlip, in Leicestershire, in 1818; which last he resigned in 1831. In 1810 he became Precentor of St. Asaph, which appointment he also resigned in 18..

At Ellingham, Northumberland, aged 79, the Rev. *Charles Perigal*, Vicar of that parish (1803). He was of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1800, M.A. 1803.

At Sanctury house, Stratton, Cornwall, aged 88, the Rev. *John Skinner King*. He was of Exeter college, Oxford, B.A. 1788.

At Hornsey, Middlesex, the Rev. *William Snell*, late Curate of Fleet, Lincolnshire. Mr. Snell was a native of Crediton. Having from an early age a desire to become a minister of the Gospel, but not having been able to obtain ordination in the Church, he was for eighteen years a preacher among the Dissenters; but in 1838 he was ordained by Bishop Stanley at Norwich, and officiated in the churches of St. Margaret and St. Nicholas at Lynn. In 1847 he removed to Fleet in Lincolnshire, where he continued to officiate until Sept. 1851, when he received a severe spinal injury in a collision near the Hornsey station. From that time it had been impossible to remove him, and the expenses of his maintenance and attendance at Hornsey were defrayed by the Great Northern Company. The Rector of Hornsey, the Rev. H. Harvey, has remarked in a recent sermon, "A sufferer for more than three years, he was singularly patient and peaceful, ever calm and cheerful, hopeful and thankful to the very last. An active and devoted minister, of a catholic and Christian spirit, a humble and hearty worker in the vineyard of his Lord, he was stopped in his career of usefulness ... but he preached by his patient continuance in daily dying. I went to my sick friend nominally to teach, but I ever found that I had been the learner."

At Clifford, Herefordsh. aged 84, the Rev. *John Trumper*, Vicar of that parish (1818). He was of Jesus college, Oxford, B.A. 1794.

Dec. 8. Aged 76, the Rev. *Thomas Tracy Coxwell*, Rector of Horton, Bucks (1850). He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, B.A. 1759, M.A. 1803.

Aged 82, the Rev. *John Shaw*, Vicar of Bengeworth, Worc. (1803). He was of Lincoln college, Oxford, B.A. 1796, M.A. 1800.

Dec. 10. At Weymouth, aged 77, the Rev. *James Leonard Jackson*, late Rector of Swanage, Dorset. He was of Sidney-Sussex college, Cambridge, B.A.

1799, M.A. 1802. He was presented to the rectory of Turner's Piddle, co. Dorset, in 1809, to the vicarage of Alpiddle in 1811; and afterwards to the rectory of Church Knowle, and that of Swarne, Dorsetshire. His eldest son, Francis Jackson, M.D., was married Aug. 29, 1839, to Mary Beadon, eldest dau. of Edw. Turner, esq.

Dec. 13. At Wantage, Berks, aged 59, the Rev. Caleb E. Birt, M.A.

At Marcham-le-Fen, Linc., aged 82, the Ven. William Goodenough, Archdeacon of Carlisle, Rector of Marcham-le-Fen, and Vicar of Great Salkeld, Cumberland. He was the son of the Rev. Edmund Goodenough, sometime an usher of Westminster, and who died Vicar of Swindon, Wilts, in 1807, by a sister of Sir William Elias Taunton, of Oxford. He was admitted a King's scholar at Westminster in 1785, elected to Christ church, Oxford, in 1790, and graduated B.A. 1794, M.A. 1797. He for sometime assisted his uncle the Rev. Samuel Goodenough, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, whose eldest daughter he married, in the charge of a private school at Ealing in Middlesex, and afterwards succeeded him in it. In 1811 he was presented to the vicarage of Warkworth in Northumberland by his uncle the Bishop; in 1818 to the rectory of Marcham-le-Fen; and to that of Great Salkeld in 1827. He became Archdeacon of Carlisle in 1826.

At Clifton, the Rev. Charles Farnsworth Nixon, of Lincoln college, Oxford, B.A. 1845, M.A. 1848. He was the youngest son of the late John Nixon, esq., of Nottingham.

At West Kingston, Wilts, aged 72, the Rev. Edward Ravenshaw, Rector of that place (1816). He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1808. He married in 1839 Jemima Charlotte, third daughter of John Ibbotson, esq. of Ealing, Middlesex.

Dec. 16. At Elmham St. Cross, Suffolk, the Rev. C. B. Bruce, Rector of South Elmham St. Cross with Homersfield (1832), and of South Elmham St. James (1828).

Dec. 17. At Whitley, Lancashire, aged 35, the Rev. Walter Haliburton, Rector of Coreby, Salop (1846). He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1841, M.A. 1844.

Dec. 19. At Wistanstow, Shropshire, aged 79, the Rev. Christopher Swainson, Rector of that place (1816), Vicar of Clun (1805), and a Prebendary of Hereford (1808). He was of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 1797, M.A. 1799. His widow Elizabeth died two days after him, aged 71.

Dec. 22. At his father's residence in Amsterdam, the Rev. Henry Pauli, B.A. late Curate of Escombe, Durham. He was of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 185.

Dec. 23. At Great Marlow, Bucks, aged 76, the Rev. Giles Haworth Peel, of the Grotto, Basildon, Berks, formerly of Avon Cliff, Warwickshire, Incumbent of Ince, Cheshire. He was the second son of Jonathan Peel, of Accrington, co. Lancashire, merchant, (who was a younger brother of Sir Robert Peel, the first Baronet,) by his first wife, Anne, daughter of Mr. Giles Haworth, of Blackburn. His elder son William was married in 1838 to Julia, only daughter of William Whitworth, esq. of Stanley, Wilts.

Dec. 25. Aged 80, the Rev. William Williams, B.D. Vicar of Stokesay, Shropshire.

The Rev. Thomas Thexton, Vicar of Darton, Yorkshire (1840).

Dec. 28. Aged 85, the Rev. Joshua Rowley, Rector of East Bergholt, Suffolk (1819), and of Holton St. Mary (1824). He was the third son of Rear-Admiral Sir Joshua Rowley, the first Baronet, by Sarah, daughter of Bartholomew Burton, of Petersham, esq. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1791, M.A. 1794. He married Mary, daughter of Henry Scorfield, esq. and had issue.

At Yscelfog, aged 75, the Rev. Rowland Williams, M.A. Canon of St. Asaph, and Rector of Yscelfog. He was of Jesus college, Oxford, B.A.

1802, M.A. 1806. He was formerly examining chaplain to Bishops Cleaver and Luxmoore. He was collated by the latter to the vicarage of Meivod in 1819, and to that of Yscelfog in 1836. On his removal from the former parish the inhabitants and neighbouring gentry and clergy presented him a silver salver, as "a token of unfeigned respect for his conduct as a magistrate and rural dean during a period of 17 years." He was one of the revisers of the Welsh translation of the Prayer-book.

Dec. 30. At Godmanchester, Huntingd. the Rev. Charles Gray, Vicar of that parish, and Prebendary of Chichester (1825). He was the second son of the late Right Rev. Robert Gray, D.D. Lord Bishop of Bristol; and brother to the present Bishop of Cape Town. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1823, M.A. 1826. He was presented to Godmanchester by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster in 1829. He married Jan. 11, 1838, Agnes, daughter of James Norris, esq. of Hugden house, Bucks.

Aged 47, the Rev. William M. Crosthwaite, Rector of Dromdaleague, and Prebendary in the cathedral church of Cork.

Dec. 31. At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 63, the Rev. John Stevenson Geary, formerly of Brentford.

Lately. The Rev. William Coupland, M.A. Rector of Acton Beauchamp, Worc. (1828), and Brockhampton, Herefordshire.

Jan. 1. Aged 54, the Rev. Edward Gwynn Blyth, Rector of Burnham Deepdale, Norfolk (1824). He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1822, M.A. 1825.

Jan. 3. At Lynmouth, aged 78, Rev. Thomas Roe, Rector of Brendon, Devon (1831), and of Oare, Somerset (1842). He was of Balliol college, Oxford, B.A. 1799.

At Bulwark, co. Brecon, aged 79, the Rev. Thomas Vaughan, Rector of Llanbedrallig, in that county (1830), and Vicar of Billingsley, Shropshire (1823). He was of Jesus college, Oxford, B.A. 1799, M.A. 1803.

Jan. 4. At Lowick, co. Northampton, aged 61, the Rev. John Stoddart, D.D. Rector of that place and Islip. He was formerly Fellow of Clare hall, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1816, as fifth Senior Optime, M.A. 1819. For some years he was Perp. Curate of New Brentford, Middlesex, and he published, in 1841, "The Origin of Death and the Remedy of Death," a Sermon on the death of Colonel Clitherow. He was presented to the rectories of Lowick and Islip in 1842. His second and last surviving son, the Rev. Henry Frederick Stoddart, died in 1852, aged 26. His eldest dau. Elizabeth Anne, was married in 1845 to Andrew Mosley, esq. of Great Ormond-street.

Aged 65, the Rev. Harrison Taylor, Vicar of Marton-in-Cleveland, Yorkshire (1847). He was of University coll. Oxford, B.A. 1812, M.A. 1815.

Jan. 5. At Fulford, York, aged 49, the Rev. James Layton Brown, Perp. Curate of Holbeck, in the parish of Leeds (1835). He was of University college, Oxford, B.A. 1828.

At Leamington, aged 64, the Rev. James Davies, of Haverhill, Essex.

Jan. 6. At Saxlingham, Norfolk, in his 67th year, the Rev. Sheldon Jodrell, Rector of that parish (1812), brother to Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, Bart. He was the youngest son of Richard Paul Jodrell, esq. by Virtue, eldest dau. and coh. of Edward Haie, esq. of Salt, Norfolk. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1812, M.A. 1815.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

June 21. At Sattara, Bombay Presidency, aged 52, Edward Hunt, esq. late Lieut. 1st Gren. Bom. B.N.I. second son of the late Rev. Edward Hunt, Rector of Benefield and Stoke Doyle, Northampton.

June 28. At Auckland, New Zealand, aged 46, Anne La Trobe, wife of Major Cockcroft, 58th Regt.

July 13. At Granchester, aged 63, Mr. John Delighton, of Cambridge, bookseller. He was elected a liveryman of the Stationers' Company in 1804.

July 23. In Little Distaff-lane, Doctors' Commons, Mr. David N. Shury, printer. He became a liveryman of the Stationers' Company in 1798, and was for some time an able assistant to Messrs. Strahan and Preston. He was afterwards a master-printer in Berwick-street, Soho, where he was unsuccessful, owing, perhaps, to a too convivial disposition.

Aug. 4. At Melbourne, Victoria, Christina, Watt, wife of Charles W. Sievwright, esq. late Royal Fusiliers.

Aug. 9. At Melbourne, Charles Sutherland, esq. late of Mincing-lane and Blackheath.

Aug. .. On board the Isabella, founded between Sydney and Clarence River, N. S. Wales, in his 18th year, Arthur du Veulle Tindal, third surviving son of Charles Tindal, esq. Comm. R.N. and agent of the Bank of England at Birmingham.

Aug. 13. At his son-in-law's in Great Russell-st. Covent Garden, in his 64th year, Commander Thomas Holloway, R.N. He entered the service in 1806 on board the Utrecht 64, was made Lieutenant in 1812 into the Fame 74, but was not employed after 1814. He became a retired Commander in 18..

Aug. 17. At Dorchester, Lieut. Charles Cheshire, R.N. (1815), on the reserved list.

Aug. 26. At Melbourne, aged 62, Comm. George Burton, R.N. of Station Peak, near Geelong. He entered the navy in 1803 on board the Thistle, was made Lieutenant 1812, and was at the battle of Algiers in 1816 as senior of the Mutine 18. For some years he held the Semaphore station at Godalming.

Sept. 1. Drowned in the China Seas, aged 27, Harcourt M. Stewart, Chief Officer of the Jemima Pereira, second son of the Rev. John Stewart, of Liberton.

Sept. 6. Mr. Henry Michael Staunton, elected a liveryman of the Stationers' Company in 1836. He was the younger son of Mr. Michael Staunton, stationer, in the Strand.

Sept. 13. At Rondebosch, Cape of Good Hope, aged 39, Bicton Hall, esq. surgeon, J.P. Mr. Hull was several years a resident of Plymouth, which he left in 1848. He has left a widow and two children.

Sept. 19. In Osborne-terr. Clapham-road, aged 74, retired Commander Robert Basilin, R.N. He was the fourth son of John Basilin, esq. of Tidwell, Devon, entered the navy in 1796, and was made Lieutenant in the Belleisle 74 in 1803. As second of the Blanche 46, in an action with La Génierroise of 50 guns in July 1806, he received a musket-ball through the thigh, in consideration of which he received 200/- from the Patriotic Fund. Being wrecked on Ushant in 1807, he was detained prisoner in France until the peace in 1814. He accepted his retired rank in 1836: and married in 1818 Miss Sarah Boucatt of Guernsey, by whom he had issue one daughter.

Sept. 25. Lieut. Henry Duncan Blanchley, R.N. eldest son of the late Capt. Edward Blanchley, R.N. who died in 1845, by Harriet, third daughter of George Matcham, esq. and niece to Admiral the first Lord Nelson. He entered the army in 1832, passed his examination in 1839, and was made Lieutenant in Dec. 1844, after which he served in the Rattle and Inflexible steam-sloops.

Oct. 6. At Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, William Musgrave, esq. First Pulse Judge of the Supreme Court.

Oct. 11. On her passage to England for recovery of her health, aged 33, Isabella, wife of Capt. C. W. Ford, 42d Bengal R. Inf.

Oct. 12. At Balaklava, aged 36, Capt. John Auchmuty, 57th Regt. (1847), son of late John Auchmuty, esq. Bengal Civil Service.

Oct. 16. At Exmouth, aged 45, Commander Reynell Charles Michell, R.N. Inspecting Officer

of Coast Guard. He entered the navy in 1822, and as midshipman of the Arachne 18 bore an active part in the hostilities in Ava. He was made Lieutenant 1829, and served in the Satellite 18, Challenger 28, and as senior of the Raleigh 18, Tyne 26, and Hydra steamer. He was made Commander 1843, and in 1847 appointed to the Devastation steam-sloop.

At Bayswater, aged 74, Capt. Charles Frederick Squire, R.N. He entered the service in 1795 on board the Magnificent 74, Capt. Matthew Squire: was made Lieutenant 1802, Commander in 1811, and retired Captain 1843. He served for fifteen years on full pay.

Oct. 24. At Stamford, aged 62, Commander Henry Gladwell Etough, R.N. He entered the navy in 1805 on board the Druid 32: was at the surrender of Madeira in 1807, and as acting Master of the Shannon 50 was particularly recommended for his conduct at the memorable capture of the American Chesapeake of the same force, and in consequence promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He served in that capacity in several vessels from 1814 to 1820, but was altogether only eleven years on full pay. He became Commander in 18..

At the house of his brother, Dorundah, Bengal, Capt. James Rattray, 2nd Bengal Gren. son of the late Charles Rattray, M.D. of Daventry.

Oct. 25. At Cape Town, aged 26, Charles-Mann, eldest son of the late Charles Palk, esq. of Little Hempstone, Devon.

Oct. 26. At Madras, Sarah, wife of Peter Orr, esq. At Egmore, Madras, Col. Peter Wharnell, 32d Madras N. Inf.

Oct. 31. At Stoke, aged 75, retired Commander Daniel Little Couch, R.N. He entered the service in 1789 on board the Adamant 50; when in the Fisgard 46 was wounded at the capture of l'Immortalité 42, and was made Lieutenant in the Serpent 1799. Whilst serving in the Hero in 1805 he witnessed the capture of the Marengo 80 and Belle Poule 40, of the former of which he was made Prize-master. He became a retired Commander 1830.

Nov. 1. At Jauhnah, aged 21, Harriet-Isabella, wife of Lieut. Septimus Hodgson, 2d Madras Cavalry, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. E. Litchfield, late commanding the same regiment.

Nov. 5. From wounds received at Inkermann, Ensign Horatio J. Thompson, 30th Regt. eldest son of James Wyard Thompson, esq. late of Kingston-on-Thames.

Nov. 6. In the City Road, Mr. William Starkey, formerly a stationer in Newgate-street and Watling-street. He was elected a liveryman of the Stationers' Company in 1794.

Nov. 7. Before Sebastopol, from wounds received in the battle of Inkermann, Lieut. John Dillon Ross-Lewin, 30th Regt. which he entered as Ensign in 1847. He had much distinguished himself in the repulse of the Russian attack on the 26th Oct. At Inkermann he commanded a company, and was mortally wounded after seven hours' hard fighting. He was the youngest son of the late Major Ross-Lewin, of Ross-hill, co. Clare, who was himself in eleven general actions and sieges, and wounded at Salamanca.

Nov. 8. At Seutari, of wounds received in the charge of the Scots Greys, at Balaklava, Francis Beanfort, third son of Capt. Macdonochie, R.N.

Nov. 11. At Roselle, Ayrshire, at a very advanced age, Miss Euphemie French, dau. of William French, esq. merchant, formerly Lord Provost of Glasgow.

Nov. 12. At Blackheath, Mr. George Ledger, one of the Bridgemasters of the city of London. He was elected a liveryman of the Stationers' Company in 1813, and was formerly a stationer in Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside, and Bucklersbury.

Nov. 14. In the hurricane off Balaklava, on board the Prince, (together with Capt. Baynton, R.N. of whom a memoir is given in a preceding page, and others already noticed in pp. 106, 107,) aged 16, Charles W. Adam, midshipman, younger

son of J. Adam, esq. of Boulogne; aged 18, Ford Ainslie, esq. sixth officer, fifth son of Montague Ainslie, esq. of Grizedale Hall, Hawkhead, Lanc.; aged 16, Sholto G. Douglas, midshipman, eldest son of W. H. Douglas, esq. barrister-at-law; aged 29, John Goodall, Commander of the vessel, eldest son of W. Goodall, esq. of Stoke, Devonport; Joseph Richardson, chief officer, second son of John Richardson, esq. of Swansea; and Dr. Spence, Inspector of Naval Hospitals.

Wrecked at Balaklava, while in command of H.M. transport Rip Van Winkle, aged 29, Felix Samuel Allen, youngest son of the late Dr. Allen, LL.D. of Bath.

Wrecked at Balaklava, Richard Onslow Lewis, Capt. of the Resolute, son of the late Lieut. Robert Lewis, R.N. of Brighton, and grandson of the late Adm. Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. G.C.B. In the same vessel, aged 40, Lieut. John Stephens, R.N. son of the late Rev. Darenth Stephens, of Trewornan, Cornwall. Also, Lieut. Henry Sainsbury, R.N. late of H.M.S. Investigator.

Aged 33, Augustus Charles Stapleton Somerset, esq. youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Lord Robert Edward Henry Somerset.

Nov. 20. On a special service, in which he highly distinguished himself, near Sebastopol, Lieut. Henry Tryon, Rifle brig. second son of Thomas Tryon, esq. of Bulwick Park, co. Northampton.

Nov. 21. In the camp before Sebastopol, aged 22, Lieut. Arthur Francis Maine, 77th Regt. second son of the Rev. J. T. Maine, of Brighton Wood, Hampshire.

Nov. 23. Before Sebastopol, of cholera, aged 21, Richard Morris, of H.M. ship Wasp, youngest son of the late Richard Morris, esq. of Ballycaman, co. Waterford, and grandson of the Very Rev. Usher Lee, Dean of Waterford.

At Constantinople, where he had been conveyed from Balaklava, aged 31, Capt. Samuel Toosey Williams, of the Scots Greys (half of which he had passed in her Majesty's service), eldest son of B. B. Williams, esq. of Buscot Park, Berks, and West-bourne-terrace.

Nov. 24. Henry Osburne Seward, esq. of Cork, formerly of Demerara.

At Alphington, Devon, aged 67, Charles Lewis, esq. for forty-five years the Secretary of the West of England Insurance Company. Having previously filled a situation in the Imperial Company, he joined the West of England office in 1803, and was elected Secretary in 1809. At that time its business was wholly confined to the four Western counties. During his career it became the sixth in business in the kingdom.

Nov. 26. At Constantinople, Lieut. Arthur Henry Thistlethwaite, Scots Fusilier Guards, youngest son of the late Thos. Thistlethwaite, esq. of Southwick Park, Hants, by his second wife Tryphena, dau. of the late Henry Bathurst, Lord Bishop of Norwich. He highly distinguished himself at Alma and Inkermann.

Nov. 27. Before Sebastopol, Arthur William Godfrey, Lieut. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, second son of John Godfrey, esq. of Brooke House, Ash, near Sandwich.

Nov. 28. At Scutari, aged 31, William Browne, esq. Surgeon 55th Regt. He accompanied the Staff through the battle of the Alma and the other engagements; and died of remittent fever, brought on by incessant attention to the sick and wounded, and by exposure on the heights of Sebastopol.

At Scutari, Josiah Holford, Lieut. in the 28th Regt.

Before Sebastopol, aged 19, Lieut. Donald G. C. MacLachlan, R. Art. eldest son of Dr. MacLachlan, Physician, Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

At Scutari, Staff Surgeon George Hume Reade, in charge of the medical stores at that station. He served in the Peninsular campaigns of 1812-14, and in the American war, including the affair of Plattsburg. He also served in Canada during the insurrection. He received the war-medal with

four clasps for San Sebastian, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes.

Nov. 30. At Scutari, from a wound received at Inkermann, aged 39, Lieut.-Col. John George Champion, 95th Regt. eldest son of the late Major John Cary Champion, 21st Fusiliers.

Lately. At Bahamas, aged 28, Lavinia-Harvey, wife of Henry Cartwright, esq. H.M. Commissioner at Massarurbe, Brit. Guiana, only dau. of the late Daniel Boscombe, of Bermuda.

Mr. John W. Gray, of Port Maria, Jamaica. He has bequeathed £5,000, to educate the poor of the parish of St. Mary.

At Kandy, Ceylon, aged 66, Capt. D. Meadon, late Ceylon Rifles.

At Cleveland, America, aged 33, Mr. Henry Chatterton, son of the late Edward Chatterton, esq. magistrate of Rye, Sussex. He survived his wife one month, leaving nine children.

Dec. 2. At Cannes, Catherine-Anna, wife of the Rev. William Adams, Rector of Throcking, Herts, dau. of the late William Sibley, esq. of Wellington-borough.

At New York, aged 50, George F. R. Johnstone, esq. youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Gabriel Johnstone, E.I.C.S.

Dec. 3. At West Cowes, aged 78, Commr. John Day, R.N. He entered the service in 1794, on board the Stately 64, was made Lieut. 1808, and retired Commr. 1846. He served for 19 years on full pay.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 74, Mary, widow of Ambrose Palmer, esq. of Burgh Castle, Suffolk.

Dec. 4. At Copenhagen, Frances-Katharine, wife of Andrew Buchanan, esq. her Majesty's Minister.

Dec. 5. Aged 17, Frances Sarah, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Coldwell, Rector of Green Norton.

Dec. 6. Near Crieff, N.B. aged 69, Commander Sir John Hilton, R.N. He entered the service in 1799 on board the Hecla sloop, and in the Thunderer 74 was present at the capture of La France 36. He was made Lieutenant 1806, and Commander 1814, having then served for fifteen years on full pay. In 1811 he obtained the royal authority to accept the insignia of a Knight of St. Ferdinand and Merit, conferred by his Sicilian Majesty in testimony of his great courage and intrepidity, displayed in various actions with the enemy's vessels near Messina.

Dec. 7. At Closeburn Hall, Dumfrieshire, Douglas Baird, esq. of Closeburn.

At Charlotte-st. aged 86, Mr. Salmoni, for nearly sixty years a citizen of Bath.

At Dublin, Mr. Charles Sharpe, formerly a bookseller in the Poultry, London, in the firm of Sharpe, Vernon, and Hood. He was a son of Mr. Sharpe, wholesale grocer, of Fenchurch-street, and brother to the late Rev. Lancelot Sharpe, M.A., F.S.A. He was elected a liveryman of the Stationers' Company in 1804.

Dec. 8. At Stapleford, at the residence of Miss Baker, aged 89, Mrs. Jane Powell Baker, relict of Mr. George Baker.

At Scutari, from the effects of a wound, aged 21, Lieut. Hugh Charles Harriott, 41st Regt.

At Garvel Park, Greenock, Margaret, relict of Robert Sinclair, esq. and eldest dau. of the late John Scott, esq. of Hawkhill, Ayrshire.

Dec. 9. At the Manor-house, Beckington, aged 70, Mrs. Beak.

At Sheffield, aged 80, William Cockayne, esq.

Dec. 10. At Stratford, Essex, aged 88, Ann-Jane, widow of George Byfield Higden, esq.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 23, Emily-Mary, second dau. of the late Magnus Johnson, esq.

At Thorpe, near Whitby, aged 39, James Lamb, esq. late of Ripon.

Before Sebastopol, Capt. Richard Leigh Lye, 20th Foot, only son of Dr. Bleeck Lye, of Hereford, and nephew of Capt. Leigh Lye, of Bath. After gallantly leading his company in the thickest of the fight at Inkermann, he has since sunk, worn down by fatigue and exposure.

Aged 26, Esther-Elizabeth, wife of Charles Martin, esq. M.D. of Leicester.

In Warren-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged 64, William Pooley, esq.

Aged 76, Enniece, widow of George Smith, esq. of Colney-hatch.

At Clifton, Sarah, third dau. of the late James Staines, esq. of the Vale, Ramsgate.

At Barton Segrave, Northamptonshire, aged 81, Eleanor, widow of the Hon. and Rev. Bruce Stopford, Rector of Barton-Segrave, and Canon of Windsor. She was the eldest dau. of Thomas 1st Lord Lilford; was married in 1800, and left a widow in 1846, and leaves issue seven sons and two surviving daughters.

Janet Sinclair, dowager of Barrock, relict of John Sinclair, esq. of Barrock, Deputy Lieut. and J.P. for co. of Caithness.

At Bayswater, aged 66, Mary Ann West, the last surviving sister of the late Alderman Lucas.

Dec. 11. At St. Helier, Jersey, aged 30, Charles Grant Anderson, esq. eldest son of Sir James C. Anderson, Bart. Buttevant Castle, co. Cork.

At Broome House, Northumberland, Henry Dinning, esq. late of Elford and Newlands.

At Enfield, aged 74, Sarah, widow of Samuel Edenborough, esq. of Leyton, Essex.

In Bruce-grove, Tottenham, aged 73, Mrs. Anne Howard.

At Scutari, Capt. George Henry Hughes, 23d Regt.

Aged 79, John Inman, esq. of Acomb, Yorksh.

At Cheltenham, aged 71, Frances, eldest dau. of the late Rev. William Lipscomb, Rector of Westbury, Yorkshire.

At Scutari, of cholera, Lieut. Thomas Kyd Morgan, 63d Regt. which he entered in 1853.

At Richmond Hill, William Percival, esq. Veterinary Surgeon 1st Life Guards.

At Butterton Hall, Staff. Mary-Milburn-Swinnerton, widow of Sir William Pilkington, Bart. of Chevet Hall, Yorkshire. She was the daughter and coh. of Thomas Swinnerton, esq. of Butterton Hall, and of Wonastow Court, co. Monmouth; was married in 18.. and left a widow in 18.., having had issue the late and present Baronets and other children.

In New Quebec-st. aged 77, Miss Anna Plow-right.

At Barnard-Castle, aged 26, Harriet, dau. of the late Lieut. Quartermaster Sweeting, of the 43d Light Inf.

Dec. 12. At Great Bowden, Leic. aged 86, Mary, relict of Poyntz Owsley Adams, esq.

At Torquay, aged 30, Caroline, wife of C. Paget Blake, esq. M.D. and dau. of John Cooke, esq. Belgrave, Isle of Wight.

At Peterborough, aged 77, Thomas Alderson Cooke, esq. Justice of the peace for the liberty of Peterborough.

At Inverness, Capt. Edw. Fyers, half-pay R. Eng. youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. William Fyers, R. Eng. and grandson of the late Duke of Kent.

At Hayes-common, aged 72, Miss Millicent Hall, of Albany-st. Regent's Park.

At Stickworth, I. W., Eliza, only dau. of the late Charles Halson, esq. of Newtonton.

At Brighton, aged 58, Anne, wife of Col. Thomas George Harriot, of Twickenham.

On board H.M.S. Majestic, on his passage home from the Baltic, aged 41, Major William Mackle Heriot, R. M.

At Broomham, near Hastings, the residence of her sister the dowager Lady Ashburnham, Frances, second dau. of the late Rev. William Humphry, Vicar of Kemping-cum-Seal, and Vicar of Birling, Kent.

At the Bury, Englefield-green, aged 68, William Newham, esq. late Member of Council, Bombay.

Aged 73, William Turton Newton, esq. of Arthingworth, Northamptonshire, and Cavendish-road, St. John's-wood, Middlesex.

At Cheltenham, aged 53, Henry Urquhart, esq.

At Stagbury, Surrey, aged 85, Lady Margaret

Walpole. She was the eighth and youngest daughter of John Perceval, second Earl of Egmont (First Lord of the Admiralty), by his second wife, the Right Hon. Catharine Compton, aunt to the first Marquess of Northampton, created Baroness Arden. Lady Margaret Perceval was married in 1803 to the late Thomas Walpole of Stagbury near Banstead, esq. nephew to the first Earl of Oxford. She became a widow in 1840. Exemplary in every relation of life, and possessed of a cheerful spirit and bright intellect, she retained all her faculties unimpaired, and was the object of affectionate admiration to her family and friends. She had the rare happiness, at such an age, to leave all her children, five sons and two daughters, surviving her. The eldest of her sons is the respected Rector of Alverstoke, the Rev. Thomas Walpole. The second is the late Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole. The third is Colonel Walpole, late of the Rifle corps, now serving as deputy Quartermaster-general in the Ionian Isles. Her other sons are high in different departments of the civil service. She was the last surviving sister of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval.

Dec. 13. At Wantage, Berks, aged 60, the Rev. Caleb Evans Birt, M.A. late Baptist minister in that town. He was the fifth son of the Rev. Isaiah Birt, formerly one of the ministers in Plymouth, Devonport, and Birmingham. Mr. C. E. Birt was born in Devonport, educated at the Baptist college, Bristol, became pastor, first at Derby, then at Portsea, after a considerable time at Broadmead, Bristol, and finally at Wantage. He has left a widow and six children.

At Woolston-hall, aged 81, Mary, relict of Robert Bodie, esq. of Woolston-hall, Chigwell.

At Havrill, Suffolk, aged 74, Joseph Boreham, esq.

At Wardington House, Northamptonshire, aged 59, Byzantia, daughter of the late Rev. Sir W. H. Clarke, Bart.

At Appleby Castle, Miss Bethia Mary Elliott, eldest daughter of the late Sir William Elliott, Bart. of Stobs.

At North Brixton, aged 62, Andrew Guest Flint, esq.

At St. Helen's, near Dublin, aged 17, Charlotte-Isabella, eldest dau. of George Gough, esq.

In Devonshire-terrace, Camden-road, aged 66, Ninian Morris, esq. late Surgeon R.N.

At Weybridge, aged 74, Winifred, widow of the Rev. John Mansfield, Rector of Patrington, Yorkshire, and of Rownier, Hampshire, eldest dau. of the late Robert Pope Blachford, esq. of Osborne House, Isle of Wight.

At Wimbledon House, Surrey, aged 81, Charlotte, widow of Joseph Marryat, esq. She was the third dau. of Frederick Geyer, esq. an American merchant, of a family originally Dutch, and was married at Boston, U.S., in 1788. Mr. Marryat died in 1824, and a memoir of him will be found in our Magazine for that year, vol. xciv. i. 372. They had issue nine children, of whom the eldest was Joseph Marryat, esq. some time M.P. for Sandwich, and the second, Frederick, Capt. R.N., C.B. and F.R.S., author of the well-known naval novels. Mrs. Marryat was formerly one of the chief patrons of the Horticultural Society, and was celebrated for her morning entertainments in her beautiful grounds at Wimbledon.

At Clifton, aged 25, Fanny, second daughter of Matthew Marshall, esq. of the Bank of England.

At Chesham, aged 80, Miss Maria Nash.

Aged 82, Robert Partridge, esq. of Shelley-hall.

At Brighton, aged 60, Mary, relict of Sir Francis Simpkinson, Q.C. She was the third dau. of the late John Griffin, esq. of Bedford-pl. and sister to Lady Franklin and to Mrs. Majendie. She was left a widow in 1851: see the memoir of her husband in our vol. xxxvi. p. 322.

At Bath, Lieut.-Colonel Stoyte, late Inspecting Field Officer of the York District, and formerly Lieut.-Col. commanding the 24th and 17th Regts.

At Lincoln, aged 96, Susanna-Maria, relict of the Rev. Francis Swan, Prebendary of Lincoln.

At Hatchwood, near Odilham, aged 85, Catherine, widow of John Norris Thompson, esq., and dau. of the late Rev. Charles Morgan, formerly Canon Residentiary of Hereford.

At his residence, Gothic Hall, Stamford-hill, aged 76, Thomas Windus, esq. F.S.A.

Dec. 14. Aged 89, Michael Brunton, esq. of Richmond, Yorkshire.

At Kispesd, in Hungary, in his 65th year, Lieut.-Colonel Lucius Cary, 6th Regt. of Cuirassiers (Walmoden), third son of the late John Cary, esq., and brother of the late Henry George Cary, esq. of Torre Abbey, Devon.

In Dover-road, aged 75, Benjamin Carr, late of the Stock Exchange.

At Rochester, aged 92, Mr. John Freeland, the oldest freeman of the city, and for many years superintendent of pavements for the Rochester and Strood commission.

At Glasgow, aged 72, William Frederick Galbraith, esq.

At Tolbury, near Bruton, aged 77, Lydia, widow of the Rev. John Goldesborough, of Discove, Somerset, and Rector of Siblymbridge, Gloucester.

At Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, aged 71, Emanuel Lousada, esq. of Peak House, Sidmouth, Devon.

In London, James-Pitcairn, third son of Capt. Rowley, of Dublin.

In Craven-hill-gardens, Marian-Helen, relict of Capt. Edward Stopford, R.N. She was first married to Archibald Cockburn, esq. of the Bengal civil service, and secondly in 1821 to Capt. Stopford (elder brother of Colonel Stopford Blair, and grandson of the first Earl of Courtown), who died in 1837 without issue.

Dec. 15. In Gloucester-pl. Hyde-Park-gardens, aged 60, Aaron De Symons, esq.

At Lisbon, the Countess d'Arrochella, dau. of Thomas Thatcher, esq. of Paris.

At Dublin, aged 20, Henry K. Hope Edwards, esq. 2nd Lieut. 60th Rifles, eldest son of T. H. Hope Edwards, esq. of Netley, Salop.

Aged 81, John Evans, esq. of Walthamstow.

In Devonshire-terr. Hyde Park, at his brother's, Thomas Keogh, esq. Miss Keogh.

In Ebury-st. aged 66, Charles Long, esq. late of II. M.'s Household.

At Blackheath, aged 32, Priscilla, wife of Francis Lucas, barrister; and on the 10th, aged 4, Raymond, his second son.

At Oxford, suddenly, Frances-Mary, wife of John Henry Parker, esq. F.S.A. and dau. of the late J. W. Hoskyns, D.D. Rector of Appleton, Berks.

At Fakenham, Norfolk, aged 82, William Bulkeley Parry, M.D.

At Exeter, aged 70, John Ryde, esq. formerly of Guildford.

At Hackney, aged 79, Ann, relict of William Searle, esq. solicitor, of London.

At Shifield Manor House, Berks, Emily-Charlotte, third dau. of John Slivewright, esq.

At the rectory, Cuxton, aged 19, Ellen-Frances, dau. of the Rev. Robert W. Shaw.

At Muscoates, aged 57, Thomas Stamper, esq.

At Bath, aged 52, Mary-Agnes, wife of Richard Stother, esq. solicitor.

At his father's, in Woburn-sq. aged 27, John Hulton Taylor, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister.

At Melrose, James Turnbull, esq. late H.M.'s Auditor-General, Gibraltar.

At Haoverstock-hill, aged 71, William Wray, esq.

Dec. 16. At St. James's, Brackley, J. Barrett, esq.

At York, aged 28, Sophia, daughter of the late Stephen Brown, esq. of Caistor, Linc.

At Maidstone, the wife of Capt. Castle, Paymaster at the Cavalry Depot.

At Southampton, aged 83, Lynn Dewing, esq. late of Fakenham, Suffolk.

Thomas M'Quige, esq. Secretary to the Irish Peat Company.

At St. Germain-en-Laye, Catherine-Frances,

eldest dau. of Patrick Mannock, esq. of Giffard's-hall, Suffolk.

Ann, wife of Charles Hindley, esq. M.P. for Ashton-under-Lyne. She was the daughter of R. Fort, esq. and married in 1839.

At Wimbledon, John Francis Scott, esq. second son of the late John Scott, esq. Secretary to Adm. Lord Viscount Nelson.

In Gloucester-gardens, Hyde Park, aged 64, Colonel Samuel Speck, Colonel of the 14th Bengal N. Inf. (1848). He was a cadet of 1805.

At Gonvena House, Cornwall, aged 75, Samuel Symons, esq.

In Bernard-st. Russell-square, Jane, widow of George Andrew White, esq.

At Farnham Royal, Bucks, aged 22, Frederick King, youngest son of the Rev. John Charles Williams, Rector of Sherrington.

At Wells, aged 77, Maria, wife of Capt. John Wiseman, and dau. of the late Rev. J. Crofts, M.A. Rector of Whissonsett, Norfolk.

At Chester-le-Street, Durham, aged 75, John Willson, esq. late of Gray's-inn.

Dec. 17. At Boulogne, Anna, relict of Major-Gen. Bowen, C.B. of the Bengal Army.

At Cheltenham, aged 77, Elizabeth, widow of John Buckley, esq.

In Sloane-st. aged 85, Miss Louisa Bullock.

At the rectory, Jacobstow, Cornwall, aged 45, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. Gianville.

At Harwich, aged 74, Phoebe, widow of Mr. Benj. Goodwin, manager of the Harwich bank.

At sea, Commander Archibald Douglas Jolly, R.N. late of H.M.S. Bermuda. He was the youngest son of the late Stewart Jolly, esq. He entered the navy in 1829, was made Lieutenant in 1842, and afterwards served in the illustrious 72, Dove 16, Scylla 16, Inaum 72, and Hyacinth 18, all on the North American and West India station, from whence he returned home in 1847.

Martha, wife of Robert Thos. Latham, of Andover, eldest dau. of Joshua Brownjohn, esq. of Wallop, Hants.

At Box, Wilts, Cavendish-Lyster-Joseph, son of Dr. Joseph Nash.

At Boulogne, Capt. Maxwell, R.N. of Harley-street.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 25, William John, second son of the late Richard Nicholson, esq. of Ripon.

In Park-st. Westminster, aged 60, Jane, relict of John Kirkby Picard, esq. late of the Royal Horse Guards, eldest sister of Samuel Homfray, esq. Glen Uske, Monmouthshire.

At Keoldale, co. Sutherland, Barbara-Mackay, widow of Capt. Mackay John Scoble, E.I.C. service, only dau. of the late Major Donald Mackay, of Eriball.

In Oakley-sq. St. Pancras, Mary, wife of Charles Tatton, esq.

At Booth Ferry House, near Goole, aged 81, William Wells, esq.

Dec. 18. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 17, Elinor-Harriet, youngest daughter of T. W. Clagett, esq. of Fetcham, Surrey.

At Pickering, aged 76, Wm. Dennis, esq.

At Swinnerton Lodge, Dartmouth, Devon, Mary, relict of Sir Thomas Swinnerton Dyer, Bart.

At Scutari, from tetanus ensuing on a gun-shot wound, Capt. Charles Stuart Glazebrook, 49th Regt. His wife attended his deathbed.

At Clifton, near York, aged 74, James Hopkinson, esq.

At Teignmouth, aged 26, Louisa, wife of Mr. E. B. Illesley, dau. of Thos. Upham Salter, esq.

At Hull, aged 87, Elizabeth, relict of William Matthews, esq. of Braithwaite, near Doncaster.

In Bloomsbury-sq. aged 80, Henry Morrell, esq.

At Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington, Mary-Emma, wife of G. N. Oxenham, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Wisbech, the wife of R. F. Pate, esq.

At Brampton, near Chesterfield, aged 52, Benjamin Booth, esq.

Aged 63, Thomas Charles Sirrell, esq. of Tollington Park and Barbican.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 39, Mary-Anne, wife of Fisher Tomes, esq. of Stratford-on-Avon.

At Masham, aged 76, Samuel Wrather, esq.

Dec. 19. At Lower Berkeley-st. Portman-sq.

aged 71, Mary, relict of Vincent Henry Eyre, esq.

At Widbury-hill, Ware, Herts, aged 82, Alexander Gordon, esq. of Old Broad-st.

At Pritchley, Northamptonshire, aged 74, Henry Hensman, esq.

Aged 69, Eliza, wife of the Rev. James Lowry, Rector of Waddesdon, Bucks.

Aged 43, Anne, wife of Major Mould, R.E.

At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 22, The Hon. Charlotte Elizabeth Trench, eldest dau. of Lord Asheton.

In Clarence-terr. Regent's Park, aged 77, Miss Eliza Harriet Ware, dau. of the late Samuel Ware, esq. of Highgate.

Dec. 20. At Derby, aged 69, Miss Sarah Boden.

At Ardagh, Westport, Ireland, John Shodgrass Buchanan, esq. third son of the late D. S. Buchanan, esq. of Cunningham-bend and Knock-shinnoch, co. Ayr.

At Exmouth, Louisa, relict of Edward Coles, esq. of Taunton.

At Vernon Lodge, Lanc. Frances-Della, relict of the Rev. J. C. Fanshaw, of Franklyn and Colehouse, Devon, and grand-dau. of the late Rev. J. A. Carrington, Chancellor of the diocese of Exeter.

At Glebe Lands, Mitcham, aged 68, Amelia, for 48 years the beloved wife of Abel Gallaway, esq.

At Tours, Major George Drummond Graeme, of Inchbrakie. He obtained the commission of Ensign in the British army in 1812, and joined soon after the German Legion in the Peninsula. He served in that corps in all the campaigns until the peace of 1815; and when it was disbanded after the peace he went on half-pay as Lieutenant. He then entered the Hanoverian Guards, rose to the rank of Major, and retired in 1841. Major Graeme was severely wounded at Waterloo in defending the position of La Haye Sainte. He received the Peninsula and Waterloo medals; and he also received the Guelphic order of Knighthood in the first chapter held at Hanover in 1816.

At Brighton, aged 76, Isabella, relict of Harry Harmood, esq. formerly of Wilmington House, near Darford, only dau. of the late Adm. James Cumming.

In Blomfield-st. Westbourne-terr. North, aged 90, Mrs. Hoghton, relict of William Hoghton, esq. of Chingford Hall, Essex.

Henry Charles John Irvine, esq. son of Major Charles Irvine, late of the Carabiniers.

At New Ross, Ireland, aged 30, Eleanor-Tottenham, wife of Edward Kough, esq. youngest dau. of the late Rev. George Whitmore Carr, both of New Ross.

At Bristol, Mrs. O'Hara, the wife of Dr. O'Hara, of King-sq. who had been removed from her house to the Clifton Union. A jury returned as verdict—"Died from natural causes. At the same time we express our great indignation and disgust at the filthy state in which Mr. O'Hara allowed his wife to remain." The unfortunate lady had in her possession between 2000*l.* and 3000*l.* over which it is stated Dr. O'Hara had no control.

At Twickenham, Elinor-Miles, relict of Robert Scott, M.D. of Swindon, Gloucestershire.

Dec. 21. Aged 54, Mr. Thomas Allison, of the firm of Allison and Co. piano-forte-makers, Dean-street, Soho.

At Brixton, Ellen, wife of Henry Saupsom Easty, esq. daughter of Sampson Payne, esq. of Southampton.

In Manchester-buildings, aged 40, Elizabeth, wife of R. Forrest, esq. of the Home Office.

At her residence, Nithbank, Dumfries, aged 88, Miss Kirkpatrick. The deceased was aunt to the Countess de Montejo, and grand-aunt to the Em-

press of the French and the Duke de Berwick and Alba.

At Stratford-on-Avon, aged 67, Richard Newland, esq.

At Colchester, aged 79, Mary, relict of Samuel Philbrick, esq. surgeon.

Aged 63, Thomas Wilkinson Ratcliffe, esq. of Gloucester-place, Hyde Park-gardens, and Castle Coakley, St. Croix.

At Beverley, aged 92, John Batty Tuke, esq. formerly three times mayor of that borough.

At the Lodge, Chirk, aged 71, Thomas Edward Ward, esq.

Dec. 22. Caroline-Marianne, wife of Capt. J. T. Ashton, late of the Madras Art.

At Dublin, aged 25, Caroline, wife of John A. Baker, esq. F.R.C.S.I. elder dau. of William Pare, esq. of Clontarf.

At Wilderness Park, Kent, aged 41, the Most Hon. Harriett Marchioness of Camden. She was the eldest daughter of the Right Rev. George Murray, D.D. Lord Bishop of Rochester, by Lady Sarah Maria Hay-Drummond, 2d dau. of Robert 9th Earl of Kinneuill; was married in 1835, to George-Charles 2d and present Marquess Camden, K.G. and has left a very numerous family.

At Upton parsonage, Cheshire, aged 90, George Forster Dalton, esq.

In Queen's-road, St. John's-wood, Commander Charles Hawkins, R.N. He entered the service in 1797, and when on board the Pickle schooner witnessed the memorable battle of Trafalgar, and brought home the news of the victory. In 1807 he was wounded in boarding La Favorite privateer, and was in consequence promoted to Lieutenant on board the Humber armed ship. He served for 22 years on full pay.

At Longton House, Cumberland, aged 73, Anne, widow of William Hodgson, esq.

Aged 79, Hyam Hyam, esq. Upper Gower-st.

At Timsbury, Somerset, Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of the late William Coxeter James, esq.

At St. Andrew's, co. Fife, Andrew Mackenzie, M.D. late of Royal Staff Corps. He served at the capture of Java in 1821, for which he received the war medal with one clasp.

At Kensington, aged 57, Edward Prentis, esq.

In Upper Grafton-street, Fitzroy-sq. aged 83, Euphemia, relict of Colin Sharp, esq. of Fitzroy-st. and Bread-st. City.

At Winchester, Julia, wife of Lient.-Col. William Slater, of the depot battalion, dan. of the late Joshua Allen, of Pembroke.

Dec. 23. At Waltham Abbey, Essex, W. H. Armstrong, esq. formerly of 81st Regt. and many years Capt. in Tower Hamlets Militia.

At Chichester, aged 80, Mrs. Mary Barker.

At Bonnogne, aged 60, James Browne, esq. of Claremont, co. Mayo, eldest son of the late Right Hon. Denis Browne.

At Scutari, of dysentery, Capt. Newport Campbell, 5th Dragoon Guards (1853). He entered the service in 1836, served with the 9th Lancers at the battle of Punjlar in 1843, the Sutlej campaign of 1846, including the battle of Sobroan, and the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, including the passage of the Chenab at Ramnuggree, and battles of Chillianwallah and Goolerat; for all of which he received medals and clasps.

At Cleverax Castle, Yorkshire, aged 73, Isabella, widow of Sir William Chattox, Bart. She was the younger da. of John Carter, esq. of Richmond, co. York; was married in 1803, and left a widow in 1847, having issue the present Baronet, three other sons, and three daughters.

At Woolwich, aged 60, Matthew Finch, esq.

At Old Brompton, aged 80, Henry Frost, esq.

At Pau, aged 28, Edward Fulcher, esq. Capt. 57th Regt. only son of Rbt. Page Fulcher, esq.

At Paris, Elizabeth-Henrietta, wife of John Gunning, esq. C.B. Inspector-gen. of Hospitals, sister to the late Major-Gen. Fearon, C.B.

Aged 52, Jemima, wife of Mr. George Heine-man, solicitor, of York.

At the residence of Charles Fuller, esq. Brighton, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Capt. Mackenzie, R.A.
At Newington, Surrey, aged 70, Lieut. Robert Morgan, R.N.

At Exeter, aged 100, Mary, relict of William Tharp, esq. of Windsor Castle, Jamaica.

At Chelsea, aged 80, of the Magazines, Marchwood, near Gosport, Capt. John Tracy, R.N. He entered the service in 1794 on board the Incendiary fire-ship, was made Lieutenant in the Explosion bomb 1800, and when commanding the Princess Augusta, captured the Jena privateer of the same force, and 19 others of the enemy's vessels. He was afterwards not less successful in the Linnet 12, but in Feb. 1813 was unfortunately captured by the French 40-gun ship La Gloire. After his acquittal by court-martial in May, 1814, he was promoted to the rank of Commander as a reward for the "courage and judgment he had displayed on that occasion." His services on full pay occupied nineteen years.

Dec. 24. At Edmondthorpe, Leic. suddenly, aged 51, Hon. Georgiana Edwardes, sister to Lord Kensington. Verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."

Aged 91, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Goulding, esq. of Herne-hill, Surrey.

Aged 57, Harriet-Maria, wife of W. Hewitt, esq. of Badbury-hill, near Swindon, Wilts.

At Iham, co. Northampton, aged 79, Sarah, relict of William Bridge Norman, esq. late superintending surgeon of the H.E.I.C.S.

At Red-hill, Surrey, aged 27, Duncan Pratt, Lieut. 22d Bengal Regt.

At Chesham-pl. aged 62, Thomas Deane Shute, esq. many years a Magistrate and Deputy Lieut. for Hants.

At Whittlesea, aged 59, Charles Smith, esq. late of the Old 95th (Kiss Brigade), for many years Capt. Commandant of the Whittlesea Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, and late Lieut.-Col. of the Cambridgeshire Militia. He was a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Cambridge, and for 25 years in the commission of the peace for the Isle of Ely.

At Whitehall, near Bristol, aged 48, Lydia-Eliza, second dau. of the late Major-Gen. Taylor, of the H.E.I.C.S.

Dec. 25. At Emsworth, aged 74, Lucretia, widow of George Andrews, esq. of Funtington, and last surviving dau. of the late Capt. Randall of Emsworth.

At West Lynn rectory, aged 52, Sarah, wife of the Rev. J. Bowen, and mother of John Dunn, esq. M.A. of St. John's college, Camb.

At Hurworth, Durham, aged 60, Elizabeth-Anne, wife of Benj. Dunn, esq. eldest dau. of the late Robert Allan, esq. of Newbottle, co. Durham.

In Montague-pl. Bedford-sq. aged 76, Edward Buckley Fox, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. John Fox, of Elton, Yorkshire.

At Battersea, Elizabeth, widow of Thos. Vincent Hawkins, esq. of Old Brompton.

At Great Glenn, Leicestershire, aged 87, Robert Haymes, esq.

At Cardiff, aged 73, John Moore, esq. M.D.

At Gosport, aged 36, Austen Treffry Mills, esq. solicitor.

Aged 82, William Simpkin, esq. of Great Surrey-st. Blackfriars-road, formerly of the firm of Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. of Stationers' Hall-court, booksellers, from which house Mr. Simpkin retired about 1828, on a large annuity, and from which Mr. Marshall has also lately receded; but the business is still continued in the well-known names of Simpkin and Marshall. A daughter of Mr. Simpkin is the wife of H. G. Bohn, esq. of York-street.

At Hamilton-terr. St. John's Wood, aged 14, Fanny, youngest dau. of Thomas White Scott, esq.

Dec. 26. Aged 13, Sarah-Ferrand, the child of Johnson Atkinson Busfield, esq. of Upwood, near Bingley, Yorkshire.

Aged 31, Emily, wife of Mr. B. Blyth, of Crays

Hall, Ramden Crays, Essex, and eldest dau. of C. A. P. Sidney, esq. West Hanningfield.

In Upper Grosvenor-st. Anna-Maria, wife of Harry Chester, esq.

At Chealsea, aged 71, Capt. John D'Arcy, formerly of 17th Lancers.

At St. Peter's Maldon, Henry Weston Eve, esq. merchant.

At Kensal-green, aged 53, William Nelson James, esq.

At Bayswater, aged 95, Mrs. Mary Miller, formerly of Petersham.

At Carmarthen, aged 58, Daniel Prytherch, esq. of Abergavenny, a Magistrate and Deputy Lieut. for that county.

At Brighton, aged 69, Thomas Sheepshank, esq. At Torquay, Eleanor, wife of W. H. Trant, esq.

At Bentwick-terr. Regent's Park, Mary-Ann, second dau. of the late Peter Wright, esq. Hatfield-priory, Witham, Essex.

Dec. 27. At Wardie, Ellen-Ramsay, widow of Major James Ramsay Birrell, E.I.C.S. dau. of the late Brig. Gen. Robert McDowell, E.I.C.S.

At Millbrook, near Southampton, the residence of his son-in-law Henry Dayman, esq. aged 78, James William Chadwick, esq. late of Long Ashton.

At Lewisham, aged 52, Frances Spencer, wife of the Rev. Henry Cole, D.D. late of Highbury-place, London.

In King-st. Covent Garden, aged 68, Robert Debenham, esq. of the firm of Debenham and Storrs, auctioneers.

At the rectory, Clyst St. George, Jane-Isabella, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. T. Elcombe.

At Hastings, aged 90, Mrs. Sarah Jane Gearing.

At Maidstone, aged 76, Mr. Robert Hall, who drove the early morning coach from Maidstone to London for many years, and was known by the sobriquet of "Little Bob."

At Blandford St. Mary, aged 51, Elizabeth, wife of John Hector, esq.

In Lower Berkeley-st. the wife (for 52 years) of John Pepys, esq.

At Rochester, aged 83, Edward Matson, esq. late of Battersea.

In Upper Belgrave-st. Major-General W. Smith, late of the 2d Light Native Inf.

Dec. 28. At Chesterton, Salop, aged 72, John Bache, esq.

At Chute vicarage, Sophia-Matilda, wife of the Rev. S. Cosway.

At Weybread, Suffolk, aged 82, Ann, widow of Rev.-Adm. Wm. Henry Daniel, of Dedham, Essex.

At Stoke Prior, aged 69, Miss Freeman.

At Lexden, aged 91, Mary-Jemima, youngest dau. of the late Richard Freeman, esq.

At Highfield, Rock Ferry, Cheshire, aged 63, John Haselden, esq.

At Kensington, aged 26, Richard Cripps Hitchcock, esq. late of Westbourne Villas.

At Burton-crescent, aged 57, Isabella, widow of the Rev. Edward Irving, M.A.

At Wandsworth, aged 23, Daniel Langton, esq.

At Bath, aged 63, Frederick Carruthers Miles, esq.

At Florence, aged 52, John Stratford Rodney, esq. eldest son of the late Hon. John and Lady Louisa Rodney. He married first in 1824 Miss Boyce of Bombay, and secondly Eleanor, 3d dau. of Joseph Hume, esq. M.P. and has left issue.

At Scutari, of wounds received at Inkerman, aged 36, Major James Birch Sharpe, 20th Regt. and in the 20th year of his services in the army, second son of James Birch Sharpe, esq. of Birch Hall, Windlesham, Surrey.

At Dover, aged 33, John Barham Smart, esq. youngest son of Lieut.-Col. Smart, R. Eng.

On the steps of Lincoln's Inn chapel, by cutting his throat, Mr. John Taylor, solicitor, of Church-st. Waterloo-rd. Verdict, Temporary insanity.

At Cal勵ompton, aged 49, William Uppott, esq. merchant.

At Highfield Park, near Birkenhead, aged 57, Charles Wainwright, esq. of Liverpool.

Jan. 18. At Kentish Town, in his 89th year, Mr. Thomas Tymms, compositor. A more modest, clever, and industrious man it has seldom been our fortune to record. He was apprenticed to Mr. Matthew Brown, a master printer in St. John's-square, Clerkenwell; and afterwards became his overseer; but on Mr. Brown's failing in business in 1806 he was received into the office of his friends Messrs. Nichols and Son, Red Lion-passage, Fleet-street, with whom he removed in 1817 to Parliament-street, where, notwithstanding his advanced age, he was able to pursue his business till within a few months of his decease. He was blessed with a numerous family. Of five sons, he brought up

the three youngest to the printing business. The eldest of these three, Thomas, died in 1830, aged 24; the second, Mr. Samuel Tymms, of Bury St. Edmund's, F.S.A., is the respected Secretary of the Suffolk Archaeological Institute; and the youngest, Mr. Ebenezer Tymms, treads in his father's steps, in the employ of Messrs. Nichols and Sons. Like his old master Mr. Matthew Brown, in 1818, he enjoyed one of the annuities left to the care of the Stationers' Company by Mr. William Bowyer. Mr. Tymms during his long life was sincerely respected both by his masters and fellow-workmen.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Dec. 23.	606	405	278	2	1291	639	652	1474
,, 30.	682	501	293	63	1539	805	734	1649

The form of the Registrar-General's Returns having been altered from the first week in the present year, makes it necessary that the form of our table should be likewise altered, and in future the columns will stand thus:—

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.	
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Jan. 6.	692	193	213	246	60	—	1404	671	733
,, 13.	680	193	226	288	63	18	1468	744	724
,, 20.	720	234	224	295	75	1	1549	763	786

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, JAN. 26.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
72 2	33 7	26 11	45 3	45 7	42 9

PRICE OF HOPS, JAN. 29.

Sussex Pockets, 14*l.* 10*s.* to 16*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 15*l.* 0*s.* to 20*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JAN. 29.

Hay, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 13*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, JAN. 29. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, JAN. 29.
Mutton	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 4,275 Calves 79
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 18,870 Pigs 205
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, JAN. 26.

Walls Ends, &c. 24*s.* 3*d.* to 25*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 17*s.* 0*d.* to 24*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 58*s.* 9*d.* Yellow Russia, 59*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From December 26, 1854, to January 25, 1855, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm.				Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm.				Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.			8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		
Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.		
26	42	46	40	29, 79	cloudy, fair	11	35	41	40	30, 49	foggy, cloudy	
27	40	41	35	, 82	do. do. snow	12	35	40	40	, 51	cloudy, rain	
28	33	39	32	30, 35	snow	13	35	41	37	, 49	do.	
29	33	41	41	, 40	cloudy	14	34	41	35	, 45	do.	
30	37	47	42	, 35	do.	15	34	38	35	, 45	do.	
31	35	46	43	, 23	do.	16	34	37	29	29, 99	do.	
J. 1	49	53	51	29, 97	do. rain	17	27	39	26	30, 07	rain, snow, fr.	
2	49	51	51	30, 05	rain	18	26	33	30	, 04	fair, snow	
3	47	51	43	, 15	cloudy, fair	19	21	28	25	29, 94	cloudy, snow	
4	43	48	47	, 19	do. do.	20	21	33	25	, 78	do. do.	
5	47	50	48	, 11	do.	21	24	33	25	, 80	snow	
6	50	52	49	, 27	do.	22	24	32	30	, 77	do.	
7	47	57	48	, 47	do.	23	25	34	32	, 83	do.	
8	44	49	45	, 43	do.	24	27	37	34	, 97	cldy. rn. snow	
9	44	50	42	, 31	do. rain	25	30	37	36	, 99	rain	
10	37	41	34	, 51	foggy							

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Dec. and Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.
28	209½	91½		91½					5 7 pm.
29	209½	91½		91½	4½			12 pm.	4 7 pm.
30				91½				12 pm.	4 7 pm.
1		91		91½	4½				4 7 pm.
2	208½	90½		91	4½				4 7 pm.
3	210	90		91	4½			10 pm.	4 7 pm.
4	210	90		91½	4½			9 12 pm.	4 7 pm.
5	210	90		91½	4½			13 pm.	4 7 pm.
6	90	90		90½	90		226	10 pm.	4 7 pm.
8	210	92		92½	4½		228	13 pm.	
9		92½		92½	4½		226	11 14 pm.	4 7 pm.
10	208½	92½		92½	4½			14 pm.	4 7 pm.
11	209½	92½		92½	4½	117			4 7 pm.
12	210½	91½		91½	4½		228	11 14 pm.	4 7 pm.
13	208½	91½		92	92½			12 14 pm.	4 7 pm.
15	210½	92		92½	4½		223	11 14 pm.	4 7 pm.
16	210½	92		92	4½			14 pm.	4 7 pm.
17	211	92½		92½	4½			11 pm.	4 7 pm.
18	211	92½		92½	4½				4 7 pm.
19	211	92½		92	92½			11 14 pm.	4 7 pm.
20	211½	91½		91½	4½			11 14 pm.	4 7 pm.
22	211½	92		91½	92½		223		4 7 pm.
23		91½		91½	92½			14 pm.	4 7 pm.
24	212	91½		91½	92		223	11 pm.	4 7 pm.
25	212	91½		91½	92			11 14 pm.	4 7 pm.
26	212	91½		91½	4½			12 pm.	4 7 pm.
27	212	91½		91½	91½	222			4 7 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Share Broker,
3, Copehall Chambers, Angel Court,
Throgmorton Street, London.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.
MARCH, 1855.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE. —Seal found at South Otterington—Song on Upton-on-the-Hill —Singular Epitaph at Upton, Berks—Charitable Bequests, and Corrections to Obituary	226
Lord John Russell's Life of Charles James Fox	227
Original Letter on the Battle of Ticonderoga, in 1758	230
The History of a French Commune, or Corporate City, as exemplified in that of Rheims, by Augustin Thierry	233
Lizzy Farren's Christmas Eves	241
The Reign of Edward the Fifth	247
Letters of Swift to Benjamin Motte, his London Publisher, and one of Pope to C. Bathurst	258
POETRY. — <i>The Seasons</i> , by the Rev. John Mitford	262
Sonnet to the Memory of Coleridge and C. Lamb , by C. V. Le Grice	263
CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN. —The Roman Edition of the Septuagint, 1586 —Ancient Reliques found during the Repairs of Betchworth Church, Surrey—Curious Names, Hermitages, and Caves, in Worcestershire—The Warnefords and Fettiplace not Loyalists—The Stanley Memorial Window in Norwich Cathedral	263
NOTES OF THE MONTH. —Union of the Irish Archaeological and Celtic Societies—Sales of Mr. Bernal's Collections—Mr. C. Roach Smith's Museum—Mr. Birch's Pictures—Royal Scottish Academy—Society of Arts—The Art Union—Ceiling of the Sistine Chapel—Palace of the Uffizi at Florence—Sepulchral Monument of Sir Robert Peel—The late Dr. Routh—Sir Samuel Morton Peto—Preferments connected with Literature and the Arts—Commemoration of English Martyrs—Changes in the London Clubs—The new Cathedral of Lille—French Archaeological Congress of 1855	274
HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS. —Wylliams's History of the Waldensian Church, 279; Davies's Mints and Coinages of York, 280; Timb's Curiosities of London, 281; Dr. Tait's Sketch of Carlisle Cathedral, 282; Jewitt's Guide to Derby, Photographic Pleasures, Dr. James's Evangelical Life, 289; Prof. Forbes's Literary Papers, and Miscellaneous Reviews	283
ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES. —Society of Antiquaries, 284; The Numismatic Society, 286; The Archaeological Institute, 285; British Archaeological Association, 289; Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History, 291; Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 292; Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 294; Roman Inscription found at York . .	295
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE. —Foreign News, 297; Domestic Occurrences	298
Promotions and Preferments, 299; Births, 300; Marriages	300
OBITUARY; with Memoirs of The Queen of Sardinia; The Duke of Genoa; Lieut-General Sir Frederick FitzClarence; Baroness Bassett; Gen. the Hon. T. E. Capel; Gen. the Hon. Sir Patrick Stuart; Capt. the Hon. George Hope, R.N.; Gen. the Hon. A. P. Upton; Eight Hon. Sir T. Frankland Lewis, Bart.; Rev. Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Bart.; Sir George Wombwell, Bart.; Rev. Sir George Stracey, Bart.; General Sir Andrew Barnard, G.C.B.; Lieut-General Hamerton, C.B.; Rear-Admiral Sir Richard O'Conor, K.C.H.; Rear-Adm. Sir John Hill; Lieut-Colonel Cother, C.B.; Lieut-Colonel Leach, C.B.; Major Tyndale; Major Bridge; John Sullivan, Esq.; Robert Knight, Esq.; William John Campton, Esq.; Richard Hill, Esq.; Dr. Vidal, Bishop of Sierra Leone; Rev. Mr. Canon Harvey; Rev. Richard Jones, M.A.; Rev. William J. Rees, F.S.A.; Mr. Sergeant D'Oyley; Joseph Philimore, Esq. D.C.L.; John Ralph Fenwick, M.D.; Edward John Willson, Esq.; Mr. "Obi" Smith	303—325
CLERGY DECEASED	325
DEATHS , arranged in Chronological Order	326
Registrar-General's Returns of Mortality in the Metropolis—Markets, 335; Meteorological Diary—Daily Price of Stocks	336

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

T. S. D. has favoured us with an impression of a seal, apparently made of copper, which was found a few months ago in the garden of the rectory at South Otterington, in the north riding of Yorkshire: requesting an explanation of it, which we will give to the best of our power. The impression is round, about the size of a shilling. Its device is a shield, surmounted, in place of a crest, with a double cross, and the shield is charged merely with three horizontal grooves or bars, in chief a perpendicular groove which unites with the uppermost of the former, and on the sinister side of the latter another horizontal groove, also united to the last, but which extends only across that side of the shield. The whole more resembling a merchant's mark than regular heraldic bearings, and apparently suggested to the engraver by what was easiest of execution. The legend is —

* S*HARVANE LVERDINEH.

without separation of the words. If we take so far as Jharvan for the Christian name, the rest will belong to the surname: but neither one nor the other correspond to names in our recollection. We think it was possibly the seal of a foreign merchant.

A Correspondent asks, who is the author of the song beginning —

" At Upton-on-the-Hill
There lives a happy pair,"

printed in Benjamin Martin's "Miscellaneous Correspondence" (a magazine so called), for December 1756, p. 453 of vol. i., with Latin translation.

In the churchyard at Upton, in Buckinghamshire, near Gray's "ivy-mantled tower," lies a stone now much shattered by the parapet of the tower having fallen on it some years ago, but which, it is said, was formerly the slab of a table-tomb. It bears the following extraordinary inscription, for which it is perhaps now too late to ask for an explanation :—

Here Lies the Body of
SARAH BRAMSTONE
of Eton spinster a person who dared
to be Just in the Reign of
GEORGE the Second.
Obijt Jan^y 30th 1765 Ætat. 77.

The death of this lady was not at the time recorded in the Gentleman's Magazine. Is there any tradition respecting her still lingering in the neighbourhood of Eton?

H.

The late Henricus Octavius Roe, of West... Baldock, who died on the

4th Nov. (see our Dec. Magazine, p. 646), has left the subjoined munificent bequests: —1,500*l.* each to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; 200*l.* to the Sons of the Clergy; 500*l.* to the Corporation for Widows and Children of Clergymen; 200*l.* to the Society for Orphans of Clergymen; 500*l.* to the Society for the Enlargement, Building, and repairing of Churches and Chapels; 300*l.* to the National Society for the Education of the Poor; 200*l.* to the Church Missionary Society; 200*l.* to the Church Pastoral Aid Society; 100*l.* to the British and Foreign Bible Society; 200*l.* to the Bedford Lunatic Asylum; 500*l.* to the Bedford Infirmary; 300*l.* to the Hitchin Infirmary; 500*l.* to the Brompton Hospital; 100*l.* to the Addenbrooke Hospital, Cambridge; 200*l.* to the Baldock Provident Society; 200*l.* to Queen Anne's Bounty; 400*l.* to the Baldock Almshouses; 200*l.* for Rebuilding or Extending the National School at Weston; 15*l.* in aid of any grant given by the Church Building Society for the same parish; 500*l.* to King's College Hospital; 1,000*l.* to the Church Almshouses at Stofold; 500*l.* to the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead.

The late Miss Fréman, of Lexden, Essex, whose death is recorded in our last number, p. 222, has left towards the local charitable and philanthropic institutions: —The Essex and Colchester Hospital, 2,000*l.*; the Charity for the Relief of Poor Clergymen, their Widows and Orphans, in Essex and part of Hertfordshire, 1,500*l.*; the Asylum for Idiots, 400*l.*; and to the Charity for Lying-in Women at Colchester, 100*l.*

At p. 527 of our last volume is recorded the death of the Rev. John Leigh Spencer, but all that relates to St. John's college, &c. is incorrect. He was of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 1833, M.A. 1836. The living of Barfreston was not given by his college, but he exchanged it with Mr. Gilman for the incumbency of Trinity church, Lambeth, in 1847. Previously to his having the latter church he was sometime one of the curates of Lambeth, and before that curate of Alberbury, Salop.

Page 84. Lieut.-General Ewart died at the residence of his son-in-law the Rev. Daniel Butler. He was lately resident with his son the Rev. William Ewart, at Pimperne, Dorset.

P. 148, four lines from foot, for suspicion read surprise.

P. 190, col. 1, for Windewood read Wiclewood.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

LIFE OF CHARLES JAMES FOX. 1793—1804.

Memorials and Correspondence of Charles James Fox. Edited by Lord John Russell.
Vol. III. 8vo. Bentley.

THE literary character of this work has improved. A "learned friend" of Lord John Russell's has elucidated many of the allusions in Fox's letters, and has in that way done good editorial service, but the volume labours under the great defect of being a twice-told tale. One-half of it consists of the promised letters addressed by Fox to the late Lord Holland (See Gent. Mag. for March, 1854, p. 235); the other half of Fox's letters during the same period written to Lord Lauderdale, Mr. Grey afterwards Earl Grey, and others of his friends. Lord John Russell's editorial additions are slight, but valuable, and especially so because written in the candid spirit upon which we have before remarked. If the letters had been thrown into one series arranged chronologically, the work would have been far more readable, and we are not aware that any single advantage would have been sacrificed.

The period comprehended within this volume comprised, in the political life of Fox, his rupture with Burke and the alarmist section of the Whigs, and his temporary secession from politics; in his domestic life it included his marriage, his devotion to literature, and his domestic enjoyments at St. Ann's Hill. In the former respect this period was probably that of his most bitter disappointment; in the latter that of his greatest happiness. What Lord John Russell justly terms "the celebrated and painful scene" which occurred between Fox and Burke in the House of Commons on the 6th May, 1791, may be reckoned amongst the

fatal consequences of the French Revolution. The rupture between these eminent men was not merely the destruction of a political connection and of a close and familiar friendship of five-and-twenty years, but, regarded in its public consequences, it was an event which impeded the progress of national amelioration and prolonged for many years the existence of inveterate abuses. Fox was indiscreet and Burke harsh. Posterity would have thought better of the former if he had not seconded Lord Sheffield's motion, or if his *amende* had been more complete, and of the latter if he had not resisted Fox's generous appeal:—"My right honourable friend does not recollect the epithets; they are out of his mind: then are they completely and for ever out of mine. I cannot cherish a recollection so painful; and from this moment they are obliterated and forgotten." Burke was evidently too much inclined to play the tutor over his *quondam* pupil. He resented Fox's independence as if it were a revolt from the doctrines of that political philosophy which Fox had at first imbibed from him. The Duke of Portland, Earl Fitzwilliam, and the Grenvilles, followed Burke.

You will easily imagine, remarked Fox, how much I felt the separation from persons with whom I had so long been in the habit of agreeing; it seemed some way as if I had the world to begin anew, and, if I could have done it with honour, what I should best have liked would have been to retire from politics altogether; but this could not be done, and therefore there

remains nothing but to get together the remains of our party, and begin, like Sisyphus, to roll up the stone again, which, long before it reaches the summit, may probably roll down again.

Lord Fitzwilliam seems to have been the friend whom Fox most of all regretted.

I cannot forget, he wrote, that ever since I was a child Fitzwilliam has been in all situations my warmest and most affectionate friend, and the person in the world of whom decidedly I have [had?] the best opinion; and so in many respects I have still; but, as a politician, I cannot reconcile his conduct with what I (who have known him for more than five-and-thirty years) have always thought to be his character. There is a sentiment in a writer from whom one would not expect much sentiment (I mean Lord Rochester), that I have always much admired, and which I feel the truth of very forcibly upon this occasion. It is this:—"To be ill-used by those on whom we have bestowed favours is so much in the course of things, and ingratitude is so common, that a wise man can feel neither much surprise or pain when he experiences it; but to be ill-used by those to whom we owe obligations which we can never forget, and towards whom we must continue to feel affection and gratitude, is indeed a most painful sensation." I do not believe these are the words, but I know they are the sense of the passage I allude to. I think they have all behaved very ill to me, and for most of them, who certainly owe much more to me than I do to them, I feel nothing but contempt, and do not trouble myself about them; but Fitzwilliam is an exception indeed, and to my feelings for him everything Lord Rochester says applies very strongly indeed.

From the disruption of the Whig party until about 1797 Fox and his small band of followers, including Grey, Sheridan, Whitbread, Ponsonby, and others, of eminent name, played their parts in opposition to Pitt and his overwhelming majorities. They contended against the ministerial policy in reference to France, and opposed with masterly abilities the strong laws for the repression of internal sedition which were deemed necessary by their successful rival. The number of the opposition was almost insignificant, but their talent and their devotion to their leader "gave," as Lord John Russell remarks, "a splendour to their light which neither power, nor popular frenzy, nor

laws against sedition, could weaken nor extinguish." Of the debates at this time Lord John Russell observes:—

The annals of parliament contain no series of speeches more replete with wisdom, argument, and wit than those in which Mr. Fox, Mr. Grey, and Mr. Sheridan appealed to the House of Commons against the policy of the minister, although their artillery produced little effect. Mr. Burke, indeed, gives the palm of ability to the Opposition. But his own fervid writings; the general alarm felt at the subversive doctrines and horrible massacres of the French Republican Government; the aid of more than half the parliamentary party which had hitherto followed Mr. Fox; and the entire confidence of the King, made Mr. Pitt far stronger in war than he had been in peace; nor had his followers to blush for his inferiority in debate. With a majestic and flowing eloquence he vindicated the measures of his Government; denounced the crimes, the ambition, and the insincerity of the rulers of France; and with the weapons of sarcasm and lofty declamation parried the rapid and every varying thrusts of his great rival. To his friends he expressed his admiration, that whenever he thought he had spoken better than usual Mr. Fox surpassed himself in his reply. Mr. Wilberforce, in his own person a master of the art of persuasion, confessed that for a time his mind was always overborne by the arguments of the one of these two great orators who spoke last in debate.

This continued unavailing struggle at length became too wearisome to be borne. Ever defeated by overwhelming majorities; ever opposing without producing the slightest effect; ever indulging in fears, not baseless but exaggerated, for the liberties of the country, Fox and many of his personal friends and followers took the extraordinary course (after the conclusive failure of a motion for a Reform in Parliament) of almost entirely seceding from the House, thus allowing the minister and his majority to manage the affairs of the country as they pleased. This was a line of conduct which it is extremely difficult to justify. In the infinite varieties of possible events which may occur in public life, it may perhaps happen that a case may occur in which a secession may be advisable; but in the case of Fox and his associates it was either a mere weak abandonment of a disagreeable duty, or an unpatriotic permitting of evil to be

done to the country unopposed, in order that a presumed party advantage might be thereby gained. After considering all that Lord Holland* and Lord John Russell have written upon the subject, we cannot think that Fox was right. It is clear that he was influenced by entirely selfish considerations. Tired and disheartened by the unavailing conflict, all prospect of office closed against him, his conduct misinterpreted and his motives misunderstood, it is not wonderful that he withdrew, but we cannot admit that it was right. The motives which dictated the secession may be inferred from the circumstance, that when public changes ensued which opened up a possibility of attaining office, Fox and his party returned to the contest. The present volume close with the dissolution of the Addington administration and the return of Pitt to office.

In the second series of letters contained in this volume those to Grey are very important, and scarcely less so those to Lauderdale—a man of whom Lord Holland tells us that Fox remarked, with reference to his many useful qualities, and especially to his readiness to employ himself for his friends in any service whatever, "I wonder how the world went on when there was no Lauderdale to help it; or what will become of it when he leaves it." But these letters are principally important with reference to the internal movements in the Whig party. Occasionally, indeed, they give us an insight into opinions of Fox not otherwise known. They display his unjust undervaluing of Pitt, his intense contempt for "The Doctor" (Addington), his opinions in reference to Buonaparte, the meditated invasion, the plans for defence of the country, and so forth. In these respects, when the time and the man arrive for the composition of a real life of Fox or Pitt, or of a just history of this period of our annals, these letters will furnish many hints as

to the secret feelings of Fox and his associates.

Nor is the second series of letters devoid of information upon that which is the principal topic of the first series—the kind of life led by Fox in his seclusion at St. Ann's Hill. The profligacies of his life up to 1793 involved him in great pecuniary embarrassments. At the time when he was called upon to meet the party dissensions which resulted out of the French Revolution he was overwhelmed with debt and difficulties. To extricate him from a position which interfered with his political exertions, "his political friends," according to the statement of Lord Holland, "by a large contribution relieved him from his debts, and left him in possession of a competent, but not splendid income."† Fox accepted the "contribution" with gratitude, "as the most honourable thing that ever happened to any man;" and not only never visited Newmarket, but never played again. From this time St. Ann's Hill became his favourite retreat. Secluded there with the lady whom he afterwards made his wife, and between whom and himself there was the most tender and affectionate attachment, he gave himself up to literature and the cultivation of his little farm and garden.

At a period when the prospects of office nearly vanished from his sight; when calumny loved to paint him as a man of disordered ambition and criminal designs, he was busy in the study of Homer or lounging carelessly through his garden, and expressing to his beloved nephew the full sense of his happiness and content. The trees and the flowers, the birds, and the fresh breezes, gave him an intense enjoyment which those who knew his former life of politics and of pleasure could hardly have imagined. To the capacious benevolence which longed to strike the chains from the African slave he joined a daily practice of all the charities of life, and a perception of the beautiful in nature, in literature, and in art, which was a source

* In his History of the Whig Party (2 vols. 8vo. Longmans), i. 88; a work indispensable to the proper understanding of the events of this period. Its principal faults, like that of the book before us, arise from want of arrangement. It labours also under the disadvantage of occasionally containing a disjointed intermixture of views of men and things entertained at different periods.

† Memoirs of the Whig Party, i. 62. Lord Holland remarks, "The frankness and gratitude with which he thus accepted the sum was of a piece with the natural simplicity of his character."

of constant enjoyment. With a simplicity of manners rare in great statesmen, he united views the most profound, and a feeling heart which calumny could not embitter, nor years make cold, nor the world harden.

During this period his letters to his nephew Lord Holland—"young one" as he used to call him—are extremely pleasant. Bearing the impress of his affectionate character, and full of gossipping poetical criticism, they present, as Lord John Russell has intimated, a curious picture of the retired statesman and his occupations. It was now that he entered upon the composition of his History of James II.; but one of the most rapid of unpremeditated speakers had a faltering timid pen.

History goes on, but it goes on very slowly. The fact is, I am a very slow writer; but I will, I promise I will, persevere. I am too scrupulous both about language and facts, though with respect to the latter it is hardly possible. It is astonishing how many facts one finds related for which there is no authority whatever. Tradition, you will say, does in some cases, but it will not apply to others. Barillon's letters are worth their weight in gold.

He began his work without any previous special acquaintance with the literature of the period or any definite impulse towards that particular subject; it was to him simply an occupation, and he was often drawn away from it by other inquiries, especially those relating to poetry. Had he finished his historical work, it was his intention to have published an edition of Dryden. "I am afraid I like these researches," he remarked in a letter upon the "merry note" of the nightingale, "as much better than those that relate to Shaftesbury, Sunderland, &c.

as I do those better than attending the House of Commons." Still he kept on. The completion of one passage is thus alluded to—

Monmouth would have been dead yesterday if the fine weather had not saved him; and, though I have had a terrible number of letters to write to-day, so that I dare not quite say "I will not dine before his head be off," I have hopes. N.B. I did not take the mode I mentioned to you, but on the contrary, entered into the discussions, &c. which I had once thought of postponing till after his execution.

It will be seen, even from the two or three extracts we have made, that Fox's style of letter-writing was free and pleasing. Like his speaking and everything he did, his letters were simple and to the purpose; without attempt at anything fine and deriving little aid from illustration. The only anecdote we remember in them is one of Stirling the famous piquet player, who being asked by a bungling player whether he would have discarded a certain king of spades; "Sir," replied Stirling, "I should sooner have laid out the other eleven cards!" "Reading," as Lord John Russell remarks, "with ease and pleasure to himself the poets of Greece, Rome, Italy, France, and England, Fox loved to compare kindred passages, to trace the history of a simile, and to weigh in his critical scale the rival beauties of Homer and of Virgil, of Euripides and of Racine." Thus immersed in occupations which were his delight it was not without a pang that he was persuaded once more to leave "his quiet home, his flowers, and his nightingales," and take his part in political strife. The results will be related in the next volume, which will complete the work.

THE BATTLE OF TICONDEROGA, IN 1758.

THE following very graphic and somewhat sarcastic letter was written by the famous founder of what is well known among theologians as Hopkinsianism—Samuel Hopkins, D.D. first of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and afterwards and ultimately of Newport, Rhode Island. His Works have been collected into three portly volumes; and prefixed is a brilliant and effective memoir from the not less heretical pen of Professor Park, of Andover. Hopkins died December 20th, 1803, aged 82. He was the friend and peer of Edwards, Davies, Dickinson, Bellamy, and the other early giants of New England theology. The present letter was addressed to Bellamy. It will be found to shed not a little light on that extraordinary episode of the great French-American war, Ticonderoga. As it is annotated throughout, it is only neces-

sary to add that, like the other "memorials," the present letter was recovered by the writer from among the Bellamy MSS.

Edinburgh.

A. B. G.

Sheffield, 20th July, 1758.

R[everend] d[ear] S[ir],—My head and heart is full of the army. Yesterday I had the particulars from Col. Partridge [?], who can tell as much as any one man in the army probably, and is to be depended upon. I will write you the heads of his story. It may be you have not had so direct an account. On the 6th inst. the noble army set off, and on y^e 7th in the morning landed at the upper end of the lake. [George?] The whole army passed in plain sight of a French encampment on the east side of the Lake, but the French never saw them. Rogers * went and fell upon them, which was the first notice they had that the English were there; killed four. The rest fled and left their tents standing; dough in their troughs kneaded; their ovens heating, blankets, packs, pots, kettles, and all camp furniture. They broke the heads of their tierces [tierces] of wine. The army soon marched towards Ticonderoga † in columns; each regiment in a column on the west side of the Lake through a thick wood, the regulars in the centre and provincials in each wing. When they had marched about three quarters of a mile, a party of about 600 French fired upon the centre, but did no ex-

cution, they being at a distance; upon which Lord Howe ‡ sprang forward, and his men with him, and fell upon the enemy. He was soon slain. The provincials closed in and fell upon the French, and killed and took above 400 in half an hour. We lost in the encounter about 12 men. One unhappy accident happened here. Rogers was gone forward, and had passed the French before the engagement began. Upon hearing the fire he returned, and fell upon the French in the rear. The Jersey regiment saw them, and took them to be the enemy; fired upon them, and killed 6 of Rogers' men. The army was now got scattered, mixed, and confused, in the midst of a thick wood. It was therefore necessary to retire to the open ground from whence they set out, in order to get into form again in order to march. The party they had just cut off were sent out by M. Montcalm, § who was encamped about 3 miles forward, at the place called The Mills, with 6 battalions on the east side of the Narrows. Col. Partridge, with 4 more regiments, were ordered to cross the Narrows, and march directly to Montcalm's encampment, while the rest of the army followed. They accordingly marched with

* Major Robert Rogers, an Irishman, an early settler of Dunbarton, New Hampshire. He commanded a company in the war of 1755, and "Rogers' Rangers" were celebrated for their exploits. He was a daring, dashing officer, and is noted for energetic service against the Indians of St. Francis. After serving in the Cherokee war, he was appointed, in 1766, Governor of Michillimackinac. In the war of the Revolution he remained faithful to the mother-country. He published a concise account of North America, London, 1765; and "Journals of the French War," 1765. The latter has been republished, and has much of the picturesque force and fire of Napier.—Allen, Holmes, Sabine.

† Ticonderoga. The French took possession of this place in September, 1775. They immediately fortified it.—Holmes, vol. ii. p. 65.

‡ George Lord Viscount Howe commanded 5000 British troops which arrived at Halifax in July, 1757. In the next year [ut supra], when Abercromby proceeded against Ticonderoga, he fell in his 34th year. In him, says Mante, "the soul of the army seemed to expire." Major Rogers, who was with him, says—"This noble and brave officer being universally beloved by both officers and soldiers of the army, his fall was not only sincerely lamented, but seemed to produce an almost general consternation and languor through the whole." The province of Massachusetts, by an order of the General Court (which granted 250*l.* for the purpose), caused a monument to be erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

§ Louis Joseph de Montcalm, Marquis of St. Veran, commanded with reputation in Italy, Bohemia, and Germany. In 1756 he became a field-marshal, and was sent to Canada, where he succeeded Dieskau. He soon took Oswego and Fort George. His name is ever sullied by his treacherous cruelty at Fort William Henry. He fell on the plains of Abraham, Sept. 13th, 1759, with our own ever-to-be-remembered Wolfe.

the utmost alacrity and spirits, and when they came to the French encampment they found it deserted by the enemy, they having first destroyed all they could. They burnt their waggons, threw their cannon-balls into the lake, partly cut down the Mill, crossed the Narrows at the Mill, and there cut down their bridge. They broke the heads of their terces of wine, which was spilt on the ground in such plenty that the ground was quite wet and soft with it for a great way round. Our men rebuilt the bridge before the rest came up. Not far from this they encamped that night. The next day the orders were that a number of the Provincial regiments should march within 3 gunshots of the French fortification, and there ly on their arms flat on their bellies; that the Regulars should pass over them, and make the first assault. If the Regulars were beat back and retired, they were to run over the Provincials as they lay, and the Provincials were then to rise and do what they could. The regiments of the Provincials (the number of them I think was six) marched and posted themselves according to order. After they had remained in this position 3 hours (the French not attempting to do them any hurt, but seemed to be busy felling trees, &c.), the Regulars came and made the assault, but to no purpose; for when they came near the French entrenchments, they found they had fallen a great number of trees before their entrenchments, which much resembled trees blown down by a hurricane, lying from the ground 10 feet, so that there was no passing them but by climbing or creeping. Here the Regulars were non-plussed. They made many attempts to get through, but as often broke their ranks and came back to form again. In the meantime the French cut them by hundreds with their small arms (for they made use of no cannon). After some time a colonel came down from the engagement, and declared that the orders were that the Provincials should come to the assistance of the Regulars. The Provincial colonels said this was contrary to the orders they had; therefore their men should not stir. Not long after other Regular colonels came down, and swore that it was the general's orders that the Provincials should make an assault,

the Regulars being broken and defeated. Most of our colonels, knowing that there were no such orders, and that the attempt would be vain and only prove the death of many of their men, refused to stir. However, some of the captains and their companys could not be kept back. Some of the colonels then were obliged to go up to fetch men off, which they did, tho' some were killed and many wounded. The engagement lasted 6 hours, in which time an incessant heavy fire was kept up on both sides. Few of the French 'tis supposed were killed, but near 2000 of our men were killed and wounded, most of them Regulars. Near an hundred officers were killed ("died they as a fool dieth").

When the engagement was over, they returned with their wounded men to their last night's encampment. In the night Colonel Partridge, from whom I have the story, saw a light in the camp, and gave orders to have it immediately put out. The return made was, that an officer was reading a letter by it; upon which the colonel went himself, and found that it was a Regular colonel, with whom he "was acquainted". He asked him the meaning of that light. The Regular colonel asked him with surprise, "Are you here, colonel? For God's sake draw off your men as fast as you can, or you will be left alone." Upon which Colonel Partridge examined and found the Regulars had secretly gone off to the Lake. He expostulated a little with the Regular colonel—asked him what caused them to withdraw, &c. The colonel replied, "God knows; I don't." Col. Partridge's men had their sticks to cut to make litters to carry their wounded men in, which they did thro' a most terrible road, in the dead of night, and got to the Lake just at day, where they found most of the army already embarked for the other end of the Lake. Three men that deserted from the French the next day say that the night after the engagement the French packed up all their valuable things, ready to put off the next day by water to Crown Point, expecting no other but our army would appear again, which they despaired of opposing. Was ever anything like this? It is an exact fulfilment of Leviticus xxvi. 17, "And I will set my face against you,

and ye shall be slain before your enemies; they that hate you shall reign over you, and ye shall flee when none pursueth you." A brave army infatuated! and fleet when none pursue! But as words fail me, I leave you to your own reflections. The colonel says the army consisted of as brave men as he could wish to have. That an able leader might soon have carried them to Montreal. If you ask where the general was—somewhere behind—I can't tell where. Were there any councils of war? Not that anybody knows of. Did the general * consult nobody? Nobody can tell. The death of Lord Howe was an unspeakable loss. He was the life, the soul of all; and in him we have lost all. Three or four regiments are sent up Mohawk river,

and things look as if they were going to build a fort at the Lake. Our men, if not called off, will probably die like rotten sheep. All is over for the year, it seems! Now it will be known whether the land will feel in any measure as she ought to, under God's uplifted hand.

Yours, SAMUEL HOPKINS.

P.S.—Some of the Regulars blame and curse the Provincials for not coming to their assistance. Others, the more considerate, say they did well and wisely in not coming up and throwing their lives away like fools as they (the others) did. The general, after his return, ordered public thanks to be given to the Provincials for their assistance and bravery.

THE HISTORY OF A FRENCH COMMUNE, OR CORPORATE CITY, AS EXEMPLIFIED IN THAT OF RHEIMS.

[The following historical sketch is translated from the "Letters on the History of France," by Augustin Thierry, a work which has not yet appeared in English, though by no means one of the least interesting productions of its author.]

THE town of Rheims, celebrated from the earliest times for its size and importance, was, among the cities of the north of Gaul, that which best preserved after the Frankish conquest the municipal organization which it had received from the Romans.

A popular tradition was extant among its inhabitants during the middle ages, that the privilege of being judged by magistrates of their own choice might be traced to an epoch anterior to that of St. Remi, who converted and baptised the army of the Franks. This ancient institution could not have existed for so long a space of time without becoming weakened: the municipal magistrates, reduced in number, had lost, one after another, their political charters. Of all the rights which the Romans granted to the *curies*, or municipal bodies of the town, there remained only that of administering justice in causes which did not imply a capital condemnation. They had also changed the name, and taken the title of *shepene*, a word derived from the language of the Franks, which, altered by the Roman pronunciation, has pro-

duced that of *écherins*. The power whose successive encroachments thus diminished at Rheims the prerogatives of the civil magistrates, elected by the citizens, was that of the archbishop.

The successive archbishops, who were at first magistrates themselves, and defenders of the city,† in time transformed this office of legal patronage into an absolute lordship, resembling that of the feudal barons. In proportion as this change became fixed, the municipal government, or the *écherinage*—the sole security of the citizens against the power of the archbishops—entered into competition with them, and with their sergeants or officers of administrative and judiciary police.

This long dispute is obscure and of little importance, until the period when the impulse given by the municipal revolution made itself felt in the neighbourhood of Rheims, at Noyon, Beauvais, Laon, Amiens, and Soissons. The example of these towns inspired the citizens of Rheims with new political ideas and fresh energy. They resolved to re-constitute by a common effort, and render unassailable in future, the

* Major-Gen. James Abercrombie.—*Holmes*, ii. 82.

† See on the office of *defensor*, in the Roman towns, and on the municipal powers attributed to the bishops, M. Guizot's *Essays on Hist. of France*, Essay 1.

guarantees of that liberty the remains of which had been preserved to them for many centuries.*

It was towards the year 1138, ten years after the promulgation of the charter of Laon, that a political association was first formed among the burghers of Rheims. The association took the name of company (*compagnie*), then synonymous with that of corporation (*commune*).

The vacancy of the episcopal see, caused by the death of Archibishop Renaud, had facilitated this movement, upon which there remain but too few details. All that the short notes scattered throughout the ancient records of the Church acquaint us with is, that the burghers conspired together to establish a republic. By this word, republic, they did not mean to designate an attempt different from that which had been made with more or less success by the inhabitants of the neighbouring towns. At Rheims they knew no better than elsewhere, and did not regret more, the forms of government of antiquity; but, without bringing what they wished to establish to bear upon any political theory, the conspirators desired to organise themselves into an independent society, free from episcopal control, which would thus become to them a kind of foreign power.

During the vacancy of the see of Rheims, the metropolitan church was under the patronage of the king, who received the temporal revenues thereof, and exercised lordship over it. Louis VII., who had then reigned for about a year, was at variance with Pope Innocent the Second, who had placed his kingdom under an interdict. In order to avenge himself of the hostilities of the ecclesiastical power, he retarded intentionally the election of a new archbishop, and this circumstance diminished the obstacles which the burghers of Rheims would otherwise have encountered in the establishment of their corporation. The king had no personal interest to induce him to go to the expense of an army in order to dissolve their association, and bring them back to obedience to the Church; and the entire hope of the metropolitan clergy for the re-establishment of

their seigniorial rights lay in a prompt election, which they solicited in the most pressing manner. Bernard, founder and first abbot of the monastery of Clairvaux, near Bar-sur-Aube, a man whom the church venerates at the present day, and who in his own time enjoyed the highest reputation on account of his religious zeal, his eloquence, and diplomatic talent, interfered in this matter, and wrote a great number of letters both to the king and pope, of which the following deserves to be cited as an example of his style:—

To his much-loved father and lord, Innocent, sovereign pontiff, the brother Bernard of Clairvaux, called abbat, which is a very small matter.

The church of Rheims is falling to decay,—a glorious city is abandoned to ignominy. She cries to those who pass by that there is no grief like her grief, for without is war and within is fear; and further, within is war, for her children fight against her, and she has no father who can deliver her. Her only hope is in Innocent, who will wipe away the tears from her cheeks. But how long, my lord, will you delay to hold the shield of your protection over her? How long shall she be trampled under foot, and find none to raise her? See how the king is humbled, and his anger against you appeased! What remains then but that the apostolic hand should come to comfort the afflicted, bringing gentle cares and a covering for her wounds? The first thing to be done is to hasten the election, lest the insolence of the Rhemish people should ruin the little that remains, if we do not resist its fury with raised arm. If the election were solemnised with the usual ceremonies, we are confident that for all the rest the Lord would grant us favour and success.

The court of Roine began to take alarm at the progress of this municipal revolution, which, gaining the metropolitan towns one after another, tended to ruin everywhere the temporal power of the bishops. Accordingly the pope forgot his animosity against the King of France, that he might think only of the church of Rheims, and of the danger by which she was threatened. In order to oblige Louis le Jeune to destroy all that the burghers had done, and to chastise them for their rebellion, he addressed a letter to him full of affec-

* Marloti Metropolis Remensis Hist. t. ii. p. 327.

tionate language, and terminating in the following manner :—

Since God has willed that thou shouldest be chosen and consecrated king to defend his spouse, that is to say, the holy Church, bought with his own blood, and to maintain its liberties without blemish, we advise thee, by this apostolic letter, and charge thee for the remission of thy sins, to disperse by thy royal power those guilty associations of the Rhemish people, which they call companies, and to bring back the church as well as the town to that condition and liberty which she enjoyed in the reign of thy father of excellent memory.

According to all probability the corporation of Rheims was already in some sort legalised by consent of the king. It was in the year 1139 that Louis VII. ratified with his great seal a charter, by which he granted to the inhabitants of Rheims the municipal constitution of Laon.

Acquiescing in your humble request and supplications, we have guaranteed you a corporation on the model of that of Laon; the rights and immunities of the archbishop and of the other churches excepted.

These exceptions, announced in vague terms, and which did not fix in a precise manner the limits of the power of the burghers, could not fail to produce very soon new disputes and new troubles. The political enthusiasm which animated the inhabitants of the city of Rheims, that is to say, of that part of the town inclosed within the ancient walls, had naturally gained over those of the external quarters and of some of the rural parishes. These people, vassals or body serfs, either of the metropolitan chapter, of the Abbat of St. Remi, or of the other churches, wished to enter into the corporation, that is, to obtain for themselves the franchises guaranteed by the royal charter.

But the chapter of the churches maintained that the concession of the king was of value only as concerned the inhabitants of the city; and the latter, thinking that their corporation would gain in force if they became more numerous, endeavoured with all their power to extend its jurisdiction beyond the walls. Hence arose many disputes, and a second civil war between the partisans of the burghers' liberties and those of the episcopal lordship.

The chiefs of the popular party were called Aubri and Simon. Unfortu-

nately the original documents do not furnish any account of them, except that they had with them a priest condemned by the ecclesiastical tribunal, by whom they caused mass to be celebrated on All Saints' Day in the church of St. Symphorien. This mass, which was regarded by the clergy as an act of sacrilege, and on account of which the church was dedicated and consecrated anew, took place probably at the opening of a general assembly of all the members of the corporation. The bell of St. Symphorien served as the alarm bell for the corporation, and this circumstance seems to prove that the great council of the burghers held its sittings in the church itself. Other towns at the same epoch afforded an example of this custom, which was introduced by necessity from want of places sufficiently large to accommodate a numerous assembly under cover. One of the means employed by the ecclesiastical power to restrain the exercise of the municipal right was, to forbid meetings in the churches for any other object than that of prayer, or to ring the bells at any other hour than that of Divine service.

The different clerical bodies of Rheims, alarmed at the rapid progress which the spirit of insurrection had made beyond the walls of the town, addressed great complaints on this account to the suffragan bishops of the diocese, to the legates of the holy see, and to the King.

The corporation had only been in existence one year, but the ardour and obstinacy of its members rendered the destruction of it impossible without much violence and great effusion of blood. Louis VII. did not attempt to withdraw what he had granted, but he addressed a letter to the mayor and all the corporation of Rheims, in which he complained that they had exceeded the limits prescribed by the charter of Laon. "Pretending," said he, "that the authority of the churches is no authority, and that the customs established from ancient times in your favour are not customs, you usurp by violence the prerogatives and possessions of the churches." The King charged the magistrates and burghers that they should leave all the churches in peace, and especially those of the Blessed Mary and of St. Remi, warn-

ing them that if in future these churches cried to him for mercy, he neither would nor could deny them justice.

This letter, conceived in vague and mild terms, was not followed by any result.

Menaced by the union of all the petty ecclesiastical lords who surrounded them, the corporation were obliged to attack them, in order that they might not be crushed themselves. The burghers were conscious of this danger, and that sentiment impelled them to obstinacy and boldness at whatever peril to themselves.

The reiterated complaints of the clergy soon constrained the King to address a severer warning to the inhabitants of Rheims.

To the mayor and corporation of Rheims,
Louis, by the grace of God King of the
French, and Duke of the Aquitanians,
greeting and favour.

It is very painful to us to see that you do what no other corporation has dared to do. You exceed in all points the limits of the corporation of Laon, which was given to you as a model, and which we especially forbade you to do; that is to say, that in causing the quarters and villages from without to enter your corporation, you do it with audacity and assurance. The customary revenues of the churches, possessed by them for several centuries, you have either taken yourselves, or you have forbidden our subjects, by the authority of your corporation, to pay them. You either destroy entirely, or you diminish, the liberties, dues, and just rights which belong to the churches of Rheims, and especially those of the canons of the church of St. Mary, which is at present in our hands, and has no other defender than ourselves. Moreover, you have demanded a ransom from the sergeants of the canons, who enjoy the same liberty as their masters; you have imprisoned several of them, and some of them dare not even go out of the church for fear of you. We have already admonished you for all these excesses, and now we command you to let them go in peace, to restore what you have taken from them, and to preserve entire to the churches and canons their just rights, dues, and franchises. Adieu.

In the year 1140 the vacant see was filled by the consecration of a new archbishop named Sanson de Malvoisin. Neither this event nor the menaces of the King put a stop to the fermentation in the minds of the people, and seven years afterwards an

insurrection broke out beyond the walls of the town, in the populous quarter called the *ban of St. Remi*. The word *ban*, which in the language of the middle ages signified proclamation or decree, was applied also to the relative extent of each scignorial jurisdiction. It is in this sense that the name of ban of the archbishop was given to the city of Rheims, whilst the suburb, over which the abbot of St. Remi exercised judicial rights, was called the ban of St. Remi. This suburb, since united to the town by one inclosure of walls, was in the 12th century separated from it by meadows and gardens. The inhabitants, too few in number to hope to form a corporation capable of defending itself, wished earnestly to be united in one body with that of the ban of the archbishop. They began by expelling from their quarter the officers and partisans of the jurisdiction of the abbot, and fell tumultuously upon the city, where all those who desired the union armed themselves and joined their party.

They all marched together to the episcopal palace to present their request to the archbishop, and constrain him to do justice to it. Sanson harangued them from a window, and tried to persuade them to renounce what they demanded; but, far from yielding, they became still more daring, maltreated the archbishop's officers, plundered them of their furniture, and demolished their houses. Obliged to shut himself up in his palace and remain there as if in prison, for fear of the popular resentment, the archbishop Sanson wrote to Suger, abbat of St. Denis, and at that time regent of the kingdom, on account of the departure of the King for the Holy Land, entreating him to send him succour.

Accordingly troops were directed against Rheims, and at the same time Joscelin bishop of Soissons, accompanied by the celebrated St. Bernard, set out for Rheims, in order to be mediator between the burghers and the archbishop. At the approach of the troops, the insurrection ceased, and the ban of St. Remi remained separated from the corporation; but always ready to rise for the union whenever a new incident should cause a commotion in the town.

During the thirteen years that elapsed

between this revolt and the death of Sanson, this archbishop never ceased to struggle against the corporation of Rheims, and to labour, though without success, for its destruction. In the petty combats to which these disputes gave rise, whether in the streets or beyond the walls, the burghers always had the advantage. But in the year 1160, the condition of events changed. Sanson de Malvoisin had for his successor the brother of King Henry of France, formerly bishop of Beauvais, who had already in the latter town signalised his hatred against corporations. Attacking the rights of that existing at Beauvais, even in their very essentials, he had attempted to get all the inhabitants under his own immediate jurisdiction, and restricted that of the peers and aldermen to the single case of denial of justice.

In order the better to succeed in his enterprise, and to impose silence on the burghers, he had invited his brother to the town, and during his sojourn had obtained from him the following decree :—

Louis, by the grace of God King of the French and Duke of Aquitaine, to all our faithful subjects for ever.

It belongs to the excellence of our sceptre to protect the rights of those who are under our authority, and especially of the churches, which would become a prey to the violence of the wicked, if the sword material and royal were not brought to their aid. Let all faithful subjects, present and future, know that Henry our brother has brought a complaint before us against the citizens of Beauvais, those men who, at the instigation of their corporation, with a new and illicit audacity, have usurped the rights of the bishop, and of the church of Beauvais, as well as the jurisdiction possessed by the bishop over each and all. For this reason the said bishop has caused us to come to Beauvais, and in our presence the complaint having been discussed, and the charter of the corporation read in public, the citizens have at last recognised that the jurisdiction of the whole town belongs to the bishop alone, and that in case of excess or forfeiture it is to the bishop or his official that reclamation ought to be brought.

We enact, therefore, by virtue of our authority, that the complaints shall always be addressed to the bishop; and we ordain that no one shall be presumptuous enough to interfere at Beauvais in the

right of executing justice, which belongs to the Bishop and the Church, so long as this right shall really be exercised by the Bishop. But if, which God forbid, there remain any arrears on this matter, then the inhabitants shall have liberty to administer justice to their fellow-men, because it is better that justice be administered by them than that it should not be administered at all.

The new archbishop undertook to wrest from the burghers of Rheims a similar confession of his absolute rights of jurisdiction and lordship, but this was much more difficult than at Beauvais, on account of the popular traditions respecting the antiquity of the magistracy. The Rhemish people first of all addressed respectful remonstrances to the prelate, praying him to treat them with justice, and to let them live under the law by which the town had been governed since the time of St. Remi, the apostle of the Franks. They even treated with him, and offered to pay a sum of 2,000 livres if he would renounce his projects.

The archbishop refused everything, and did it with so bad a grace, that a part of the metropolitan clergy, and several of the knights (*chevaliers*), who inhabited the town, could not help blaming him, and taking part with the burghers. They said that he wished to impose upon the town a new servitude, unlawful and insupportable, and an association was formed under oath to resist him, among the members of which were found some of the clergy and nobility.

The members of this league took up arms, and seizing the strong houses, and the towers of the churches, they compelled the partisans of the bishop to leave the town. Finding himself in such peril, Henry of France had recourse to his brother; he entreated him to come in great haste, to dissolve the conspiracy formed against him, and to draw down vengeance on the guilty. For this purpose the King came with troops. A deputation of citizens presented themselves before him to explain to him the true state of affairs. It appeared that at the bottom of his heart Louis VII. blamed his brother; but, as the latter, carried away by passion, would not consent to any plan, saying that the town must be destroyed, the King pronounced, though with re-

gret, the condemnation of the popular party. The greater part of the burghers fled at the news, and those who could not find an asylum elsewhere, hid themselves in the woods on the mountain between Rheims and Epernay. The king caused fifty houses belonging to the most obstinate of the rebels to be demolished, and after this he retired. When the burghers returned and saw their houses destroyed in token of chastisement and contempt for them, their hatred and rage knew no bounds. They demolished in retaliation the houses of the *chevaliers* who had taken part with the archbishop, and obliged the latter to shut himself up in a fortress near the palace.

Threatened a second time with being besieged by the revolutionists, Henry of France did not address himself to his brother, whom he found too lukewarm, but to a foreign sovereign, the count of Flanders. He invited him to come to Rheims with a troop of 1,000 chevaliers, which, reckoning the sergants at arms by whom each chevalier was accompanied, would make in all about 6,000 men.

The members of the corporation, not having forces sufficient to resist this army, persuaded their party to leave the town, and either carry away or destroy all the provisions, in order to starve out the enemy. This precaution produced precisely the effect they expected, and, after the lapse of a day and a night, the Flemings retired, fearing to die of hunger. The archbishop did all he could to detain them longer, but, not being able to succeed, he entered into negotiations with the burghers by means of his brother Robert de Drena. After having taken an oath to put all the refractory to the sword, to chastise a part of them by severe tortures, and to extract money from the rest at pleasure, he was obliged to make peace with the corporation, and to promise that he would respect the ancient laws of the town, contenting himself with the sum of 450 livres for all losses and claims.

The failure of the archbishop Henry's attempts against the liberty of the

burghers of Rheims was not without influence upon the conduct of his successor Guillaume de Champagne. This man, of a pacific nature, seems to have feared above everything the troubles occasioned by the struggle between the municipal power and the dominion of the church. He endeavoured to conciliate these two rival powers by a charter, which proposed to fix the limits of their respective rights. But this act, inspired we must acknowledge by a generous sentiment, was far from producing all the fruits which its author intended it should do. The principal cause of this mistake was an important omission, that of the word *commune*, due probably to chance merely, but which subsequently served as a pretext for new attempts at usurpation on the part of the archbishops. Indeed, the enemies of the corporation soon took advantage of this to maintain that it had no legal existence, and that the charter of William of Champagne had implicitly abrogated all previous concessions. The preamble of the charter ran in the following terms:—

Just as the lords of the soil in respecting the rights and liberties of their subjects, may gain the love of God and of their neighbour, so also in violating or altering the privileges obtained in years long past, may they incur the displeasure of the Most High, lose the favour of the people, and charge their souls with an eternal burden.

We then, induced by these motives, and considering the submission and devotion which you our dear children and faithful burghers have ever shown towards us until now, have judged it right to restore and confirm to you and your descendants in perpetuity, by the guarantee of our authority, the rights granted for a length of time, but badly protected, on account of the frequent change of seignors. We will that the magistrates be restored to the town, that they be chosen to the number of 12 from among the inhabitants of our *ban* by your common consent, that they be afterwards presented to us, and be renewed every year, on Good Friday. Lastly, that they swear to judge you according to justice, and to guard our rights faithfully in so far as it shall be in their power to do so.*

* Marloti Hist. Metropol. Remensis, t. ii. p. 417. The charters of the corporations afford in general too few details on the manner in which they proceeded at the election of the municipal magistrates. At Peronne the 12 mayoralties of the trades severally met every year, and elected 24 persons, that is to say, 2 for each trade (*métier*).

This charter, comprehending a great number of articles relative to the municipal police, was granted in the year 1182 by the Archbishop Guillaume, who pronounced an anathema against all who should oppose it.

In spite of his benevolent intentions, he continually experienced disgust towards the close of his life from the party quarrels which no charter could extinguish; for, though the Archbishop of Rheims was at the head of his church, he shared its administration with a chapter, whose views did not always accord with his own. This chapter showed itself exceedingly jealous of its rights of jurisdiction in the town, and neglected no opportunity of maintaining them to the detriment of the jurisdiction of the corporation. Chicanery was not wanting to obtain the desired end. Not only the condition of the person accused, but the nature of his crime, and the place where it had been committed, decided before which court the cause should be pleaded. There were perpetual conflicts between the aldermen and the ecclesiastical judges, and often even among the latter, according as they belonged to the jurisdiction of the archbishop or to that of the canons. On the other hand, the corporation, embittered by provocations, slight but of daily occurrence, was secretly agitated, and seemed ever ready to rise against the church. Grieved at seeing his good intentions produce so little benefit, Guillaume de Champagne complained bitterly in his letters to his friends. One of them, Etienne Bishop of Tournay, endeavoured in his reply to cheer him by pleasantries. "There are," said he, "in this world three kinds of brawlers, and

a fourth whom it is not easy to silence: a commune that will have the mastery—women who quarrel with each other—a herd of swine—and a chapter divided in opinion. We laugh at the second, we despise the third, but Lord deliver us from the first and the last!"

The existence of these two hostile governments, each trying unceasingly to subjugate and ruin the other, constituted a singular state of things. It was not known, properly speaking, to which the town belonged; for at one time the corporation appeared master there, appointed the commanding officers of the watch and of the guard, and had in its power the keys of the gates; at another, the archbishop claimed the keeping of the keys and the exercise of military authority. Violent debates arose on this subject, in which each party, before having recourse to force, endeavoured to defend their arguments. The archbishop relied on the antiquity of his authority, and the burghers asserted that the defence of the town naturally belonged to those whom it most concerned.

In the year 1211, in a contest of this nature, the aldermen were determined to maintain their rights against the archbishop Aubry de Haut-Villiers. The archbishop, finding himself too weak to employ force, addressed his reclamations to the King, Philippe Auguste, who decided against the burghers, as may be seen by the following letter:—

Philippe, by the grace of God King of the French, to his friends the aldermen and citizens of Rheims, greeting and friendship.

We give you notice and command you strictly to render, without opposition or

These 24 elected, after having taken oath, chose 10 jurors from among the entire inhabitants, with the exception of the 24 electors. These 10 jurors thus elected, chose other 10, who united to the 10 previous, again chose 10, which completed the body of jurors. The 30 jurors being sworn, elected a mayor and 7 aldermen. Among the 30 jurors, only two might be relatives. At Douay all the burghers assembled by parishes in the churches, and chose 11 persons for six parishes, that of St. Amet electing only one. These 11 took an oath to elect without bribery or canvassing 12 aldermen, to administer the law of the town for a year, and six persons to superintend the current expenditure. At Tournay the *chefs d'ostel* assembled in the hall at the sound of the bell, and after being sworn they elected from among all the parishes of the town, according to their respective populations, 30 discreet men (*prud'hommes*) called *esgardeurs*, who in their turn elected 20 jurors, and from among these jurors two provosts, who must neither be relatives nor belong to the same trade (*métier*). The 30 esgardeurs must choose, moreover, 14 aldermen (*échevins*) among the discreet men, descendants of the burghers, and born in the town. (Collection of Ordinances, vol. v. p. 130, 372, and 158.)

delay, to our well-beloved and trusty Archbishop Aubry, the keys of the gates of the town of Rheims, which he holds from us; to obey his proclamations (*bans*) in the same manner as they were observed in the time of his predecessors; and, lastly, not to receive into the town, without his permission, those persons whom he may have banished, but to conduct yourselves towards the archbishop your lord in such a manner as that he shall no longer have occasion to address any complaints to us on your account, for we can neither deprive him of, nor guarantee to him, the possession of that which he holds from us.

In the following year new grievances were addressed to the King by the Archbishop of Rheims. He complained that the burghers refused to obey his ordinances, unless they were rendered according to the advice, and with the consent, of the municipal magistrates. Aubry de Haut-Villiers was irritated by this refusal, and by the pretensions of the corporation, who, according to him, did the King as great an injury as himself, since they attempted to diminish the privileges of one of the grandees of the crown.

Philippe Auguste looked upon it in the same light, and addressed more imperative injunctions to the burghers:

We command you (said he to them) to observe with humility the archbishop's proclamations (*bans*). If you find them unreasonable, lay your complaint before him peaceably, as to your seignor, and request him to amend what ought to be amended, never opposing his orders, advising and praying him as to a lord, in order that he may be provided as he ought against any danger that may arise; but if on being requested he refuse to do it, address your remonstrances on this matter to us, and we will do with pleasure as respects it all that it is our duty to do.

This vague promise of a protection, which until then had only been extended to their enemies, could not induce the burghers of Rheims to abandon themselves to the mercy of the episcopal power. What passed daily between them and the agents of this power was much graver than the mild tone of the official despatches would lead us to believe.

The archbishops of Rheims possessed at the northern extremity of the town a fortress, built it is supposed by Henry of France; here they main-

tained a numerous garrison of chevaliers and archers. On the side towards the country the fortifications consisted of some towers raised even on the fosse of the town, and communicating with the outworks by a drawbridge; but the opposite side presented more formidable defences. The walls were thicker, the fosses larger and deeper, and the ramparts, well terraced, were fortified with engines, all indicating that this citadel was intended not so much to protect the town from without as to control and terrify the inhabitants.

This castle was called the Porte-Mars, because an ancient triumphal arch consecrated to the god Mars, and which formerly served as a gate to the town, was inclosed in this new building. At the foot of the walls, towards the country, the archbishops had a small palace adorned with gardens; this they occupied in time of peace, but at the least appearance of a disturbance, they quitted it to retreat to the fort.

It was in the castle of Porte-Mars that the episcopal court sat. The people trembled at being cited before it, for, once within the fortress, no one could hope to leave it without having to pay a ransom. As soon as a burgher was accused of the least offence against the archbishop, such as having spoken ill of his authority, or called in question a decision of his court, the serjeants at arms, lowering their draw-bridge, went out of the castle in good order, and took a kind of military promenade through the town, to seek and seize the guilty man. If they did not find him after having traversed the streets and searched the houses, they stopped the first person that fell into their hands, and carrying him with them by force, they retained him prisoner in the castle until the person they wanted was exchanged for him. The unfortunate creatures detained under whatever pretext in the archbishop's prisons, were treated with the more severity in order to compel their family to buy them dearer. They were loaded with irons of an enormous weight, and confined in unhealthy dungeons without any other nourishment than bread and water, and of this they were sometimes deprived.

If the prisoner's family, whom they were careful to inform of his condition,

did not endeavour to remedy it, the gaolers had recourse to tortures, and the ransom often came too late.

Such facts as these suffice to explain the stormy existence of the Communes, and the ardour with which a population of merchants and artizans threw themselves into civil war. Accustomed by the peaceful habits of our civilization to see in the name of burgher

the opposite of that of soldier, we have some difficulty in understanding these heroes of Middle Age industry, who handled their arms nearly as often as the tools of their trades, and made the sons of nobles and heroes tremble, even to their dungeons, when the sound of the bell announced to the country round that the Commune was going to rise for the defence of her liberties.

LIZZY FARREN'S CHRISTMAS EVES.

A Supplementary Chapter to The Romance of History.

If gaiety consists in noise, then was the market-place of Salisbury, towards the close of Christmas Eve, 1769, extremely joyous and glad. In the centre, on a raised stage, his worship the Mayor was inaugurating the holiday-time by having a bout at single-stick with an itinerant exhibitor of the art of self-defence, from London. The "professor" had been soliciting the magisterial permission to set up his stage in the market-place; and he had not only received full licence, but the chief magistrate himself condescended to take a stick and try his strength with the professor.

It was an edifying sight, and bumpkins and burgesses enjoyed it summedly. The professional fencer allowed his adversary to count many "hits," out of pure gratitude; but he had some self-respect, and in order that his reputation might not suffer in the estimation of the spectators, he wound up the dint by dealing a stroke on the right-worshipful skull which made the mayor imagine that chaos was really come again, and that all about him was dancing confusedly into annihilation.

"I am afraid I have accidentally hurt your worship's head," said the wickedly sympathising single-stick player.

"If I'm!" murmured the fallen great man, with a ghastly smile, and Iris's seven hues upon his cheek; "don't mention it, there's nothing in it."

"I am truly rejoiced," said the professor to his assistant, with a wink of the eye, "that his worship has not lost his senses."

"Oh, ay!" exclaimed the rough aide, "he's about as wise as ever he was!"

GENT. MAG. VOL. XLIII.

The single-stick player looked like Pizarro, who, when he did kill a friend, occasionally "his custom i' the afternoon," always went to the funeral in a mourning suit and a droop of the eye, intended for sympathy.

In the meantime, the mayor, who had been fancying himself in a balloon, and that he was being whirled away from his native town, began to think that the balloon was settling to earth again, and that the representation of chaos had been deferred "in consequence of the indisposition of a principal performer." He continued holding on by the rails, as if the balloon was yet unsteady; and he only complained of "a drumming in the ears."

At that moment, the not-to-be-mistaken sound of a real drum fell in harsh accompaniment upon his singing ears; and it had one good effect, that of bringing back the magistrate and the man. Both looked through the rather shaken windows of the one body, and indignation lighted up from within.

The sound came from the suburb of Fisherton, but it swelled insultingly nearer and nearer, as though announcing that it was about to be beaten in the borough, despite all magisterial sanction. The great depository of authority continued to gaze in speechless horror at the bearer of the noisy instrument, "unmusical to Volscian ears," made his appearance in the market-place, at the head of a small procession, which was at once seen to consist of a party of strolling actors.

The drummer was a thick-set man with nothing healthy-looking about him but his nose, and that looked too healthy. He was the low comedian,

and was naturally endowed to assume that distinctive line.

He was followed by three or four couple of the "ladies and gentlemen of the company," and of some of them it might be said that shoes were things they did not much stand upon. They moreover had a shabby-genteel air about them ; looked hungry and happy, and wore one hand in the pocket, upon an economising principle in reference to gloves. The light comedian cut jokes with the spectators, and was soon invited to the consequence he aimed at—an invitation to "take a glass of wine." The women were more tawdry-looking than the men, but they wore a light-hearted, romping aspect,—all except the young lady who played Ophelia and Columbine, who carried a baby, and looked as if she had not been asleep since it was born, which was probably the case.

The cortège was closed by a fine gentlemanlike man who led by the hand a little girl some ten years old ; and no one could look for a moment at them without at once feeling assured that there was something in them which placed them above the fellows with whom they consorted. They were father and daughter. He, manager ; she, a species of infant-phenomenon. In his face were to be traced the furrows of disappointment ; and in his eyes the gleams of hope. Her face was, as faces of the young should ever be, full of enjoyment, love, and feeling. The last two were especially there for the father whose hand she held, and into whose face she looked ever and anon with a smile, which never failed to be repaid in similar currency.

The refined air of the father and the graceful bearing of the modest daughter won commendation from all beholders. He was an ex-surgeon of Cork who had given up his profession in order to follow the stage. People put him down as insane ; and so he was ; but it was an insanity which made a Countess of his daughter. His name was Farren ; and the child, pet daughter of a pretty three, was the inimitable Lizzy.

If the mayor could have read into futurity, he would have knelt down and kissed Lizzy Farren's shoc-buckles. As he could not, he only saw in the sire a vagabond, and in the child a

mountebank. On the former he hurled down the whole weight of his magisterial wrath. It was in vain that the manager declared that he was on his way to solicit the mayor's licence to act in Salisbury. That official gentleman declared that it was an infraction of the law to pass from the suburb of Fisherton into the borough of Salisbury, until the mayor's permission had been signified.

"And that permission I will never give," said his worship. "We are a godly people here, and have no taste for rascal-players. As his Majesty's representative, I am bound to encourage no amusements that are not respectable."

"But our young king," interrupted Mr. Farren, "is himself a great patron of the theatre."

This was worse than a heavy blow at single-stick, and the mayor was the more wroth that he had no argument ready to meet it. After looking angry for a moment, a bright thought struck him.

"Aye, aye, sir ! you will not, I hope, teach a mayor either fact or duty. We know, sir, what the King (God bless him !) patronizes. His majesty does not patronise strollers. He goes regularly to an *established* church, sir, and to an *established* theatre ; and so, sir, I as mayor support only establishments. Good Heavens ! what would become of the throne and the altar, were a mayor of Sarum to do otherwise !"

As Mr. Farren did not well know, he could not readily tell ; and as he stood mute, the mayor continued, from his coigne of vantage, to pour down obloquy upon the player and his vocation. At every allusion which he made to his predilection only for amusements that were respectable and instructive, the single stick-player and his man drew themselves up, cried "Hear, hear !" and looked down upon the actors with an air of burlesque contempt. The actors, men and women, returned the look with a burst of uncontrollable laughter. The mayor took this for deliberate insult aimed at himself and at what he chose to patronize. His protégés looked the more proud, and became louder than ever in their self-applauding "hear, hear !" The players the while shrieked with laughter— even Mr. Farren and Lizzy could not

refrain from visibility, for the stick-player and his man were really members of the company. The former was Mr. Frederick Fitzmontague, who was great in *Hamlet*; and his man was the ruffian in melo-dramas, and the clown in pantomimes; and, as he did a little private business of his own, by accepting an engagement from a religious society, during the dull season of the year, to preach in the highways against theatricals, Mr. Osmond Brontere was usually known by the cognomen of Missionary Jaek.

The magisterial refusal to licence the wandering company to play in Salisbury, was followed by altercation, and altercation by riot. The multitude took part with the mimes and hooted the mayor; and the latter, viewing poor Farren as the cause and guilty mover of all that had occurred, summarily ordered his arrest, and, in spite of all remonstrance, resisting, or loudly-expressed disgust, the manager was ultimately lodged in the cage. The mob then, satisfied at having had a little excitement, and caring nothing more about the matter, at length separated, and repaired to their respective homes. They went all the quicker that the rain had begun to descend in torrents; and they took little notice of poor Lizzy, who went home in the dusk, weeping bitterly, and led by the hands of the matronly Ophelia and Missionary Jack.

Ere morning dawned, a change had come over the scene. The rain had ceased, a hard frost had set in, and all Salisbury looked as if it were built upon a frozen lake; and the market-place itself was a *mer-de-glace*. Christmas day was scarcely visible when a boy of early habits, standing at the door of an upholsterer's shop which bore above it the name of Burroughs, fancied he saw something moving with stealthy pace across the market-place, and he amused himself by watching it through the gloom. It was after a while developed into the figure of a thinly-clad girl bearing in her arms a bowl of hot milk. She trod cautiously, looking down now at her feet, and anon across the wide square, to measure the distance she had yet to go. Each little foot was put forward with hesitation, and so slowly was progress made that there was good chance of the boiling milk being frozen before it had been

carried half-way to its destination. The girl was Lizzy Farren, and in the bowl, which between her arms looked as graceful as urn clasped by Arcadian nymph, lay the chief portion of a breakfast, destined on this said Christmas morning for her captive sire in the Cage.

"She'll be down!" exclaimed young Burroughs, as he saw her partially slip. Lizzy, however, recovered herself; but, so alarmed was she at her situation, so terrified when she measured the distance she had to accomplish by that which she had already traversed, that she fairly stood still near the centre of the market-place, and wept aloud over the hot bowl and her cold position. It was then that the young knight recognised the crisis when he was authorised to interfere. He made a run from the door, shot one leg in advance, drew the other quickly after him, and went sliding with express-train-speed close up to Lizzy's feet, who no sooner saw the direful prospect of collision than she screamed with an energy which roused all the rooks in "the Close."

"Hold hard!" exclaimed the merry-faced boy; "hold hard! that is, myself, you Lizzy, and the milk. Hold hard!" he continued as he half held her up, and half held on to her, "hold hard! or we shall all be down together."

"Oh, where do you come from?—and how do you know my name is Lizzy?"

"Well, Mr. Fitzmontague lodges in our house, and he told us all about you last night; and he said as sure as could be that you would be awake before anybody in Salisbury; and, sure enough, here you are, almost before daylight."

By the help of the young chevalier, the distressed damsel was relieved from her perplexity. Young Burroughs offered to carry the bowl, but this she stoutly refused. "No one," she said, "shall carry my father's breakfast to him, but myself, on such a morning!" And so, her deliverer walked tenderly by her side, holding her cautiously up, nor ceased from his care until Lizzy and her burden had safely reached the Cage. Through the bars of the small window Farren had watched her coming, and he hailed her arrival with a "God bless you, my own child!"

"Oh, Papa," cried Lizzy, weeping

again, and embracing the bowl as warmly as if it had been her father himself, "Oh, Papa, what would Mamma, and my little sisters, and all our friends in Liverpool say, if they knew how we were beginning our Christmas day."

"Things unknown are unfelt, my darling; we will tell them nothing about it, till fortune gilds over the memory of it. But what do you bring, Lizzy? rather, why do I ask? It is my breakfast, and Lizzy has had none."

A pretty altercation ensued, but Lizzy gained her point, and not one drop would she taste till her sire had commenced the repast. Aided by young Burroughs, she held the lip of the bowl through the bars of the Cage, and the little English maiden smiled for the first time since yesterday, at beholding her sire imbibe the quickening draught. It was not till three years after that Barry and his wife played Evander and Euphrasia, in the *Grecian Daughter*, or Farren would have drawn a parallel suitable to the occasion. He was not so well up in history as in theatricals; and on the stage history has a terrible time of it. Witness this very tragedy, in which Murphy has made Evander king of Sicily; and confounded Dionysius the elder with his younger namesake. To be sure, pleasant Palmer, who played the character, was about as wise as Murphy.

When the primitive breakfast was concluded, Lizzy stood sad and silent, and the father sadly and silently looked down at her; and young Burroughs leaned against the wall as sad and as silent as either of them; and so a weary two hours passed by, at the end of which the town constable appeared, accompanied by a clerical gentleman, and empowered to give freedom to the captive.

When the constable told the manager that his liberation was owing to the intercession made in his behalf by the Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, who had just arrived in Salisbury, Lizzy clapped her hands with agitation, for she saw that the clerical interceder was no other than Missionary Jack. "Oh! Mr. Brontere," said the curious girl, when they had all reached home together, "how did you ever manage it?"

"Well," said the enterprising actor, with a laugh, "I called on his worship to inquire what Christmas charities might be acceptable; and if there were any prisoners whom my humble means might liberate. He named your papa, and the company have paid what is necessary. His worship was not inexorable, particularly as I incidentally told him his majesty patronised an itinerant company the other day at Datchet. And as for how I did it—I rather think I am irresistible in the dress in which poor Will Havard only two years ago played Old Adam. A little ingenuity, as you see, has made it look very like a rector's costume; and besides," said Missionary Jack, "I sometimes think that nature intended me for the Church."

Three years had elapsed. On the Christmas eve of 1774 all the play-going people of Wakefield were in a state of pleasant excitation at the promise of bills posted over the town, announcing the immediate appearance of "the young Queen of Columbines." All the young bachelors of the town were besieging the box-office; for in those days there were not only theatres in provincial towns, but people really went to them. Amid the applicants was a sprightly-looking "articled clerk," who, having achieved his object, had stopped for a moment at the stage-door to read the programme of the forthcoming pantomime. While thus engaged the Columbine Queen, the most fairy-looking of youthful figures, brilliant as spring, and light as gossamer, "sweet fifteen," with a look of being a year or two more, tripped into the street on her way home from rehearsal. Eighty years ago the gallantry of country towns with respect to pretty actresses was much like that which characterises German localities now—it was of a rudely enthusiastic quality. Accordingly the fairy-looking Columbine had hardly proceeded a dozen yards than she had twice as many offers made her of arms whereon to find support over the slippery pavement; for it was an old-fashioned winter in Wakefield, and Columbine's suitors had as many falls in the course of their assiduities as though they had been so many "Lovers" in the pantomime, and the wand of Harlequin was

tripping them up as they skipped along, Columbine got skilfully rid of them all, in time, save one, and he became at last so unwelcomely intrusive that the "articled clerk," who was the very champion of distressed damsels, and had been a watcher of what was going on, went up to the lady, took her arm in his without any ceremony, and bade her persecutor proceed further at his peril. The gentleman took the hint, and left knight and lady to continue on their way unmolested. The latter no sooner saw themselves alone than, looking into each other's faces, they laughed a merry laugh of recognition, and it would be difficult to say which was the merrier, "Miss Farren" or "Mr. Burroughs"—the young actress or the incipient lawyer.

When "boxing night" came, there was a crowded house, and Lizzy created a *furore*. Like Carlotta Grisi, she could sing as well as dance, and there was bright intellect to boot, pervading all she did. On the night in question she sang between the acts, and young Burroughs, ever watchful, especially marked the effect of her singing upon a very ecstatic amateur who was seated next to him. "What a treasure," said the amateur, "would this girl be in Liverpool!" "Well," remarked Burroughs, "I am ready to accept an engagement for her; state your terms: thirty shillings a week, I presume, will not quite exhaust your treasury." "I will certainly," said the stranger, "tell our manager, Younger, of the prize that is to be acquired so cheaply,—and the affair need not be delayed, for Younger is at the 'Swan,' and will be down here to-night to see the Pantomime."

In five minutes, Burroughs was sitting face to face with Younger at the inn, urging him to come at once, in time, not to see Columbine dance, but to hear her sing. "I wonder," said the manager, "if your young friend is a child of the Cork surgeon who married the daughter of Wright the Liverpool brewer. If so, and she is clever besides, why ——"

"Why, she would make your fortune," exclaimed the lawyer's clerk. "She is the grand-daughter of your Liverpool brewer, sings like a nightingale, and is worth four pounds a week to you at least. Come and hear her."

Younger walked leisurely down, as if he were in no particular want of "talent," but he was so pleased with what he *did* hear, that when the songstress came off the stage Burroughs went round and exultingly announced that he had procured an engagement for her at Liverpool, at two pounds ten per week; and to find her own silk shoes and stockings. In prospect of such a Potosi, the Columbine danced that night as boundingly as if Dan Mercury had lent her the very pinions from his heels.

"Mr. Burroughs," said Lizzy, as he was escorting her and her mother home, "this is the second Christmas you have made happy for us. I hope you may live to be a Lord Chief Justice."

"Thank you, Lizzy; that's about as likely as that Liverpool should make of the Wakefield Columbine a countess."

A few years had again passed by since the Christmas week which succeeded that spent at Wakefield, and which saw Lizzy Farren the only Rosetta which Liverpool cared to listen to; and it was now the same joyous season, but the locality was Chester.

There was a custom then prevailing among actors, which exists nowhere now except in some of the small towns in Germany. Thus, not very long ago, at Ischl, in Austria, I was surprised to see a very pretty actress enter my own room at the inn, and, putting a playbill into my hand, solicit my presence at her benefit. This was a common practice in the North of England till Tait Wilkinson put an end to it, as derogatory to the profession. The practice, however, had not been checked at the time and in the locality to which I have alluded. On the Christmas Eve of the period in question, Lizzy Farren was herself engaged in distributing her bills, and asking patronage for her benefit, which was to take place on the following Twelfth Night. As appropriate to the occasion she had chosen Shakspere's comedy of that name, and was to play Viola—a part for which Younger, who loved her heartily, had given her especial instruction.

Miss Farren had not been very successful in her "touting." She had been unlucky in the two families at whose houses she had ventured to knock. The

first was that of the ex-proprietor of a religious periodical, who had a horror of the stage, but who had so much greater a horror of Romanism that, like the Scottish clergy of the time, he would have gone every night to the play during Passion week, only to show his abhorrence of popery! This pious scoundrel had grown rich by swindling his editors, and supporting any question which paid best. His household he kept for years by inserting advertisements in his journal for which he was paid in kind. He was a slimy, sneaking, mendacious knave, who would have advocated atheism if he could have secured a dozen additional subscribers by it. His lady was the quintessence of vulgarity and malignity. She wore diamonds in her wig, venom in her heart, and very much abused English at the end of her tongue.

Poor Lizzy, rebuffed here, rang at the garden gate of Mrs. Penury Beaugawg, a lady of sentiment who "drank;" a lady of simplicity who rouged; a lady of affected honesty who lived beyond her income, and toaded or bullied her relatives into paying her debts. Mrs. Penury Beaugawg would have graciously accepted orders for a private box, but a patronage which cost her anything was a vulgarity which her gentle and generous spirit could not comprehend.

Lizzy was standing dispirited in the road at the front of the house, when a horseman rode slowly up, and, not at all abashed at practising an old but not agreeable custom, she raised a bill to his hand as he came close to her, and solicited half-a-crown, the regular admission-price to the boxes.

"Lizzy!" cried the horseman, "you shall have such a house at Chester as the old town has not seen since the night Garrick was here and played 'Richard' and 'Lord Chalkstone.'"

The equestrian was Mr. Burroughs, then in training for the bar, and as willing to help Miss Farren now as he was to aid her and her bowl of milk across the market-place at Salisbury. The incipient barrister kept his word: the Chester theatre was crammed to the ceiling, and, as Lizzy said, Mr. Burroughs was her Christmas angel, the thought of whom was always associated in her mind with plums, currants, holly—

"And mistletoe," said the budding

counsellor, with a look at which both laughed merrily and honestly.

On the Christmas Eve of 1776 Miss Farren was seated in Colman's parlour in London, looking at him while he read two letters of introduction, one from Burroughs, the other from Younger, and both in high praise of the fair bearer, for whom they were especially written. My limits here will only allow me to say that Lizzy was engaged for the next summer season at the Haymarket, where she appeared on June 9, 1777, in *She Stoops to Conquer*. She was the Miss Hardcastle, and Edwin made his first appearance in London with her in the same piece. Colman would have brought out Henderson too, if he could have managed it. That dignified gentleman, however, insisted on reserving his *debut* for Shylock till the 11th of the same month. And what a joyous season did she make of it for our then youthful grandfathers! How they admired her double talent in Miss Hardcastle! how ecstatic were they with her Maria in *The Citizen*! how ravished they listened to her Rosetta! how they laughed at her Miss Tittup in Bon Ton, and how they extolled her playfulness and dignity as the Countess Rosina (of which she was the original representative) in the *Barber of Seville*! It may be remarked that Colman omitted the most comic scene in the piece, that wherein the count is disguised as a drunken trooper, as injurious to morality!

When in the following year she played Lady Townley, she was declared the first, and she was almost the youngest, of then living actresses; and when she joined the Drury Lane company, in the following season, the principal parts were divided between herself, Miss Walpole, Miss P. Hopkins, and Perdita Robinson, not one of whom was then quite twenty years of age. Is not this a case wherein to exclaim

Oh milhi prateritos referat si Jupiter annos?

Just twenty years did she adorn our stage, ultimately taking leave of it at Drury Lane, in April 1797, in the character of Lady Teazle. Before that time, however, she had been prominent in the Christmas private plays at the Duke of Richmond's, in which the Earl

of Derby, Lord Henry Fitzgerald, and the Hon. Mrs. Damer acted with her, and that rising barrister Mr. Burroughs, looking constantly at the judicial bench as his own proper stage, was among the most admiring of the audience. It was there that was formed that attachment which ultimately made of her, a month after she retired from the stage, Countess of Derby, and future mother of a future countess—Lady Wilton.

Not long subsequent to this, and after her presentation at court, where she was received with marked kindly condescension by Queen Charlotte, the countess was walking in the marriage procession of the Princess Royal and the Duke of Württemberg; her foot caught in the carpeting, and she would have fallen to the ground but for the ready arm, once more extended to support her, of Mr. Burroughs, now an eminent man indeed.

Many years had been added to the roll of time when a carriage containing a lady was on its way to Windsor, but suddenly came to a stop by the breaking of an axle-tree. In the midst of the distress which ensued to the occu-

pier, a second carriage approached, bearing a good-natured looking gentleman, who at once offered his services. The lady, recognising an old friend, accepted the offer with alacrity. As the two drove off together in the gentleman's carriage towards Windsor, the owner of it remarked that he almost expected to find her in distress on the road, for it was Christmas Eve, and he had been thinking of "old times."

"How many years is it, my lady countess," said he, "since I stood at my father's shop-door in Salisbury, watching your perilous passage over the market-place with the bowl of milk?"

"Not so long, at all events, my lord judge," she answered with a smile, "but that I recollect that my poor father would have lost his breakfast but for your assistance."

"The time is not long for memory," replied the judge, "nor is Salisbury as far from Windsor as Dan from Beer-sheba, and yet how wide the distance between the breakfast at the cage-door of Salisbury, and the Christmas dinner to which we are both proceeding in the palace of the King!"

JOHN DORAN.

THE REIGN OF EDWARD THE FIFTH.

Grants, &c. from the Crown during the Reign of Edward the Fifth: from the original docket-book MS. Harl. 433; and two Speeches for opening Parliament, by John Russell, Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Chancellor. With an Historical Introduction, by John Gough Nichols, F.S.A. Lond. and Newc. (Printed for the Camden Society.)

THERE is perhaps no portion of history which more fully exposes to view the hateful products of human depravity, reigning triumphant in the high places of the earth, than that of the sixteenth century—the period when, in the words of an eloquent modern writer, "the sombre and sinister wisdom of Italian policy began to exercise its influence over the councils of the great—a policy of refined stratagem, of complicated intrigue, of systematic falsehood, of ruthless but secret violence."^{*} In Louis XI. we behold the very incarnation of avarice, perfidy, and cruelty. And if we turn to our own country, and its princes of the House of York, we discover the same exhibition of the worst corruptions of

our nature. The graver crimes of Edward IV. were glosed over by his softer vices, his luxury, his indolence, and that specious good-nature which often accompanies the easy sensualist: these qualities, and an unwonted vigour on some great emergencies, conspired to impart an apparent prosperity and splendour to his career, and a transient success to his personal fortunes, but they were in fact hastening him to a premature death, and preparing the final ruin of the Plantagenets. His reign lasted for two-and-twenty years; but those two-and-twenty years were too brief a period for the accomplishment of the task he had undertaken—the consolidation of a new dynasty, which was not merely unsupported by

* Introduction to Sir E. L. Bulwer's "Last of the Barons."

foreign alliances, but, from his impolitic marriage, was regarded with jealousy and envy by the principal of the native nobility.

The two months of the reign of Edward V. form the catastrophe of the two-and-twenty years of Edward IV. All that he had built up for his family during those years was then suddenly thrown down. In an early age the world had been warned, for all future time—Put not your trust in princes, nor in any born of man; for when the breath of man goeth forth, he turneth again to the dust, and then all his thoughts perish. And never, since those words were uttered by the Psalmist of Israel, was their truth more fully manifested than in the termination of all the designs, the frustration of all the schemes, of this English monarch when the breath departed from his body.

Edward IV. owed his title to the crown to his grandmother the heiress of Mortimer, but his possession of it to his mother being a Neville. It was by the potent arm of her nephew, in whom the two great earldoms of Warwick and Salisbury, with the wealth of the Despensers earls of Gloucester, were centered, and by the influential party of which he was the leader, that Edward was raised to the throne. The young monarch was gay and gallant, and did not hasten to strengthen his position by marriage; nor were foreign princes desirous to form alliance with him, deeming it possible that the heirs of York and Lancaster might again change places, as before long they did. Moreover it has been suspected by some, and not without reason, that the earl of Warwick, though engaged in negotiating with foreign princes for the king's marriage, really intended that he should marry his own daughter, whom he subsequently gave to the duke of Clarence. However that may have been, nearly three years had elapsed since Edward's coronation, when he formed a sudden and secret marriage with the dowager lady Grey;

and six years and a half more had elapsed before his eldest son was born. So that, altogether, he remained for more than ten years without a heir male apparent, and when he died he left his heir at the tender age of thirteen. These circumstances formed the chief encouragement of his worthless and unprincipled brothers: they tempted on the treason of the perfidious Clarence, and the usurpation of the sanguinary Gloucester.

What we know of the character of the queen and her relations is for the most part in their favour. The ladies were fair and virtuous, the men distinguished for their chivalry and their accomplishments; but they aggrandised the chief preferments of the day, and this of course in the eyes of their contemporaries and rivals was unpardonable. They were hated as upstarts and intruders, and relentlessly persecuted to destruction.

The queen, though born the daughter of an English knight, had a princess for her mother. John duke of Bedford, regent of France, the uncle of king Henry VI. had married for his second wife Jaquette of Luxembourg, daughter of Peter comte de St. Pol; and that lady, being left a young widow, took for her protector Sir Richard Wydevile, who had been lieutenant of Calais when the duke of Bedford was captain of that town. He received the royal pardon for his matrimonial misdemeanor in 1437, and in 1448 was summoned to parliament as Lord Ryvers.* The duchess of Bedford lived to the year 1472.

The duchess and lord Ryvers had a very numerous family, of whom the eldest daughter was Elizabeth, afterwards destined to captivate king Edward IV. She was married, at an early age, to John lord Grey of Groby, and had already given birth to two sons, Thomas, afterwards marques of Dorset, and Richard, afterwards called the lord Richard Grey, before the death of her husband, which occurred in the first battle of St. Al-

* "It being," adds Dugdale, "no name of any place, but of an antient family, sometimes Earls of Devon." Barouage, ii. 230. We suspect, however, that another origin is to be looked for, and perhaps a continental one. Anthony lord Ryvers himself signed his name *Rivieres*: see the Excerpta Historica, 1831, p. 242, and the Archaeologia, vol. xxvi. p. 273. We find the father on one occasion signing *R. W. de Ryvers*. (Nichols's Autographs, 1829, plate 2.)

ban's, on the 17th Feb. 1460-1. He fell fighting on the Lancastrian side; and the anecdote is well known of the circumstances under which his widow was afterwards introduced to the sovereign of the house of York. The king was hunting in the forest of Wittlebury, when he turned for rest to Grafton House, an ancestral manor of the family of Wydeville, and then the residence of the duchess of Bedford and her husband the lord Ryvers. "The popular tradition of the neighbourhood is, (as we are told by the county historian,*) that the lovely widow sought the young monarch in the forest for the purpose of petitioning for the restoration of her husband's lands to her and her impoverished children; and met him under the tree still known by the name of the Queen's Oak, which stands in the direct line of communication from Grafton to the forest, and now rears its hollow trunk and branching arms in a hedge-row between Pury and Grafton parks." Whatever were the circumstances of their introduction, the bargain was hastily concluded. It was on the morning of the first of May, 1464, that Edward again came early to the manor of Grafton, leaving his train at Stony Stratford, and was there privately married by a single priest, no other witnesses being present but the boy who served at mass, the duchess of Bedford, and two of her gentlewomen. In a few hours the king returned to Stratford, and retired to his chamber, as if he had been hunting, and fatigued with the exercise. Shortly after, he invited himself to spend a few days with lord Ryvers at Grafton, and was splendidly entertained there for four days, but the marriage was still kept a profound secret; nor was it made known until the following Michaelmas-day, when Elizabeth, being led by the duke of Clarence in solemn pomp to the church of Reading abbey, was declared Queen, and received the compliments of the nobility.

Elizabeth Wydeville, as we have already remarked, brought a large tribe of relations to share the honours and offices of the state. Besides her father and her two infant sons, she had five

brothers,—1. Anthony; 2. John; 3. Lionel; 4. Edward; and 5. Richard; and five sisters,—1. Margaret; 2. Anne; 3. Jaquetta; 4. Mary; and 5. Katherine.

The greatest of the nobility were ready to take the sisters of the new queen in marriage. The festivities at Reading were not concluded before Margaret was wedded to the lord Maltravers, heir apparent of the earl of Arundel; 2. Anne was united shortly after to the lord Bourchier, heir apparent of the earl of Essex; 3. Jaquetta to the lord Strange of Knokyn; 4. Mary to the son and heir of lord Herbert, soon after earl of Pembroke; and 5. Katharine to the duke of Buckingham. This last marriage took place in Feb. 1465-6, according to William of Worcester, who says that "the king made the duke to marry the queen's sister, to the secret displeasure of the earl of Warwick:"† and it was in the following September, at Windsor, that the marriage was solemnised between the young lord Herbert and the lady Mary Wydeville, a daughter of lord Herbert being married at the same time to Thomas Talbot viscount Lisle; and upon that occasion the king made the said young Herbert a knight, and created him lord of Dunsterre, which was all "to the secret displeasure of the earl of Warwick and the magnates of the land."‡

Thus were the ladies of the Wydeville family provided for: whilst their brothers were not less regarded, though they suffered more from the storms of the world. Of three of them we shall have more to say: of the third, Lionel, we need only remark, that, being bred to the church, he was made dean of Exeter, and afterwards bishop of Salisbury; and of Richard, the youngest, that, surviving the wreck of his family, he was restored to his father's earldom in the reign of Henry VII.

The first honours conferred on the queen's relatives were to grace her coronation, when her father was advanced to the degree of an earl, and the two eldest of her brothers were made knights of the Bath.

Lord Ryvers, the father, was a man of unquestionable merit and talents;

* Baker's Northamptonshire, ii. 179.

† Wilhelmi Worcester Annales, ad calc. Lib. Nigri (Hearne).
GENT. MAG. VOL. XLIII.

‡ Ibid.

he had already filled several important offices, and had been elected a knight of the Garter, in the reign of Henry VI. A new career of prosperity opened to him under the rays of "the sun of York." On the 4th March, 1464-5, he was appointed lord treasurer "to the secret displeasure of the earl of Warwick and the magnates of England," as Worcester repeats, in his favourite phrase; in 1467 he was made constable of England for life, with remainder to the lord Scales his son.

His eldest son Anthony had already been provided for in marriage with the heiress of the ancient barony of Scales, in whose right he was summoned to parliament. This had taken place in 1462, before the elevation of his sister. Sir John Wydeville, the second son, made a different match, and one that was considered to outrage decency, even at a time when marriages more or less unequal in point of age were not uncommon. Though a mere strippling, he became the fourth husband of the aged duchess of Norfolk, the grandmother of the existing duke.*

But the family of Wydeville was rudely shaken by the political tempest of the year 1469. At that period, the earl of Warwick, who had become much dissatisfied with the diminished share he now enjoyed in the counsels of the monarch whom he had raised to the throne, formed a scheme to recover his influence in the state by the removal of Edward, and the substitution of his next brother George. He had won the alliance of the latter prince by the offer of the elder of his two daughters, who were the presumptive heirs of his great possessions. A papal dispensation for the marriage of the duke of Clarence and the lady Isabella Neville was dated at Rome on the 14th March, 1469, and it was solemnised at Cahis (where the earl of War-

wick was captain) on the 11th of the following July, without the concurrence, and perhaps without the knowledge, of king Edward. At the same period public commotions were raised in England by the machinations of Warwick. On the 12th of July, the morrow of the marriage, in conjunction with the duke of Clarence and the archbishop of York (his own brother) he issued a manifesto † complaining of the king's government, which was compared to those of his unfortunate predecessors Edward II., Richard II., and Henry VI., and stigmatising "the deceivable covetous rule and guiding of certain seditious persons, that is to say, the lord Ryvers, the duchess of Bedford his wife, sir William Herbert earl of Pembroke, Humphrey Stafford earl of Devonshire, the lords Scales and Audley, sir John Woodville and his brethren, sir John Fogg, (who was treasurer of the king's household,) and others of their mischievous rule, opinion and assent." Nor was it long before this threatened vengeance fell upon several of the denounced favourites. A rebellious force from the North of England, under the command of Sir John Conyers, defeated the earl of Pembroke at Edgeote near Banbury, and on the 27th July he and his brother sir Richard Herbert were beheaded at that town. One day before another of his brothers was slain at Bristol. The earl of Devonshire was taken in Somersetshire, and beheaded at Bridgwater on the 17th of August. And about the same time the lord treasurer himself, and his son sir John Wydeville, were seized in like manner, and beheaded at Northampton.‡ His son lord Scales and lord Audley narrowly escaped the like fate, for they were arrested in Wiltshire, and imprisoned in Wardour castle, but fortunately delivered by the aid of John Thornhill, a gentleman of

* William of Worcester places this occurrence in Jan. 1464-5. He calls the duchess "a lass of nearly eighty years of age," and terms it "a diabolical marriage, upon which the curse of Bernard was afterwards manifested."

† Printed in the notes to Warkworth's Chronicle (for the Camden Society).

‡ The accounts given of their deaths are obscure and contradictory. In some they are erroneously stated to have suffered with the earl of Pembroke, but they survived him for two or three weeks. One authority (MS. Arundel. Coll. Arms 5) states that lord Ryvers and sir John Wydeville were beheaded at Kenilworth castle on Saturday before the Assumption, which would be on the 19th August. Mr. Baker in his pedigree of the family, quoting an *Inquis. post mortem*, places the earl's death on the 12th August, (also a Saturday). It is not improbable that he was arrested at the same time that the king was made a prisoner by the archbishop of York.

Dorsetshire.* The duchess of Bedford was assailed by the diabolical weapon which had been formerly successfully employed against Alianor duchess of Gloucester, a "disclaundrer of witchcraft."[†]

The king himself, being at Iltonley near Warwick, was suddenly captured by the archbishop of York, carried a prisoner to Warwick castle, and for some time after detained at Middleham in Yorkshire. And then ensued one of those strange compacts, intended to patch up a peace between hostile families, by the prospective matrimonial alliance of their junior members, which were often attempted in the middle ages, but almost as often failed from an unforeseen change of circumstances. The Nevilles were scarcely content to be the second faintly in the kingdom: and, though the earl of Warwick had no son, and had already married one of his daughters to the duke of Clarence, yet the male heir of the house was his nephew George Neville, son of the earl of Northumberland—soon after created marquess Montacute. So, the king having as yet no son, the aspiring views of the house of Neville were now propitiated by an agreement that its heir should wed the king's eldest daughter, and thus (as one of the contemporary writers says) "by possibility should be king of England."[‡] The boy was at once exalted to the dignity of a duke, having the title of Bedford, which had formerly belonged to the brother of Henry V. and which was still retained by the queen's mother, the widow of that prince. It is not apparent under what inducement the king consented to this arrangement. Either it was done in Warwick's absence, in the hope of dividing the family of Neville, and raising against him one that should supersede him in his own family—after the very policy of which he had set the example in his own trafficking with the

king's brother, the unprincipled Clarence; and this, from the general characteristics of this treacherous age, and the subsequent vacillating conduct of Montacute, is not improbable. Or else the king acted entirely under restraint, at the dictation of the short-sighted ambition of the dominant peers. The duke of Bedford's patent bore date the 5th Jan. 1469-70. After his father's death, only fifteen months after, it became virtually dead letter, and it was annulled by parliament in 1477.

Soon after this alliance with the Nevilles, the king escaped from his thraldom, and in the open battle-field his usual success did not desert him. In March 1470 he defeated an insurrection in Lincolnshire, and thereupon Clarence and Warwick fled the kingdom. But now Warwick still further strengthened his hands by making peace with queen Margaret at Angiers, and bestowing his younger daughter on her son the Prince of Wales; and, having at the same time obtained the alliance of the French king, he effected the restoration of Henry of Lancaster, and Edward was for a season driven into banishment.

The sudden return of the "sun of York" in March 1471, and the melting-away of all Lancastrian opposition, during his march from the North to London, is a well-known incident in the history of the period, more particularly from the circumstantial narrative of it which was the first production of the Camden Society. The battle of Barnet followed soon after, where the kingmaker and his brother Montacute were slain.

After that great deliverance and the consequent murder of the Lancastrian monarch, Edward IV. had a fresh season of undeserved good fortune, and the surviving members of the queen's family again shared in his prosperity. His seat was now strength-

* Hearne's Fragment. Chron.

† This infamous charge was repeated in the act of settlement of the crown upon Richard and his issue passed, in his parliament: in which it was affirmed that "the pretended marriage" of Edward and Elizabeth was made "by sorcerie and wichecrufe, committed by the said Elizabeth and her moder Jaquett duchesse of Bedford, as the common opinion of the people and the publique voise and fame is thorrugh all this land." Rot. Parl. vi. 241.

‡ Warkworth's Chronicle.

ened by the existence of a son and heir, to whom the queen had given birth in the sanctuary at Westminster during his absence; and a few years later a second son was born, whom he created duke of York.* Anthony, the new Lord Ryvers, as uncle to the heir-apparent, became quite as important a person as his father had been, although it appears that he had some court jealousies to contend with, and was for some time absent on those foreign pilgrimages which Caxton has commemorated. He resigned the reversion of the office of constable of England, to which he was entitled by his father's patent, in favour of the duke of Gloucester, and, after receiving the lucrative appointment of captain of Calais, which was granted to him for seven years, he relinquished that also, and it was conferred (in 1471) on the lord chamberlain Hastings—an event which is thought to have originated bitter feelings between them. However, Ryvers acquired another great office, that of chief butler of England; and in 1473 he was appointed governor of the Prince of Wales, whose education he continued to superintend until after the king's death. In that capacity, on the prince's court being established at Ludlow, Ryvers had the chief control in the government of the principality of Wales.

So entirely was he placed on a par with princes, that, on the death of the duke of Burgundy in 1477, we read that the queen endeavoured to put him forward as a competitor for the hand of the heiress of that country, in opposition to the duke of Clarence, who was then also a widower; and, though

we might be disposed to set this down to idle surmise, it is certain that in Dec. 1482 ambassadors were specially sent to Scotland, in order to negotiate the marriage of earl Ryvers with the princess Margaret, sister to King James III.†

Sir Edward Wydevile, the next brother of the earl, followed his example, both as a gallant courtier and as an active servant of his sovereign. He was one of the knights for the king's body, was one of those knighted with the Prince of Wales in 1475, and as early as 1479 was proposed as a candidate for the order of the Garter, though he was not elected until the reign of Henry VII. He appears to have taken an active part in naval affairs, being governor of Portchester castle, and on the death of Edward IV. he took some of the king's ships to sea in order to command the Channel. Among one of the first measures taken by the duke of Gloucester on his arrival in London (as shewn in the book before us), was the despatch of other ships to oppose sir Edward Wydevile, and to arrest him if possible, but he effected his escape to the continent.

Having now passed in review the children of the queen's father, we come to her own. By her former husband she had two sons, Thomas marquess of Dorset and the lord Richard Grey.

Thomas Grey was created earl of Huntingdon in 1471, and marquess of Dorset in 1475, on the occasion of his brother the Prince of Wales being made a knight. He was elected a knight of the Garter in 1476. He enjoyed the office of constable of the Tower of London, and he availed him-

* There was a third named George, who died an infant.

† Dugdale states that Anthony earl Ryvers, besides the daughter and heir of lord Scales, "had another wife called Mary, daughter and heir to Henry FitzLewes." (Baronage, ii. 233); and, according to Baker, she was afterwards married to sir John Neville, a natural son of the earl of Westmerland (Hist. of Northamptonshire, iii. 166). Sir Harris Nicolas, in his memoir of the earl in Excerpta Historica, 1831, does not notice any other wife but the heiress of Scales. Mr. Nichols in the work before us (page x.) concludes that the earl must have been unmarried at the time of his death, or else the embassy to Scotland above mentioned could not have taken place so shortly before. His will, which is printed in the Excerpta Historica, seems to acknowledge distinctly three marriages: 1. "the lady Scalys my first wif;" 2. "the soules of my last wif lady Scalys and Thomas my brother;" 3. he desires "that my wif have all such plate as was Henry Lowes"—and "all such plate as was geven my at our mariage." It is evident, as Mr. Nichols remarks, that the pedigree of Wydevile in Baker's Northamptonshire is in various respects incorrect and imperfect.

self of his position on the demise of Edward IV. to take possession of the royal treasure; but when the duke of Gloucester came upon the stage, Dorset, like his royal mother, took sanctuary, not, as it seems, with her at Westminster, but possibly at Ely, for Fabian says of him that he "escapyd many wonderful daungers, both aboue London, Ely, and other places, whereof to write the maner and circumstaunce wolde aske a longe and greate leyseur." No such narrative is known to be extant. However, after making some head in Yorkshire at the time of Buckingham's rebellion, he finally escaped the toils of his pursuers, and returned with Henry VII. from Brittany to end his days in peace. He was the grandfather of Lady Jane Grey.

His brother the lord Richard Grey was not so fortunate. He had lived as the intimate companion of his half-brother prince Edward, and his life was sacrificed in consequence. His name occurs in 1482-3 among the "council" of the prince of Wales. It does not appear that he was appointed to any specific office; nor do we find that he was provided for by marriage; but in 1482 on the settlement of the estates of the duchy of Exeter, the heiress of that dignity being destined for the eldest son of the marquess of Dorset, a certain portion of them was divided off for the benefit of the lord Richard. He was still in attendance on the young king, when proceeding to take possession of his throne; was arrested with lord Ryvers at Stony Stratford, and afterwards beheaded with him at Pontefract.

The matter of the duchy of Exeter, to which we have just alluded, forms a very curious chapter in the domestic policy of the queen. The original heiress was the only child of Henry Holand duke of Exeter, a staunch Lancastrian, by the lady Anne of York, one of the sisters of king Edward. The duke fought against the house of York at Wakefield and at Towton, and then fled the country. He had not, it is evident, any friend in his wife, who

suffered him to remain in exile, and Commines tells us that he once saw him running barefoot after the duke of Burgundy, to solicit his charity. Meanwhile, various settlements of his estates upon Anne duchess of Exeter appear on the patent rolls; she was bringing up his only child, a daughter, and that daughter was contracted in marriage to the queen's eldest son. We again quote the curious chronicler William of Worcester: "In October 1466 (he says) there was a marriage at Greenwich between Thomas Grey the queen's son and the lady Anne daughter of the duke of Exeter, niece of the king, to the great secret displeasure of the Earl of Warwick, because a marriage had been previously proposed between the said lady Anne and the son* of the earl of Northumberland, brother to the earl of Warwick; and the queen paid to the duchess for that marriage four thousand marks." The duchess of Exeter had herself found a substitute for her Lancastrian duke in a gallant Yorkist knight named sir Thomas St. Leger, whose name occurs in 1462 as one of the esquires for the king's body; and, though the date of her final divorce from the duke is so late as the 12th Nov. 1472,† it appears that she must have given birth to a second daughter before the year 1467, for in the parliament then holden, an act was passed whereby this second Anne (for she had the same name as her mother and sister) was nominated heir to the duchy of Exeter, in default of issue of her elder sister.‡ It may be presumed that the elder sister had at that time fallen into a state of hopeless consumption, for she shortly after died. The duke returned to England to fight at the battle of Barnet in 1473, soon after which he was found a corpse upon the coast of Kent; and in 1475 the duchess also died. Another heiress had been found for the marquess of Dorset, namely, Cecily Bonville, daughter of lord Harington: but the queen did not withdraw her hold upon the duchy of Exeter. She soon was blessed with a grandson, and the younger

* The little duke of Bedford already noticed.

† Stowe's Chronicle.

‡ Rot. Parl. vi. 244.

heiress (Anne St. Leger) was now handed down one generation in the race of Grey, and destined to become the future wife of Thomas afterwards second marquess of Dorset. By an act of parliament passed in 1482, the estates of the duchy of Exeter were settled upon this projected marriage, a certain slice being at the same time apportioned off for the advantage of the queen's younger son the lord Richard Grey. On the 16th May, 1483, the council of the protector Gloucester directed "a lettre to the bisshope of Excestre to deliver *the Duchesse of Excester* unto my lord of Buckingham," Gloucester taking the first opportunity to snatch this prize from the queen's family. By an act of Richard's parliament, the settlements made in favour of the heiress so singularly substituted were reversed, and in Nov. 1484 her father sir Thomas St. Leger was beheaded at Exeter. The *quondam* duchess was subsequently married to sir George Manners lord Roos, and it is in honour of the royal descent derived through her that the noble house of Manners displays on its shield a chief of France and England, and enjoys the title of Rutland once borne by her uncle Edmund of York, killed at the battle of Wakefield. That title (with the rank of earl) was first given to her son Thomas lord Roos by king Henry VIII. in 1525; and at the same time he bestowed the title of Exeter (with the rank of marquess) on Henry Courtenay earl of Devon, the grandson of king Edward IV. by his daughter Katharine.

Turning from this remarkable history—which has been developed for the first time by Mr. Nichols's researches, we may remark that king Edward was not less careful to provide for the future establishment of his own children. Alliances for the whole of his five daughters were contracted with the greatest princes of Europe: his eldest daughter Elizabeth, was betrothed to the dauphin of France; Cicely, the second, to James, heir apparent of Scotland; Anne to Philip comte of Charolais, son of Maximilian archduke of Austria; Mary to the king of Denmark; and Katharine to the infante John of Castille. All these alliances were arranged between the years 1474

and 1479; and in 1481 the prince of Wales was affianced to Isabella daughter of Francis duke of Britany. To Richard duke of York, the king's second son, was given the only daughter and heiress of John Mowbray duke of Norfolk, the representative of one of the sons of king Edward III. The princely child was in consequence created duke of Norfolk, earl Marshal and Warren, with all other the concomitant dignities of that house; and the marriage was solemnized at Westminster in January 1477—"the said Anne being then of the age of six years," and her baby husband not more than three! And though this young bride died in the course of a few years, her widower retained possession of her estates, in derogation to the claims of her heirs of blood—a royal prerogative which had been previously exercised when the earldoms of Lincoln and Salisbury were attached to the house of Lancaster, although not inherited by right of blood from the old Lacies and Longespés. This arrangement, however, was not without its fatal consequences; for, though the lord Berkeley, one of the coheirs of the house of Norfolk, was conciliated by the title of viscount in 1481, sir John Howard, a more able man, was thrown into active opposition, and afterwards materially contributed to the setting aside of king Edward's children.

We have entitled this article "The Reign of Edward the Fifth," and yet we have nearly occupied our space by the occurrences of the reign of his father. As we have already remarked, the reign of Edward V. was little else than the destruction of the arrangements of Edward IV. The princesses, one and all, lost their promised husbands; both the princesses their lives: the queen's brother and son were sacrificed; and all the inferior supporters of her party were prosecuted to their destruction.

The Editor of the book before us does not affect to offer any important new lights on the much-discussed character and conduct of the chief actor in these tragedies. He justly remarks that the best history of the period is that by Mr. Sharon Turner, who during a long life devoted to historical studies was particularly attentive to

the career of Richard III. Mr. Nichols shows no ambition to add another name to the list of the paradoxical apologists of Richard; but he agrees in Mr. Sharon Turner's opinion that the usurper was carried beyond his first intentions, and attributes considerable influence to the ill advice of the duke of Buckingham. That nobleman had lived much about the court, whilst Gloucester was absent in the government of the North, and he was consequently able to convey false impressions and instil unjust suspicions of the designs of the king's maternal relatives.

Buckingham was deeply imbued with the evil ambition of the age, which the advantages of his birth and position had rather inflamed than satisfied. He was the representative of one of the sons of king Edward III. and one of the only two dukes, besides the dukes of York and Gloucester, then living in England—the fourth being the duke of Suffolk, brother-in-law of the late king. Buckingham had married one of the queen's sisters; but that alliance seems to have failed to attach him cordially to her race. It had been the king's doing, not his own; and the pride of the Staffords was rather offended than flattered by such a connection. He had, however, a greater grievance. The Bohuns, of whom he was the heir, had held the great office of constable of England, which had been allowed by Henry VI. to his grandfather the former duke; but Edward IV. had given it, as we have already seen, successively to earl Ryvers and the duke of Gloucester. Since the death of Henry VI. Buckingham considered himself entitled to the entire inheritance of the Bohuns, which had been formerly divided between the house of Lancaster and his own, as representatives of the original coheirs; but such lands as had descended to Henry VI. were still retained by the Crown. To attain the accomplishment of his claims, he resolved, upon the death of Edward IV., to make immediate court to the duke of Gloucester: and the effect of his bargain was, to put it into a few plain words—"If you will make me Constable, I will make you King." This project was to that extent successful. It is matter of public and not secret history how actively Buckingham pro-

moted the elevation of Richard to the throne, by his personal exertions in the city of London.

Richard also performed his part of the bargain. The duke of Buckingham takes quite the lion's share among the "Grants" recorded in the volume before us. The government of all Wales and the bordering English counties was at once placed in his hands: and no sooner was Richard fixed on the throne than he surrendered to his aspiring cousin the whole of the Bohun lands then remaining in the possession of the crown, and the much-coveted office of constable of England. Why Buckingham so soon, and so suddenly, started off from the usurper is not certainly known. So far as it appears, it was not the king's fault, but rather the duke's own overweening presumption. What more he could have desired, unless he actually aimed at the crown itself, it is difficult to imagine. Before his new acquisitions could be confirmed by parliament, he had rebelled, and paid the penalty of his rebellion. Though, as his act of attainder states, "now late daies stondyng and beinge in as greate favoure, tender trust, and affection with the kyng our sovreigne lorde as ever eny subiect was with his prynce and liege lorde, as was notarily and openly knownen by all this reame,—not being content therwith, ne with the good and politique governaunce of his said sovreigne lorde, but replete with rancour and insatiable covetise," he rushed on to his destruction.

There were others besides Buckingham who had a keen eye to their own aggrandisement in the elevation of Richard. And foremost among them was John lord Howard, that "Jocky of Norfolk," who afterwards was faithful to Richard "to the death" on the field of Bosworth. We have already mentioned how Howard's claims as a coheir were, like Buckingham's, detained by the crown, and had been assigned to the maintenance of the late king's younger son. Howard, therefore, had a direct personal interest in setting aside the children of Edward IV.: and that interest was immediately gratified by the usurper, who at once made him duke of Norfolk and earl marshal, and his heir apparent earl of Surrey. The claims of the other co-

heir were at the same time recognised by the viscount Berkeley being elevated to the dignity of earl of Nottingham, which had also belonged to the Mowbrays.

Nor was Richard unsupported by others of the principal nobility. His brother-in-law the duke of Suffolk favoured his claim; and when he assumed the throne, by taking his seat upon the marble chair in Westminster hall,* he was supported by the duke of Suffolk as well as the new duke of Norfolk, one on either hand. Edward Grey lord Lisle, the queen's brother-in-law, also took part with the usurper, and was rewarded by being raised to the dignity of a viscount. The earl of Northumberland, with whom Richard had been associated in the north of England, espoused his cause, and conducted a military force to London to support it. The rest of the old nobility acquiesced in his conduct, if they did not abet it. The queen's friends were at once silenced and crushed: and it was not long before her princely boys were also sacrificed to the fears of the usurper, though when that crime was accomplished is a mystery which no historic research is probably destined to reveal.

Of Richard's favourite ministers, Lovell, Catesby, and Radclyffe, the two former occur in the present book as having received early promotion whilst their master was as yet Protector. To Lovell was given the castle and honour of Wallingford, and the office of chief butler of England, which had belonged to earl Ryvers. He afterwards became chamberlain of king Richard's household. Catesby was made chancellor of the earldom of March.

The incidents that belong to the usurpation of the throne by Richard are better known to our historians than those which attended his assumption

of the office of Protector, of which no authentic record has been preserved. All that is known is, that he assumed the office, but how or when we are not informed. Mr. Sharon Turner was of opinion that Gloucester received his authority as Protector from a parliament of which the journals have been lost. He was led to form this supposition from the Croyland historian's phrase *in senatu*, when speaking of a discussion relative to the removal of the young king from the bishop of London's palace to the Tower (but which phrase must clearly be understood as implying a council only), and from having found among the Cottonian MSS. "a speech delivered from the throne, to the three estates of the kingdom, as assembled in parliament, in the name of Edward V. and in his presence, as also before the duke of Gloucester." From the dates of certain documents that historian was further induced to assign this supposed meeting of parliament to the 19th of May, and to conjecture that the protectorate was inaugurated upon that day. Mr. Nichols (p. xiii.) has now ascertained, from the Patent Roll of this reign, that the office of Protector had been assumed by the duke of Gloucester at least so early as the 14th of the month: and, as for any meeting of parliament, it is clear that none took place.† Writs for a parliament were issued in the name of Edward V. on the 13th of May, and it was to assemble after the customary interval of six weeks, viz. on the 25th of June; and the coronation of the young monarch was appointed to be celebrated two or three days before; but by that time Richard had matured his measures for seizing the throne, and the preparations for both solemnities were deferred, to be resumed only for the sake of the new monarch.

The speech to which Mr. Sharon

* This remarkable incident is recorded by the continuator of the Chronicle of Croyland.

† The act of settlement of the crown passed in 1 Ric. III. recites the contents of "a rolle of perchement," requesting the duke of Gloucester to accept the crown, which was presented "on the behalfe and in the name of the thre estatys of this Reame of Englonde, that is to wite, of the Lordes Spirituallis and Temporallis, and of the Commons," but proceeds to state that the said three estates were not assembled in form of parliament, which made it then necessary to pass an act confirming what had been done. Rot. Parl. vi. 240.

Turner referred is a very curious example of the politico-religious composition of an episcopal chancellor in the fifteenth century, and it is very carefully edited by Mr. Nichols in the present volume. It exists in three different states, or, to speak more precisely, the Chancellor sat down to his task at three several times, still working, in some measure, on the same materials. First he wrote a speech for the intended parliament of Edward V.: this is complete, but, as we have already seen, was never delivered. He next prepared a speech to open the parliament of Richard III., which it seems was originally intended to assemble on the 11th of November, 1483; this composition is imperfect, as it is probable that the meeting of parliament was again deferred before the right reverend chancellor had finished his composition. His third essay was actually delivered on the 23d of January following, as is proved by an abstract of its argument entered upon the parliament roll: but the speech itself is preserved only in an incomplete state.

It is a point very strongly urged by Mr. Sharon Turner as one of the motives by which Richard was instigated, if not coerced, to set aside his nephew, that his authority as protector would have terminated with the young king's coronation, when he might have found himself in a situation of personal peril. But a passage of lord chancellor's Russell's speech conveys a very different impression:—

In the meane tyme, (he says,) tylle ryppenesse of yeres and personele rule be, as by Godys grace they must onys be, concurrente togedyr. The power and auctorite of my lord protector is so behoffull and of reason to be assented and established by the auctorite of thyss hyghe courte, that amonsgt alle the causes of the assemblyng of the parlemente yn thyss tyme of the yere, thyss ys the grettest and most necessarie furst to be affirmed.

When this was written the chancellor knew that Edward's coronation was intended to be solemnised before the meeting of parliament; if, then, the "authority of the lord protector" was to be "established" by the parliament,

after the coronation, it is evident that Mr. Sharon Turner's view of the supposed effect of the latter ceremony must be incorrect.

As a further specimen of the chancellor's harangue, we add one other remarkable passage:—

I see the policie of thys Reme in the tyme of holdyng of parliaments grettly correspondente to the same maner of the Romanes. Thys ys the house of the senate. The commons have ther apart. And lyke as yn thyss house one *tanquam consul* makithe the questions, soo yn the lower howse in lyke wyse alle ys directed by the speker *quasi per tribunum*. Valerie in the seconde boke of the memorable dictes and doctys of Rome rehersythe that, thowre the Tribunes of the people might not presume to entre withyn the courte of the Senatours, yet schulde they have setes withoute to examine what were decried by the nobles, suche decrees to be not avayable unto the tyme they were ratified by the people. See the passyng of every act made in a parliament, and alle is oo thyng, that that the Romaynes did in other tyme, and that that we do nowe in thyss the kynges most hyghe and soverayne courte. *Audiunt insulae, attendunt populi de longe.* The princes and lordes have the fyrt and principalle undrestondynge and knowleg of every gret thyng necessarye to be redressed, the lower peopple and communs herkene and attende uppon them. And when they agre eche to other [in their acts, then no]thyng can be better.

The MS. Harl. 433, from which the text of this volume of the Camden Society is derived, is one of the most valuable authorities for the reign of Richard III., and as such has already been published to a slight extent by Rymer, and employed by Mr. Sharon Turner and our other historians: and we think that the Camden Society cannot devote itself to a better object than that of printing a further selection from it, accompanied by indexes as complete as those given in the present volume, for by that means alone can a variety of minute and multifarious particulars be rendered easy of reference, and thus eventually fall into their proper places in history and biography.

LETTERS OF DEAN SWIFT TO BENJAMIN MOTTE,
AND A LETTER OF POPE TO C. BATHURST,
FROM THE ORIGINALS IN THE POSSESSION OF ARTHUR PRESTON, ESQ. OF
NORWICH.

(Continued from p. 152.)

THE next letter will be found especially remarkable. The Dean assures Motte that he did not intend that any other bookseller than he should be concerned in the publication of his works. He intimates his determination to entrust the care of his posthumous writings to Mr. Pope, and expresses his hope that all his avowed productions should at some future time be issued in a collected edition. This was at last accomplished by Motte's successor, Charles Bathurst, under the editorship of Dr. Hawkesworth, in the year 1768.

Dublin, Jul. 15th, 1732.

Sr.—I received your letter but two days ago, and will first answer the material part of it. Upon my word, I never intended that any but y^rself should be concerned as printer or bookseller in any thing that shall be published with my consent while I am alive, or after my death by my executors. As to my posthumous things I shall intrust them to Mr. Pope, but with a strong recommendation that you alone may be employed: Supposing and being assured of your honest and fair dealing, which I have always found. I am likewise desirous that some time or other all that I acknowledge to be mine in prose and verse, which I shall approve of, with any little things that shall be thought deserving, should be published by themselves by you during my life (if it contains any reasonable time), provided you are sur^d it will turn to your advantage. And this you may say to Mr. Pope, as my resolution, unless he hath any material objections to it, which I would desire to know. For I ever intended the property as a bookseller should be only in you, as long as you shall act with justice and reason, which I never doubted in the least; and I conceive that Mr. Pope's opinion of you is the same with mine.

I am so well recovered of my lameness, that I can ride in gambadoes and hope in some time to come to my stirrups. I ride twice or thrice a week about ten miles at a time, and I begin to walk the town, but with halting a little. I tryed your remedy

a good while, onely not with red lead; but I use at present onely a soap playster. If I should be able before summer is spent to ride with stirrups, and get more strength in the sinew above my left heel, so as to be able to get in and out of a ship and a boat without danger of a new wrench, by severall of which my cure hath been much put back, I did propose to go over and pass a month at Amesbury,* and then the winter with Mr. Pope; but God knows whether I shall find it possible. Pray thank Mrs. Motte in my name, for her kind remembrance, with my humble service. I had lately a letter from my Cozen Launcelet, in answer to one I sent by Mr. Jackson, who I believe forgot to give her a small present I troubled him to carry over: it was only a piece of gold that goes here for 40^b. but with you is worth something less.

I received the box with the Bibles and Dr. Felton's books. The Bibles I think are very good; I hope you have included the charge of carriage to Chester, for I shall send you a Bank bill in two or three days of 8^b. 12^c. 6^d. If there be any more for the carriage, Mr. Jackson shall pay you. I desire my humble service and thanks to Dr. Felton; I have deliver^d the three books as he has directed. I will write to Cozⁿ Launcelet soon.

I am your assured friend and very humble serv^t.

J. SWIFT.

I will add to Bank bill the	8	12	6
16s. for the Telescopa, which	0	16	0
I might have forgot if I had not kept yr Letters.	9	8	6

To Mr. Benjamin Motte,
Bookseller, at the Middle Temple
gate in Fleet Street,
London.

This letter is important, in reference to Swift's intentions with respect to the copyright of his writings, and the next is still more so. Conscious that the promulgation of his severe satires and uncourtly politics was made at no little risk to a publisher, he seems to have considered that any bold man

* The Duke of Queensberry's seat in Wiltshire.

who braved the result was well entitled to all the profits that might attend his venture :* at the same time, with a desire to place his writings before as wide a range of readers as possible, he was willing to afford every encouragement in his power to their production, and re-production. Anything like copyright was, according to the Dean's account, unknown in Ireland ; but if a Dublin printer, who possessed the first copy, chose to take it to London and there acquire a copyright in it, he was welcome so to do. Faulkner the Dublin bookseller had in several instances followed this course.

Dublin, Nov. 4th, 1732.

Sr.—If I did not answer yours of Sept. 4th, as I thought I did, I will do it now, and indeed I do not find it indorsed as answered. 'Tother day I received two copies of the last Miscellany,† but I cannot learn who brought them to the house. Mr. Pope had been for some months before writing to me that he thought it would be proper to publish another Miscellany, for which he then gave me reasons that I did not well comprehend, nor do I remember that I was much convinced, because I did not know what fund he had for it, little imagining that some humorous or satirical trifles that I had writ here occasionally (and sent some to the press, while others were from stolen copies) would make almost six-sevenths of the whole verse part in the book ; and the greatest part of the prose was written by other persons of this kingdom as well as myself. I

believe I have told you, that no Printer or Bookseller hath any sort of property here. I have writ some things that would make people angry. I always sent them by unknown hands ; the Printer might guess, but he could not accuse me ; he ran the whole risk, and well deserved the property, if he could carry it to London and print it there, but I am sure I could have no property at all. Some things, as that of the Soldier and Scholar, the Pastorall, and one or two more, were written at a man of quality's house in the North who had the originals, while I had no copy, but they were given to the L^d L^t and some others ; so copies ran, and Faulkner got them, and I had no property : but Faulkner made them his in London. I have sent a kind of certificate owning my consent to the publishing this last Miscellany, against my will ; and, however it comes to pass, there are not a few errata that quite alter the sense in those indifferent verses of mine. The best thing I writt, as I think, is called a Libel on Dr. D. and L^d Car,‡ which I find is not printed, because it gave great offence here—and your Court was offended at one line relating to Mr. Pope.

I care not to say any more of this Miscellany, and wish you may not be a loser by it. I find my name is put at length in some notes, which I think was wrong ; but I am at too great distance to help it, and must bear what I cannot remedy.

Two days ago I had yours without date, relating to Mr. Ewen ;§ I would fain know what sort of calling or credit he is of. He gave me the account of Mrs. Daviss's|| death ; said he was well known at Cambridge, that she left him all her fortune,

* "Swift readily abandoned the profits of his publications to those whom he meant to favour," remarks Sir Walter Scott, Works, i. 382. "The pecuniary emoluments of literature Swift seems never to have coveted, and therefore readily abandoned to Pope the care of selecting and arranging their fugitive pieces into three volumes of Miscellanies, as well as the profit that might arise from the publication." Scott, in Life of Swift, i. 316.

† This volume was entitled "Miscellanies. The Third Volume. London : Printed for Benj. Motte at the Middle Temple Gate, and Lawton Gilliver at Homer's Head, against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleetstreet, 1732." It consists of 100 pages of verse, and 276 of prose.

‡ i. e. Dr. Delany and Lord Carteret. The piece in question was subsequently placed among Swift's collected Works.

§ We find this person mentioned but once in the collected edition of Swift's Works. It is in Motte's letter to Swift of July 31, 1735 : "It is plain the rascal [Curl] has no knowledge of those letters of yours that Ewin of Cambridge has. Few as they are, he would tack some trash to them, and make a five or six-shilling book of them."

|| There are two notices in Swift's Works of persons of the name of Davis, which may possibly relate to this lady and her husband : though, if so, Swift's memory in the letter before us was slightly at fault as to the date of the death of the latter. In a letter to the Rev. Mr. Winder, dated Jan. 13, 1698-9, he writes, "I hope you will have much better fortune than poor Mr. Davis, who has left a family that is like to find a cruel want of him." In the Journal to Stella, Feb. 21, 1712-13 : "I have been writing a letter to Mrs. Davis at York. She took care to have a letter delivered for me at Lord Treasurer's, for I would not own one she sent by post. She reproaches

only her cloaths to her sister, one Roda Staunton, a poor beggar who hath sixpence a week out of my cathedral collections. I desired the cloaths might be sold, for which be sent 4^{lb} 15^s to you, with that mourning ring. I wonder on what consideration Mrs. Daviss left Mr. Ewen her heir, while her own sister lay starving with lame child and supported by charity. This Ewen writ me another letter, I suppose when he was drunk: for in it he said several things to Mrs. Daviss's disadvantage, and it is written with ill manners; among other things that she pretended to have many years ago writt a book or part of a book which the world laid upon me. Pray if ever you see him let him shew you the letters I writ to her. It is above thirty years since her husband dyed; for S^r W. Temple was then alive, who dyed in 1697, and I was then at his house, and when I went to Ire^{ld} with L^d Berkely she had been some years a widow, and one or two years after she went for meer want to Eng^{ld}, where she stayed till she dyed. I saw her once or twice in London, but never after till about 5 years ago, when my L^d Oxford and I call'd at Cambridge to dine, and there I saw her an hour; nor do I believe I ever writ her a dozen letters, and those chiefly to tell her I had sent her some money; which I did I believe nine or ten times or oftner. So that either Ewen lies, or the Printers would be much disappointed, for she was a rambling woman with very little tast of wit or humor, as appears by her writings. I believe I have tired you as well as myself. You may please to send the ring by any opportunity. I believe I shall sell it, and give the money to her poor sister, and if Ewen be rich he ought in conscience to relieve her. I am, &c. J. S.

(End of third side of the sheet.)

I am yr^r most humble Serv^t J. S.

You see this letter is of old date; it was to go by Mrs. Barber, who falling ill of the gout, I defer^d it in hopes of her mending. This goes by a private hand, with some others which I desire you will send as directed. I had your last with the abstracts about the Test. And by them I suppose it will be needless to publish the old Treatise on that subject. I desire you will see Mr. Pilkington my L^d Mayor's chaplain,* and let him know you have power from me to pay him any sum of

me for not writing to her these four years; and I have honestly told her, it was my way never to write to those whom I am never likely to see, unless I can serve them, which I cannot her, &c. Davis the schoolmaster's widow."

* A good deal will be found in Swift's Works respecting this gentleman, whom the Lord Mayor (Barber) had made his chaplain at Swift's recommendation.

† Dawley was the seat of Lord Bolingbroke.

money as far as 20^{lb}, taking his promissory note.

JAN^r 9th, 1732. JONATHAN SWIFT.

You will please to convey the inclosed to Mr. Pope in the safest manner you can, for there is another in it to a neighbor of his at Dawley.†

To Mr. Motte.

Among the epistolary correspondence in the collected editions of Swift's Works are preserved two letters of Motte to the Dean, and two from the Dean to Motte, of later date than those we have now printed.

In the first of these, a long letter of the publisher dated July 31, 1735, he speaks of "Mr. Faulkner's impression of four volumes" having had its run: and that the writer had abstained from suing him at law, because he could not do so without bringing Swift's name into a court of justice. This evidently refers to an edition of the Miscellanies which had been printed in Dublin. Motte afterwards says:

Mr. Pope has published a second volume of his Poetical Works, of which I suppose he has made you a present. I am surprised to see he owns so little in *the four volumes*: and speaks of these few things as inconsiderable. I am a stranger to what part of the copy-money he received: but you who know better, are a competent judge whether he deserved it. I always thought *The Art of Sinking* was his, though he there disowns it.

To this passage Dr. Hawkesworth appended two notes: one stating that "Mr. Pope sold the Miscellanies for a considerable sum, and offered part of it to Dr. Swift, which he refused;" and the other confirming Motte's belief, that *The Art of Sinking* was written by Pope.

Another letter from Motte is dated on the 4th Oct. following.

On the 1st Nov. Swift briefly answered him as follows:

Nov. 1, 1735.

SIR,—Mr. Faulkner in printing those volumes did what I much disliked, and yet what was not in my power to hinder; and all my friends pressed him to print

them, and gave him what manuscript copies they had occasionally gotten from me. My desire was that those Works should have been printed in London, by an agreement between those who had a right to them. I am, Sir, with great truth, your most humble and affectionate servant,

JON. SWIFT.

Another letter of Swift to Motte, written on the 25th May in the following year, conveys his sentiments on this affair at much greater length. Motte had filed a bill in the English Court of Chancery, to stop the sale of Faulkner's edition in England. Swift now took Faulkner's part, and that in the most decided and emphatic terms; declaring that "the cruel oppressions of the kingdom of England are not to be borne. You send what books you please hither, and the booksellers here can send nothing to you that is written here. As this is absolute oppression, if I were a bookseller in this town (Dublin), I would use all the safe means to reprint London books, and run them to any town in England that I could, because whoever offends not the laws of God, or the country he lives in, commits no sin." He afterwards states that "Mr. Faulkner hath dealt so fairly with me that I have a great opinion of his honesty, though I never dealt with him as a printer or bookseller; but since my friends told me those things called mine would certainly be printed by some hedge bookseller, I was forced to be passive in the matter." He declares it to be his intention to do the best offices he could to countenance Mr. Faulkner; but also adds that he was resolved that some unpublished pieces which he intended for the press should be printed in London, and that the same arrangement should be made for whatever he should leave to be printed after his death, though if Mr. Faulkner then got the first printed copy, reprinted it at Dublin and sent his copies to England, he thought "he would do as right as you London booksellers who load us with yours."

It is very probable that this letter formed the conclusion of the intercourse between Swift and Motte. We have quoted its contents because, in connection with the former letter now first published, they exhibit a remarkable picture of the literary relations between England and Ireland a cen-

tury ago, and illustrate very completely the mode in which the greater number of Swift's writings were ushered to the world.

Mr. Preston, to whom we are indebted for the original letters we have now placed before our readers, possesses also a short letter of Pope, which has no date of the year, but which seems to show that he continued to receive from Motte's successor Mr. Bathurst, to whom it is addressed, considerable sums on account of the Miscellanies. A copy is here subjoined:

Sr.—I have put Mr. Wright in a way to go on with y^e Miscellanies, when I shall be at Bath. In y^e mean time I w^d not trouble you for the little note of 26^{lb}, w^{ch} was due the beginning of last month, if it be any way inconvenient to you. But I w^d desire you to pay it by small bills, w^{ch} I will draw upon you to one or two tradesmen I owe money to in London. At prest I wish you w^d pay Mr. Vaughan the chairmaker 6 p^{ds} odd, w^{ch} I'll order him next week, if you write me a line. I was sorry I c^d not see Mr. Edwards, not being able to appoint any day, my servant having been at y^e point of death.

I am, Y^r affect: Friend & Serv^t.
Sept. 5. A. POPE.

To Mr. Bathurst.

P.S.—We believe it has been discovered that the Key to the Dunciad published under the name of Barneveldt, as mentioned last month, was really issued by Pope himself. It was a part of the general system of mystery and mystification which attended the production of the works of these great authors, and which at the present time is exercising the ingenuity and research of some of our most eminent literary critics and antiquaries, particularly Mr. Wilson Croker, Mr. Dilke, and Mr. Thoms in "Notes and Queries."

Before closing this subject we may remark that two very important letters to the biography of Swift have been recently published in Mr. Peter Cunningham's new edition of Johnson's Lives of the Poets—one, the letter of introduction given in 1690 by Sir William Temple on recommending Swift to Sir Robert Southwell, then going Secretary to Ireland; and the other the last letter written by Swift to Dr. Arbuthnot in the year 1733. Both are exceedingly interesting documents.

THE SEASONS.

A PENCIL SKETCH.

There's soft green moss beside the brook;
 There's golden fruitage on the bough;
 Earth casts to Heaven a grateful look,
 And Wisdom comes . . . we know not how.

SPRING.

To life the vernal flow'rets wake,
 In countless bands o'er hill and dale :
 Winds of the west ! your slumbers break,
 And fold them in your dewy veil.

SUMMER.

Mid blue unclouded skies above,
 Yon lustrous arch of light is seen ;
 And, touch'd with roseate hues of love,
 Earth spreads her robe of emerald green.

AUTUMN.

The woods their darkening foliage bow,
 As round the fitful breeze is roll'd ;
 And mark ! how flames yon moorland's brow,
 With all the autumn's wealth of gold.

WINTER.

The hills uplist their helms of snow,
 And high their glitt'ring lances wield ;
 The river stays his sullen flow,
 And sleeps upon his iccy shield.

L'ENVOI.

So speed the gentle hours along,
 From orb to orb, their march sublime ;
 Declaring, as in choral song,
 The sacred destinies of time.

The varying day, the changeful scene,
 Proclaim the fated world of strife ;
 Mid fadeless groves, and skies serene,
 The immortal spirit finds its life.

Yet what is Spring, or Summer's glow,
 Or purple Autumn's rich decline,
 And what the Winter's crown of snow,
 If but the *eternal year* is thine ?

Still Nature thro' each change retains
 The primal law that knows no fall ;
 And still essential Love remains,
 In one communion binding all.

SONNET

TO THE MEMORY OF COLERIDGE AND CHARLES LAMB.

COLERIDGE and **LAMB**! In life's past early years
 Your sympathising wanderings I trace,
 Joying to view, or waked by smiles or tears,
 The union feeling of your fond embrace.
 The eager shouting of a rapt'rous cry,
 Coleridge, proclaim'd the throbings of thy breast ;
 While the soft murmurs of a gentle sigh
 As full, dear Lamb, thy sympathy express'd :—
 It was a hush to silence ; my delight
 To bide the bidding, and thus not denied
 The heartfelt kindness, which could so invite.
 To be a list'ner only was my pride.
 O blessed Memory ! which can now restore
 With deep-felt happiness the days of yore.

Feb. 14th.

CHARLES VALENTINE LE GRICE.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

The Roman Edition of the Septuagint. 1586—Ancient Reliques found during the Repairs of Betchworth Church, Surrey—Curious Names, Hermitages, and Caves, in Worcestershire—The Warnefords and Fettiplaces not Royalists—The Stanley Memorial Window in Norwich Cathedral.

THE ROMAN EDITION OF THE SEPTUAGINT. 1586.

Η ΠΑΛΑΙΑ ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΕΒΔΟΜΗΚΟΝΤΑ ΔΙ' ΑΓΘΕΝΤΙΑΣ ΣΥΣΤΟΙ Ε' ΑΚΡΟΥ ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΩΣ ΕΚΔΟΣΕΙΣΑ. VETVS TESTAMENTVM IVXTA SEPTVAGINTA EX AVCTORITATE SIXTI V. PONT. MAX. EDITVM. ROMAE. Ex typographia Francisci Zannetti. M.D.LXXXVI. Cum Privilegio Georgio Ferrario Concesso.

Brighton, Feb. 1.

MR. URBAN,—Having sketched a summary of the position in which the Complutensian and Roman texts of the LXX. stand towards each other, it is probable that some of your readers may wish to hear rather more in detail of that celebrated and rare edition, the title-page of which is here exhibited. It is a comely folio, apparently of 783 pages : but there is much mispaging between pp. 328—341. It is printed in a beautiful Greek type, without any distinction of verses, and dedicated by Cardinal Carafa to Sixtus V. From the dedication, we learn that it was originally projected by his predecessor Gregory XIII., whose attention had been drawn to it, by no less an authority than that of the Council of Trent: *quod sanctos illos Patres Tridenti congregatos, auctoritate, ac reverentia ductos, vera ac pura Septuaginta inter-*

pretationis olim cogitasse, cognovi ex actis ejus Concilii, nondum pervulgatis. The Vatican MS. is there extolled as carrying this design of the Council into effect, and the proof that its text is veritable, is made to depend on the pretensions it exhibits—
 ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΕΒΔΟΜΗΚΟΝΤΑ.

The preface follows, which is thought to have been composed by Nobilius, who published his Latin translation, in 1588. Like most of the early fathers, he ascribes a modified inspiration to the Greek version: *Adeo LXX. Interpp. editio magni nominis apud omnes fuit, nimirum que instinctu quodam divinitatis elaborata, bono generis humani prodierit in lucem.* He affirms, from the character of its uncial letters, that this codex must have been transcribed before the time of Jerome; but, as Montfaucon and others have remarked, this is no proof whatever of such high antiquity, as the uncials are found in much

later MSS. Indeed, he seems to have distrusted his own conclusion, for, relying no longer on this Vatican codex, he invokes the aid of several others, to emend its errors and defects.—And well he might, since it wants, as we have already noticed, nearly the whole of Genesis, and 33 of the Psalms. He candidly admits, that the scholia subjoined to each chapter were designed, not merely to defend the printed text of this edition, but to make known and substitute the readings of others. This object is still more plainly stated in the acknowledged preface of Nibilus: *Ac tamen quoniam nihil usqueque integrum est, et alias quoque interpretationes conferre non est inutile; posita sunt in notationibus aliae lectiones, ex quibus boni aliud excerpti posse videbatur.* And accordingly, at the end of this edition, we find the following striking confession: *In notationibus citatur interdum textus Scripturae, non ut juxta Cod. Vat. impressus est, sed ut est in aliis MSS. ex quibus pleraque notationes sumptae sunt: idque consultò factum, ut ea varietas, pratermissa in notationibus, tamen extaret.*

I beg pardon, Mr. Urban, for being so painfully minute in these introductory citations; but the prejudices are so strong in favour of the Vatican text, that nothing but Vatican authority can counteract them. This text has now been in exclusive possession of public confidence for more than 250 years. It has been lauded to the skies by scholars and divines, whilst the Complutensian has been denounced as *omnium longe corrupissimum*. What hope can we entertain of dethroning the usurper, but by showing that his authority is counterminded, even by his own privy councillors? To those who wish to hear more on this subject, I earnestly recommend a few pages of Hody, pp. 634—638.

Yet, the Roman edition, as originally published in 1586, was a noble work, and, though not deserving the flattery of Baronius, who styles it *opus plane divinum, ac divinitus inspiratum*, it was a

valuable accession to biblical literature. I shall not decry it with Vossius, as *editionem omnium quotquot extant pessimam*—no,—when considered entire, with its notes and scholia, it is more than respectable; it is a very meritorious edition. But it was the labour of the editors, not less than the worth of the MS. which has conferred this value. They did not blindly follow the Vat. MS.—they did not affect a *fac-simile* edition. Besides forming the text of Genesis and a considerable portion of the Psalms, they selected the better readings of their other MSS. so that, in fact, the Vatican text is by no means the exclusive text of the Vatican MS. And what they had not the courage to insert in the text, they frequently recommend in their notes, and these notes, as subsequently explained and paraphrased by Nibilus, contain much of the valuable matter contained in the Complutensian text, but wanting in their own MS. Let me not, then, be thought a detractor from the real and substantial merits of the Roman edition, as originally printed. The chief mischief has arisen from separating the text from the scholia, and from our regarding that text as perfect, which is so often acknowledged faulty and imperfect by its own editors.

Still, after every charitable admission in its favour, there is much in this edition which is worthy of condemnation. There is no attempt to arrange the numerous and shocking dislocations in the MSS. The frequent chasms are seldom noticed, and when noticed are often defended. *It was omitted by Theodoret; it is not noticed by Jerome. This interpolation is recognised by Procopius—that countenanced by Lucifer Calaritanus!*^{*} There is evident jealousy of the Complutensian throughout. It is never mentioned by name. In *cæteris, in quibusdam, in aliqua editione*, this is the style in which they advert to the noble work of Ximenes. The “wide-awake” Jesuits had discovered the blunder of defending Rome by Spanish Polyglots.[†]

There is some mystery about this Va-

* The injuries which have arisen to the writings of the Fathers from the dislocations of the LXX. are numerous and important. They have entirely destroyed, in some instances, the force of their argument. I shall advert only to one example. It occurs in Euseb. *Demonst. Evang. lib. 7, cap. 9.* In the Vatican, Jer. xxiii. 6, is a chasm to ver. 9, which verses are supplied in the Comp. From want of these verses, Eusebius conjoins the concluding word, ver. 6, Ἰωσείκ, with the beginning ver. 9, λν τοις Προφήταις.—*Conjungentes mira profecto commentaria, dicam, an commenta, asks Grabe (De Vitia LXX. p. 64.)—for it was not peculiar to Eusebius, “sed apud aliquos videre est.”*—Is it not fair, that the students of patristic theology should now make reprisals on a text so detrimental to their favourite studies?

† “This undertaking procured Montanus many enemies, so that he was twice cited before the Pope at Rome to plead his cause against a charge of heresy.—See *De Thou, lib. cxx. c. 18.* From these accusations, Montanus easily cleared himself by his

tican MS. It has never been thoroughly examined, and is now carefully concealed. It was said the late learned Cardinal Mai intended to publish it in *fac-simile*, but it has not yet appeared, and it probably never will. There can be little doubt, however, that its value has been greatly overrated—*omne ignotum pro magnifice*. It is admitted, that it has been altered and corrected by a later hand, and it is probable the spurious curse, Deut. xxvii. 23, is amongst these corrections. If not, the character of the MS. is invalidated.†

From its publication to the present time, the Roman edition has been the fruitful parent of not less than twenty others. No attempt whatever has been made to alter and improve its text, either in England or on the Continent. There it stands, and there it has stood for 270 years, "like a lion in the way." While the text of the New Testament has been submitted to numerous revisions, from the days of Erasmus to those of Griesbach, Scholz, and Tischendorf, the text of the LXX. has remained in stereotype. It has survived all the revolutions of literature. It has defied the boldness of modern criticism. It remains protected, even amongst Protestants, by the Papal anathema.

The apology usually offered on its behalf is this—that it represents the Septuagint of the Fathers—that its defects and dislocations are as old as Origen, and that errors and defects of such great antiquity ought to be treated with tenderness and respect. Thank God! we live in an age when this *palever* is simply ludicrous. To defend the confusion of MSS. the transposition of chapters, omission of verses, and to substitute 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, were to canonise The Dunciad—

Figures misplaced admit of no defence,
Want of arithmetic is want of sense.

When Origen drew up the Hexapla, he arranged the Greek versions according to the Hebrew order, and placed them in corresponding columns. According to

Hody, they stood thus:—1st. Heb. (in Hebrew letters); 2d. Heb. (in Greek); 3d. Aquila; 4th. Symmachus; 5th. The LXX.; 6th. Theodotion. In the text of the LXX. he introduced several marks—the asterisk * to point out deficiencies—the obelisk † to denote interpolations As to lemnisks and hyperlemnisks, we need not notice them.—Now, it is plain, from this arrangement, that Origen never intended to defend the dislocations or mutilations of the Greek MSS. but to point them out, and, as far as possible, to correct them. It is true, he did not succeed in this spirited design, and that these marks and columns often confounded, only helped to increase the confusion. Accordingly Jerome, about a century later, found the MSS. in the utmost disorder, and apologises for his version from the Hebrew, on this very account. But it never entered into the mind either of Origen or Jerome, to attribute these interpolations or defects to the original translators. They are always lamented, as arising from the subsequent and accidental confusion of the MSS.

In this state of confusion and disarrangement, the Greek MSS. of the LXX. came before the Complutensian and Aldine editors in the earlier part of the 16th century. In 1515, Ximenes and his learned associates printed the first volume of the Complutensian Polyglot, and in 1518 Asulanus brought out his Venetian edition of the LXX. from the press of Aldus. They were quite independent of each other. The Aldine appeared the first. In the Complutensian, the Septuagint was printed chapter by chapter, verse by verse, to correspond with the Hebrew. In the Aldine, the text was left in the disorder of the MSS. Both of these editions were formed by the collation of several MSS. The Complutensian Greek MSS. chiefly came from Rome, and were sent by Leo X. to Cardinal Ximenes. Others came from Venice, from the library of Besarion.

When we contemplate the toil and labour

Apologia, written in Spanish, the MS. of which was deposited in the Bodleian."—Clarke's Letters concerning the Spanish Nation, p. 320. The 19th Letter contains an excellent account of the Complutensian Polyglot, but the reader will be still more delighted with its history, in the third vol. of Prescott's "Ferdinand and Isabella."

† This interpolation is also found in the Complutensian. Though it confers no honour on the editors, and intimates they were afraid of offending their benefactor Leo X. it protects them from the suspicion of modifying their MSS. to agree with the Hebrew. I was once of opinion they took it from the Vat. MS. but they could not have received this MS. from Rome, as they had no Greek version of the apocryphal Esdras, which is found in the Roman edition. The number of their MSS. however, must have been very considerable, since they were able to fill up all the numerous *hiatus* of the Roman edition. The influence which Rome possessed over the MSS. of the LXX. is proved from the wide diffusion of this spurious curse. It is found in nearly one-half of those collated by Holmes!

GENT. MAG. VOL. XLIII.

[March,

of the arrangement of numerous MSS. thus transposed and confused—the difficulty of adjusting chapters and verses to the Hebrew order—the filling of *lacunæ*—the expulsion of interpolations—the rectification of transpositions—when we remember how few and scanty were the literary aids and appliances which they could then command; we might well advert to Columbus adventuring the trackless deep, if we did not recollect, that the genius of Ximenes was the presiding angel. But the projects of genius are seldom comprehended by men of learning. This noble labour was thrown away on succeeding German editors, who servilely copied the defects and confusion of the Aldine, instead of the order of the Complutensian. This is the more surprising, as they were Protestants, professing an unlimited veneration for the Hebrew text. But party spirit would not allow them to follow a cardinal, even when he took the Protestant road.—It was not till 1572, that the Antwerp Polyglot appeared, and then Montanus did ample justice to Ximenes, by following his example. But Montanus fell under the displeasure of the Jesuits, and the Sistine edition was brought out under their immediate direction. They abhorred both the Polyglots, for throwing too much light on the Old Testament, and manifesting the New, in Greek and Syriac, “*Arma enim subministrant ad vertenda dogmatica Pontificalia*.”*—Hence a Greek Testament has never yet been printed at Rome!

It will be said, perhaps—Your remedy is worse than the disease; you would substitute the Complutensian, which Walton has denounced, as *omnium corruptissimum*.—With all due respect to Bishop Walton, and those who have repeated the accusation, we appeal to any respectable scholar to maintain it. The Complutensian text is not faultless. It might be much improved, but not more than the Aldine, the Vatican, or the Alexandrian. Let it be printed in a cheap and portable form, and then let its merits and demerits be impartially scrutinised.

Yet, suppose we adhere to the Roman text—Are we to adhere to its mutilations, its transpositions, its interpolations? Are we to neglect the corrections of its own editors, and continue to reprint it, without their emendations? Are we to patch it with fragments of the Alexandrian, instead of introducing the corrections of its own scholia? Let those who are so devotedly attached to the Vatican edition of 1586, be the first to reprint it entire, or to carry out the designs of its editors. To remain content with such an edition as that of Oxford 1848, were to stultify the university, insult the public, and disgrace and dishonour the Septuagint.

It is this last consideration which should outweigh every other. It is this which fills the memory with laments for the past, which fires the imagination with hopes for the future. How different would be the present estimation of this venerable version, had it always appeared in the order of the Complutensian! How much of reproach and disrepute should be placed to the confusion of the Vatican text! We charge the version, with the errors of its transcribers. Not half the accusations would have been raised against the LXX. had common decency been observed in the external order of arrangement. Look at Jer. chap. xxx, and see verses 5, 28, 33, 23, following each other, chap. xxxii, beginning ver. 15, deficient in chap. xxv., or chap. li. with verses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 twice repeated, belonging to chap. xiv.—Remember that such dislocations spread over folios of pages, whilst numerous verses are wanting altogether—then say, how much of the obloquy which has been heaped on the Version, may be attributed to our neglect of its typographical arrangements. Whoever would read the Septuagint, with feelings of disdain and contempt, let him read it in Walton's Polyglot; whoever would read it with admiration and esteem, let him read it in the Complutensian, the Antwerp, or the Paris.

Imagine some candidate for honours to open Walton towards the end of Exo-

* *Hulsi Epist. ad Vossium*, p. 176. Roterod. 1662. Whoever would know everything which can be urged by a most learned and bigoted Papist, in commendation of the Roman edition, should read Morinus's Ninth Exercitation, lib. i. *De Romane &c Interpp. Graecæ Latinæque Editi. integratæ et præstantia*. Paris, 1669. It was the object of Morinus to prove that the authority of the LXX. is equal, if not superior, to that of the original—that the defects and transpositions of the MSS. are of infallible authority—that all attempts to rectify them are impious—that the Church defends the endless discrepancies from the Hebrew, &c. He even ventures to affirm, that in proportion as the text of the LXX. differs from the Hebrew, it is ancient and correct, and that, in the same ratio as it agrees in order and arrangement, the original of the LXX. has been altered.—He forgot that the editors of the Roman edition make a different appeal.—*They appeal to the Hebrew*,

dus—in the third book of Kings—in the middle of the Psalms—or in any chapter of Jeremiah from the 25th to the 52d. “I beg, sir,” says the examining master, “that you will first read it off in Hebrew, with an English translation, and then do the same with the Greek version.”—“That is impossible,” says the examinee, “the chapters do not tally—they are totally different.” “I beg your pardon,” says the master, “I forgot that Walton’s Greek version was the Vatican; but we have luckily a copy of the Complutensian on the table. You will find everything there, in proper order and arrangement.”—Or, without going to Walton, let us suppose another candidate examined in the common and last edition of the Oxford Septuagint, 1848. “Be so good as to construe the concluding chapter of Proverbs.” He turns to page 1299, and finds that the last chapter commences at the tenth verse,—looks confused, and turns about the pages in utter dismay. “Oh!” says the master, “you will find the beginning of the last chapter in page 1292.” It is one of the most authentic transpositions, it is as old as Origen. We must revere the maxim, *Stare super vias antiquas*. *Mij rive Kapapivay.*

To be serious, for it is a serious matter.—Is it consistent with the dignity of a university, to persist in these mutilations and transpositions of the sacred Scriptures? Is it common sense, or common decency, to pretend that a version should not correspond to the original? Can Hebrew and Greek types render that endurable, which would not be tolerated, for a moment, in French and English? Should the delegates of Oxford, or the syndicates of Cambridge, decline to furnish a Greek Septuagint, corresponding in the order of chapter and verse to our English Bibles, let Mr. Bagster come forward and discharge the duty, with much honour to his character, and with no injury to his pocket. For more than two centuries and a half, we have submitted to this childish degradation, we can submit to it no longer. Should the work be published by subscription I would gladly engage for twenty copies.

Perhaps it would be advisable, at first, to reprint the Complutensian text, just as it now stands in the three elder Polyglots, leaving it for future editions to introduce improvements and corrections. If a Hebrew Bible were to appear simultaneously, with corresponding chapters and verses, it might be sold either separately or together, according to the wishes of the purchaser. Such a publication

would create an epoch in biblical literature. But it must be done “speedy and soon,” or Leipsic or New York will “go ahead.”

The sale of such an edition, well and cheaply executed, would be large and remunerative. It would be sought for by biblical scholars far and wide. Instead of a version like the leaves of the Sybil, we should then possess an orderly and continuous text, resembling our English Bible, not, indeed, quite so handsome and regular, but with a strong family likeness,

Facies non omnibus una,

Nec diversa tamen ; qualem deceat esse sororum.

The accusations against the Complutensian text, first invented by the Jesuits, have been so often repeated, that they now pass current amongst bibliographers, even as household words. Few there are, however, who have ever looked into this text. It cannot be obtained, without the purchase of the Antwerp or Paris Polyglot, for there are not a dozen copies of the Complutensian in the whole kingdom. During the last year, having frequently consulted this text, I am convinced that it is fully equal to the Vatican, nay, in some respects, superior. The general character of its orthography is somewhat more antique, and it retains all the Hellenistic peculiarities. Thus, for *εἰπον*, *ἔψυχον*, *διλακον*, *εἰδον*, *εἴρον*, *ἡλθον*, it has *εἴπα*, *ἔψυχα*, *διλακά*, *εἴδα*, in the first person; whilst in the third, you have *ἔψυχαν*, *διλακαν*, *εἴδαν*, *εἴραν*, *ἡλθαν*, *τίπαν*. It indulges in the *v* final before a consonant, and often uses *εxi* with the accusative, when in the Vat. it is followed by the genitive. (See Amos, ix. 1.) Among the Hebrew names which abound in Esdras, Nehemiah, Chronicles, &c. it adheres closer to the originals. Thus Jos. xii. 23, we have *Γελγύθ* instead of *Γαλιλαία*. Even in the peculiarities of its philology, it is often supported by the Aldine or Alexandrian. Such peculiarities justify the character of its MSS. as avouched by Ximenes:—*Quod autem ad Graecam Scripturam attinet, illud te non latere volumus ; non vulgaria seu temerè oblata exemplaria fuisse huic nostræ impressioni archetypa ; sed vetustissima simul et eminentissima – tantæ integratatis, ut nisi eis plena fides adhibeatur, nulli reliqui esse videantur, quibus meritè sit adhibenda, &c.* *Prolog. ad lect. fol. iii.*

The cloud which has so long hung over the Complutensian text of the LXX. is altogether a *mirage*—it is the result of unworthy suspicions.* So far as the

* Wetstein had the audacity to assert, that the peculiar readings of the Complutensian were forgeries from the Hebrew, or Vulgate Latin, exhibited in barbarous Greek. *Proleg.* p. 26. Neither Michaelis, Marsh, or any other critic gave credence to the

Greek MSS. are concerned, they came from Rome or Venice, and thither they returned. Several may be easily identified. Thus the Codex Chigianus (No. 19 of Holmes), the Codex Venetus (No. 72), and that of Bessarion (68), may be assumed amongst those collected by Ximenes. I have also traced many readings to Nos. 58, 75, and 108. But the chief and undeniable warrant of these MSS. arises from their general agreement with the Roman, Aldine, and Alexandrian editions, and with a large proportion of those collated by Holmes and Parsons.

It is vulgarly supposed that the Complutensian text is almost totally unlike any other, whereas its peculiar readings are comparatively few. Look into the notes of Bos; you may at once test the truth of this assertion. Its main and characteristic excellence results, not from the peculiarity of its readings, but from preserving an unbroken order, by regularity of chapter and verse, and absence of transposition. When we read the Book of Genesis in the common editions, we are reading chiefly the text of the Complutensian. Do we perceive any difference or inferiority to the other books, in which the Vatican MS. could be copied? It is full time to drop the misconceptions, which have been so long entertained against this noble undertaking of Ximenes. It is time to expose the calumnies of the Jesuits against Montanus. Archbishop Usher is a good authority. In his *Syntagma*, Lond. 1655, whilst advertising to some errors of the Complutensian, he effectually floors the high pretension of the Roman edition, pp. 84-96. Grabe is also another high authority in these matters. In his Epistle to Mill (Oxon, 1705), he has made an elaborate collation of the Book of Judges, to shew that the Alexandrine version of that book is superior to the Vatican. He has proved his point.

I have compared the Complutensian with both, and find it generally accords with the Alexandrian.—Mill & Michaelis extol the Complutensian.

But these minutiae are becoming tiresome. I must recollect, Mr. Urban, I am writing in the Gentleman's Magazine—not in Kitto, or the *Acta Erudivitorum*. Your readers must now be prepared for the conclusion.—We have the option to prefer either the Complutensian, the Vatican, or the Alexandrian text of the LXX.—nay, it is desirable that each should be brought to the utmost possible perfection, and that they should mutually exercise a friendly rivalry. But it is not at our option, consistently with our duty, to maintain a text, abounding in mutilations, transpositions, and interpolations, and to leave it in this deplorable condition. Our characters as scholars, as critics, above all, as Christian teachers and divines, should prompt us to enter on this noble undertaking. A splendid career now opens to some learned, vigorous, and conscientious editor—a useful career to those who follow and assist; but to take refuge in the blunders of transcribers, and to plead the antiquity of error, were at once a ludicrous and melancholy alternative—

Οὐρος μὲν πανάριστος ὃς αὐτὸς πάντα νοήσῃ,
Εσθλὸς δ' αὖ κἀκεῖνος, ὃς εὐ εἰπόντι πί-
θηται
"Ος δὲ κε μήτ' ἀντὸς νοέῃ, μήτ' ἀλλον
ἀκούων"
Εν θυμῷ βάλληται, ὃς αὐτὸς ἀληφῆτος
ἀνήρ.

Thrice best the man who first the truth hath found,

Thrice good the man who listens to the sound:
But who—nor ears to hear, nor eyes to see—
That luckless soul!—a lump of lead is he.

E. W. GRINFIELD.

calumny, which is now effectually demolished by the labours of Holmes and Parsons. Still, the result of the controversy respecting 1 John v. 7 has imperceptibly affected the credit of the Complutensian text of the LXX. That it should have no such influence is evident, if we consider the utter disparity between the Greek text of the Old Testament, and that of the New. In the former, we have a canonical standard to adjust the readings of the version, and ascertain the primary text. We should consider also the effects of Origen's Hexapla. But no such considerations can apply to the MSS. of the Greek Testament. In the one, we take a single MS. and stake it against all others; we adopt its errors and defects, its mutilations and transpositions; whereas in the New Testament, we test every reading by a numerous and impartial collation. But the chief contrast is this:—In the LXX. we are content to trace the antiquity of these mutilations and interpolations, and to abide by the text of the early Fathers; but no such prescription is allowed in our recensions of the New Testament MSS. We should smile at the critic, who affected to defend an interpolation or dislocation, by proving, that it existed before the Council of Nice, or the days of Origen. Yet such is the chidish criticism we apply to the LXX. Until the Septuagint is tried by the collation of all its MSS. and its readings are tested by their consonance with the original, we shall not treat it as the canonical interpreter of Biblical Hebrew, and of Hellenistic Greek.

**ANCIENT RELIQUES FOUND DURING THE REPAIRS OF BETCHWORTH CHURCH,
SURREY.**

MR. URBAN.—The parish church of Betchworth, near Reigate, has undergone considerable repairs and changes, rendered necessary by the effects of time. In the course of the works of renovation, satisfactorily carried out under the care of Mr. E. C. Hakewill, commencing from the autumn of 1850, some circumstances fell under my notice, which, although of minor importance, seem not undeserving of record. The church consisted of a nave, with north and south aisles, a spacious chancel with a south aisle, the latter appertaining to the manor of Brockham, in the parish of Betchworth, and a massive tower between the nave and chancel; the lower part of this tower was of Norman work, and opened towards the nave with a large round-headed arch, with plain mouldings and massive cushion capitals of the eleventh century, and it had a small round-headed doorway on the south side. Towards the chancel the opening was by a pointed arch, an insertion probably at the time when the east end was reconstructed, about the middle of the fourteenth century.

The Norman masonry of the basement of this tower had become dangerously decayed, not so much by the lapse of years as by the destructive practice of forming vaults within the walls of churches. By such reckless proceedings the foundation had been in part almost undermined, and the massive fabric threatened ruin. The demolition, therefore, of this relique of the Norman church proved unavoidable.

In the original arrangements it may be supposed that the little southern door before mentioned had opened into the adjoining graveyard; at a later time an aisle had been constructed on this side, and the doorway had been blocked up. On taking down this part of the old fabric the workmen brought to light a long square cavity in the grouted rubble-work forming the core of the wall. It was on the west side of the small doorway, about 2 feet from the floor, and it appeared to have been formed with regularity in the original construction of the wall. The workmen described its appearance as if it had once inclosed a wooden box. I am, however, disposed to think that this was owing to certain pieces of board having been introduced when it was formed, in order to support the adjoining parts of the wall, and leave a cavity in the rubble-work. No external opening was noticed. Within was deposited a plain wooden bowl, measuring in diameter

between 6 and 7 inches, and in height about 2½ inches, closely resembling, in form and dimensions, some of those favourite drinking vessels of former times, the wooden mazers, of which many examples are preserved by collegiate and corporate bodies. When found this ancient vessel was perfect, but in the confusion which ensued it was irreparably broken. The masons declared their persuasion that it had contained "writings," recording the building of the tower, but nothing, so far as I could learn, was found; and I have detailed this incident, trivial as it may appear, with the desire to ascertain whether any similar receptacles have been noticed in Norman walling. Some of your readers may possibly suggest the motive which led to this concealment of a wooden bowl thus carefully immured.

In the course of demolition of other parts of the fabric, where repairs were necessary, ancient fragments were found, as is usually the case on such occasions. I noticed a portion of a foliated Norman arch-moulding, which had possibly enriched the principal south doorway of the fabric of that age; also a small simple capital of Early-English character, which claimed notice, since no work of that period was to be found in the church. This relique might serve to indicate some enlargement or renewal of the structure, when Betchworth came into the possession of the powerful Earl Warren, in the reign of Henry III.

The appearance of the tine of a stag's horn of large size, amongst the crumbling Norman mortar, may seem too trifling an incident to mention. It recalled, however, the times when the beechen groves, from which doubtless Betchworth had its name, covering this part of the hundred of "Wodetone," were felled; when the monarch of the forest was driven from his lair, and the lands held by Cola in the time of the Confessor, and part of the extensive possessions granted by the Conqueror to Richard de Tonbridge, became assarted and converted into pasture of the richest swarth.* It needed no strong spell of imagination to revert to days when the Norman expelled the ancient tenants of the soil, and exterminated the beasts of chase in the tranquil glades along the banks of the Emele stream, now known as the Mole, where Mervin and Alric and Almer had dwelt, with their neighbour

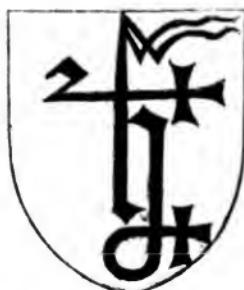
* Gough, in his edition of Camden's Britannia, vol. i. p. 253, states that the Holmesdale was anciently famed for strawberries, and its woods for the largest stags.

Coleman the hunter, happy in the possession of their hides of land, of which that held by Alric and Almer formed a manor, and that by Coleman another. All these men, as related in Domesday, were, before the Conquest, so free that they could go where they pleased. At the time of the compilation of that record there were on the land 6 villeins, 10 bordars, and 6 serfs; also a mill and a church. Such had "*Beccesworde*" been before the coming of the Norman, and the days when the simple fabric, where the Saxon Cola and his humbler neighbours worshipped in the reign of the Confessor, had given place to the more stately construction, the remaining portions of which have now disappeared.

An object of a later age was brought to light in the course of the work. It was a broken crucible of fine thin ware, about 4 inches in height. I should not consider it worth mention were it not that in form and dimensions it resembled some which formerly excited curiosity, as having been found in the walls of a chamber over the porch of St. Thomas' church, Salisbury. Five crucibles were there discovered, im-mured in a niche, and they were considered by the late Rev. Edward Duke to have been part of the appliances of a mediæval alchemist. They supplied the theme of a quaint digression in his "*Prolusiones Historice*," p. 473, where one of them is represented. I will not presume to controvert the opinion of that amiable and zealous antiquary, through whose kindness I examined those Rosicrucian crucibles, during the meeting of the Archaeological Institute at Salisbury in 1849; but I cannot claim for that found

in our village church any more recondite origin than is consistent with the uses which it may have served in the hands of some mediæval artificer, in the repairs of the leading of the windows, of the horologe or the organs, or possibly of the church plate.

Whilst the operation of levelling and clearing away the rubbish from the church-yard was in progress, the principal works being completed, I perceived, amongst the rejected fragments of Reigate "fire-stone," of which the older buildings in this district are mostly constructed, and of the Horsham "healings," or ponderous stone slates with which they were covered or "healed in," an object of metal which arrested attention. It was a brass escutcheon, much decayed by time and the dampness of the soil in which it had long been concealed. I could discern an heraldic bearing on the perished surface of the plate, and on turning it and carefully removing the pitch by which it had been affixed to a sepulchral slab, I perceived that it was a fresh example of what has been sometimes termed a "palimpsest" by collectors of brasses. The primary engraving was moreover not the least interesting, being a curious example of the devices known as merchants' marks. A rivet remained in the plate, and there was no doubt as to which side had been last exposed to view, when the escutcheon was affixed to some memorial, doubtless in the old pavement of the adjoining church. No trace of the slab could, however, be found; it may have perished during modern repairs, or perhaps been turned over, and the reverse worked again to form part of the existing floor.



Representations are here given of the two faces of this escutcheon. The more ancient, which may be of an early date as the commencement of the fifteenth century, displays a "merchant's mark" composed of the initial H., terminating at top with two streamers which cross so as to

resemble a W. The upstroke is traversed by a cross-bar terminating in a cross at one end, and at the other is what may be the Arabic numeral 2. In a large assemblage of these curious marks from Norwich, communicated to the Norfolk Archaeological Society by Mr. Ewing, of

that city, examples of similar character may be seen, both as regards the introduction of some initial letter as the principal component of the device, and the numeral, as I have conjectured, terminating the transverse bar. (Compare plate iv. fig. 19; pl. v. fig. 27; pl. vi. fig. 11; pl. viii. fig. 23; pl. ix. fig. 3. Norfolk Archaeology, vol. III. p. 177.)

I am far from venturing to assert that this termination is the Arabic cypher, but in the default of precise information regarding these curious symbols, the suggestion may not be undeserving of notice, and a 4 occurs in like manner on other marks. The cross-bar of a mark on a gold ring found at Nottingham bears the 2, and at the other extremity a 0.



The double vane or streamer is a more common feature of these singular marks: a good example is supplied by a silver signet-ring found on the coast of Dorset, and now in the possession of the Hon. W. Fox Strangways.

I must now, however, describe the obverse of this "palimpsest" plate, which exhibits the following bearing—Vairy, a chief chequy. The notion naturally suggests itself that this may have been the coat of Fitz-Adrian, a family who held the manor of Brockham, in the parish of Betchworth, under the Warrens. In the Visitation of Surrey by Benolt, Clarendon, in the time of Hen. VIII., Harl. MS. 1561, p. 3, the arms of Adryan, Lord of Brockham, are given thus—*Arg. two bars nebuly sa., a chief chequy or aud az.* The chief was doubtless derived from the Warrens, whose feudal tenants the Fitz-Adrians, or Adryans, appear to have been. Vairy it is well known has often been mistaken for barry nebuly. The fashion of this escutcheon, however, is considerably later than the time, when, according to the statement in Manning and Bray's History of Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 209, 211, the male line of the Adrians failed, namely between 1356 and 1378, when Thomas Frowick, who married the heiress, succeeded them. Mr. Walford has kindly informed me that in the list of "Justiciarii Com. Surrey, A°

1601," appended to the transcript of the Visitation of 1572, in Harl. MS. 1433, the arms of "Adrian of Brokham" occur as given in Benolt's Visitation. It is possible that a descendant of a junior stock may have been resident in some part of Surrey as late as 1601, although we find nothing in the County History before cited to confirm such a supposition. I am indebted also to Mr. Walford for the suggestion that this escutcheon may have been one of several coats on a memorial of one of the Frowicks, interred possibly in the south aisle of the chancel, which as before mentioned belongs to the manor of Brockham. A mural monument of one of the Wights, by whom the manor was at a later time purchased, is to be seen in that aisle. The site of the manor-house, once the dwelling of the Fitz-Adrians and their successors, is now occupied by the Court Lodge Farm, the property of Henry T. Hope, esq. by whom this chancel-aisle has recently been repaired.

To these notices of Betchworth church I will only add that the sepulchral brass representing a former vicar, William Wardsworth, who died in 1533, is still to be seen in the chancel. The Rev. Arthur Hussey, in his "Notes on the Churches of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey," p. 380, remarks that "the inscription only remains." He doubtless made his visitation during the progress of the late repairs, when the effigy, having become partly detached from the slab, was for the time in the safe custody of the churchwardens. Too many of these memorials have disappeared during "restorations" of churches from want of such precaution. Near this effigy may be also observed a striking evidence of the majestic growth of the old Holmesdale forest, part of that vast woodland tract known to the Anglo-Saxons as the *Andredes Leah*. It is a long and spacious chest, with triple locks, rudely hewn out of the trunk of a noble oak. The sides are simply squared, without any attempt at ornament. That tree was in the prime of its vigour when Coleman the hunter peacefully pursued his sport in the glades of *Becesword*.

Yours, &c. ALBERT WAY.

CURIOS NAMES, HERMITAGES, AND CAVES, IN WORCESTERSHIRE.

MR. URBAN.—An unusually large number of places in Worcestershire in ancient times seem to have been dedicated to the *Dii Inferi*, as also to the more sprightly beings which have hardly yet ceased to exist in our woods and groves, in shady glens, and by babbling streams. The Devil's Leap is a deep dingle, partly in

Dodenham and partly in Martley. There are the Devil's Den and Hell Hole, in Stanford: this "Den" is a black wood in a narrow dell, deeply inclosed in entangled woods; and Mrs. Sherwood says that the country people give it names which commemorate its former evil character, "The Devil's Den" being the mildest of the

[March,

epithets bestowed on this sequestered scene. In the above-named Hell Hole grows the plant called Devil's-bit, which, tradition says, was given to heal man of any deadly wounds, but when Satan saw what numbers of the human race it deprived him of, he in spite bit the roots off, whereupon it miraculously grew without those usually necessary appendages, and this is the reason we find it growing apparently without roots. There is The Devil's Pig-trough, near Leigh, and The Devil's Bowling-green at Inkberrow, ironically so called, it is said by Mr. Allies, as, till lately, it was one of the roughest pieces of ground in that parish. The Devil's Spadeful is the name of a large mound of earth near Bewdley, traditionally said to have been so denominated in consequence of the great impersonation of evil having once intended to drown the Bewdleyites by damming up the Severn; but being misinformed by a drunken cobbler as to the distance he had to go, he dropped the spadeful of earth and decamped. This tradition, slightly modified, is common in various counties, and is one of a numerous class tending to mark the popular contempt for Satan's want of sagacity. Hell Holes abound in the county, and there is Hell Bank near Stourbridge, Hell Kitchen near Newbold-on-Stour, and Hell Patch in Upton Warren. Whether, however, these names had reference to the "shades below," or originated in the Celtic word *hel* (to assemble) is a question. In Sheoley Walsh is a place called Witchery Hole; and the *souvenirs* of fairy-land are exceedingly numerous in many parishes of the county, such as Hob's Hole in Offenham, Hob Moor in Chaddesley Corbett, Little Hob Hill in Beoley, Little Dobbins's Hill in the Berrow, Dobbins's Meadow in Mathon, Puck Meadow in Hallow, Puck Hill in Himbleton, Puck Croft in Powick, Puck Piece in Abbot's Lench, Pixam or Pixie's Ham in Powick, Cob's Croft in Dodderhill; in Northfield several places called Hob, Cob, and Jack; Impey in Alvechurch, the Whistlers in Lusley, and innumerable others.

While on the subject of curious names, it may be mentioned that at Belbroughton the word "Bell" is constantly heard ringing in the ears, such as Bell Hall, Bryan's Bell, Moorhall Bell, Bell End, the Bell Inn, &c.; and at Hanley Castle the word "End" is as frequently repeated, in Gilbert's End, Church End, North End, Robert's End, Severn End, &c. Can any one account for this?

Hermitages and caves abound in Worcestershire. One of the most interesting of them is that at Redstone Ferry, in a rock by the Severn, in the parish of

Astley. It was said to be "a place of great resort for devotees of high quality in Papal times;" and the following remarks respecting it occur in a letter of Bishop Latimer, written from Hartlebury, to Lord Cromwell, Aug. 25, 1538. The letter was printed in the Parker Society's edition of his "Remains," p. 401: "Hereby is an hermitage in a rock by Severn, able to lodge 500 men, and as ready for thieves or traitors as true men. I would not have hermits masters of such dens, but rather that some faithful man had it." Habingdon says he had heard "that many who traffick'd on the river gave, as they passed by in their barges, somewhat of their commodities to charity at this hermitage; and, to show how much great men have valued this place, there appear in the very front of the hermitage the arms of England, between those of Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, with his crosses croislet on the right hand, and those of Mortimer with an escutcheon ermine, quartered, as far as I can guess, with a cross on the left; but these monuments of honour are here so worn as they are instantly perishing." Nash states that the hermitage was anciently the inheritance of Sir T. Bromley, and, with two acres directly over the cell, was let to a poor tenant. It was afterwards sold and turned into an ale-house; and more recently it has been converted into dwellings, but which are most unfit for human residences. Indeed, about 30 years ago a school was kept in a part of the rock! The entrance to the hermitage is through what is called The Chapel, and an arched passage, with openings at the sides, seems to have led to the dormitories (now formed into dwellings); and to the right is the refectory. Over the doorway is an opening, which is reached by some steps on the inside, and from which, according to tradition, one of the monks would address the people and pray for the safety of passengers crossing the ferry. Another tradition is, that a subterraneous passage once led from the hermitage to the priory, near the site of the present church.

Blackstone Rock, near the Severn at Bewdley, is also a most interesting relic. Here is an hermitage, cut in the rock, to which entrance is gained by a low doorway into the kitchen, which has for a chimney a circular hole cut perpendicularly through the rock; there are also a chapel, a pantry, with a chamber over, an inner room, closets, with loft over, a study, with shelves cut for books, and another opening in the rock, either for a belfry or chimney. Small and rudely cut openings in the rock served for windows. In the front of the cell is a seat carved in the rock, from which the hermit looked

forth on the Severn (which then ran closer to the rock than it does now) and the beautiful meadows and wooded banks adjacent. There is a tradition that this was at one time a smuggler's cave; it has of late been used as a cider-making house, &c.

About a mile from Stanford church is Southstone Rock, said to be the largest mass of travertine hitherto discovered in this country, extending for half an acre. Its northern extremity terminates in a precipice, hanging over a most romantic dingle. Some cells were formerly hewn in the rock, and at the top was a chapel dedicated to St. John, on the feast of whose nativity there was a solemn offering, after which the assembly ascended, by stairs cut out of the rock, to the chapel, where they finished their devotions, and afterwards drank the waters of the well. This hermitage and land belonged to the abbey of Evesham. From the Jeffries MS. (17th century) it appears that on St. John's day a "pedling faire" was kept here, when the young people treated their acquaintance with roast meat, "ye smoke whereof yet remains upon ye rock," and that a wooden offering post was fixed on the rock, having a cavity in it for money to pass into a hole underneath. The offertory dish in which these offerings were made (an exceedingly curious relic) was till lately in the possession of the Winnington family, but is now lost.

A hermit's cell may be seen in the parish of Hartlebury, cut in a rock in a secluded part of a meadow belonging to the glebe land; its roof is supported by two pillars, and two deeply splayed holes are cut in the wall.

A cave once existed on the top of Bredon Hill (as we are informed by Dr. Dernham, who wrote about 1712); it was lined with stalactical stones on the top and sides; but this was believed to have been an ancient granary, as a quantity of wheat was found near there at the beginning of the present century, when a land-slip occurred. The cave was probably destroyed by one of these land-slips.

In the Red Cliff, near Suckley, Mr. Allies states, is a hole called "Black Jack's Cave," said to have been inhabited about 90 years ago by a convict named Farnham, who had returned from transportation before his time, and used to climb up this cliff with all the agility of a cat, even when laden with the spoils of the neighbourhood.

The parish of Stone contains a rock in which is a cave called "The Devil's Den," and some horrifying tales are told of the fatal results which happened to persons who attempted to penetrate therein. There is a hole in a rock called "The Fairies Cave," in the hamlet of Alfrick.

The writer would be glad to receive accounts of other caves.

Worcester, Feby. 1855. J. NOAKE.

THE WARNEFORDS AND FETTIPLACES NOT ROYALISTS.

MR. URBAN,—In the biography of the late benevolent Dr. Warneford,* which has appeared in *The Times* and other newspapers, emanating in the first place apparently from Birmingham, reference is made to an ancestor named Francis Warneford and a kinsman styled Sir Edmund Fettiplace, both of whom, we are assured, are celebrated for their loyalty by the historian Lord Clarendon. What Clarendon really says of them is, that they were "very active in the service" not of King Charles, but of the Parliament; and, as such, became prisoners of war when prince Rupert stormed the town of Cirencester. "Loyalty," therefore, has here a new signification; and, under this form, the charge can be well enough substantiated against the Warnefords of the civil war era: for, though in this as in other counties many families might be named who were divided in sentiment, I have not discovered

a single Warneford on the King's side. The name does not occur in the "List of the Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen, who compounded for their estates," while, on the other hand, that of Edmund Warneford does appear on the Wilts Committee acting for the Parliament. See the *Lords Journals*, vol. x. p. 58.

Then, as to their kinsmen, the Fettiplaces. This, like others referred to above, was an instance of a divided family; and, though it be admitted that John Fettiplace, M.P. for Berks, abandoned the Parliament sitting at Westminster in order to join that of the King at Oxford, yet, on the other hand, Thomas Fettiplace served in the Berks Committee for the opposite interest, and another John Fettiplace in that of Gloucestershire, also for the Parliament. But no such name as Sir Edmund Fettiplace figures among the compounding Royalists; nor do I believe that the late Dr. Warneford would have felt at all obliged to his biographer for thus misrepresenting his ancestors.

*Yours, &c. JAS. WAYLEN.
Etchilhampton, Devizes.*

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* We are sorry that we have not completed the memoir of Dr. Warneford for our Obituary. It will be given next month.
EDIT.

THE STANLEY MEMORIAL WINDOW IN NORWICH CATHEDRAL.

MR. URBAN.—The criticisms of Mr. Harrod upon the new west window of Norwich Cathedral, to which you gave insertion in your Magazine for December, were put forth with considerable confidence and positiveness of assertion, but they are not unanswerable.

On their perusal some obvious remarks occurred to me, which I might have been tempted to communicate, but from an unwillingness to enter upon controversy, and in the hope that the subject would have been entertained by Mr. Winston or some other gentleman whose authority would have had weight with the public. I will now, however, only request you to give insertion to the few following observations, which are founded upon a reply to Mr. Harrod that appeared in the Norwich papers shortly after his essay was read before the Archaeological Society.

Mr. Harrod asserted that "no specimen of glass at all resembling that now in the window can be produced of an earlier date than 1500," the date of the window itself being 1450. But those who have made any extended observations of painted glass on the Continent know well that there are indisputable authorities for the "spreading style" before 1450. As a general rule it may be preferable to make the subject conform to the mullions and tracery, but there are exceptions, and the matter was very deliberately considered at Norwich. And I must add that I think the success of the window in this case is owing to such deviation from the older practice.

No one, however, intended to assert that the style of ornament was not as late as 1500, or even later; but only that the principle of carrying the design across the window, irrespective of the mullions, was justified archaeologically by the architecture of the window; which is indisputable, the principle having been introduced long before 1450, dating, indeed, with the introduction of the mullioned window in the 13th century.

Again, Mr. Harrod asserted that in old glass the size of the human figure was never permitted to exceed that of an ordinary man, a statement utterly at variance with the fact. In this respect, the mediævals considered where the glass was to be placed, as they did with their architectural statuary. If it was to be seen from a distance, as the windows in the clerestory of St. Omer, the figures were proportionably gigantic. The dimensions of the figures in the Norwich window are six feet three inches.

Mr. Harrod next declares, that the subjects chosen are a complete jumble, "the window beginning with the Nativity, and ending with the Presentation of the Law by Moses;" and informs us that "whether an old window had five pictures or fifty, they all had some relation to each other." It would sorely try the ingenuity of Mr. Harrod or any one else to show the relative connection between the subjects in some old windows that could be named; but, passing this by, I cannot accede to Mr. Harrod's reading of the subjects in heraldic order, or to the notion that no scriptural allusion is tolerable which is not directly taken from some mediæval precedent.

It must not be supposed that the criticisms of Mr. Harrod, who is deservedly esteemed as an useful local antiquary, and a zealous officer of the Norwich Archaeological Society, are to be received as the opinion of that body. Those persons whose judgment best deserves consideration express their approval of the power of design and harmonious colouring shewn in this great production of art, which is immeasurably superior to any glass previously placed in the cathedral.

The window has sufficiently high qualities to stand on its own merits; and its execution, whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the design, must be allowed to reflect high credit on the artistic abilities of Mr. Hedgeland.

Yours, &c. A. T.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Union of the Irish Archaeological and Celtic Societies—Sales of Mr. Bernal's Collections—Mr. C. Roach Smith's Museum—Mr. Birch's Pictures—Royal Scottish Academy—Society of Arts—The Art Union—Ceiling of the Sistine Chapel—Palace of the Uffizi at Florence—Sepulchral Monument of Sir Robert Peel—The late Dr. Routh—Sir Samuel Morton Peto—Preliminaries connected with Literature and the Arts—Commemoration of English Martyrs—Changes in the London Clubs—The new Cathedral of Lille—French Archaeological Congress of 1855.

A union has been effected between two useful Societies in Dublin, to which we are indebted for the publication of about

twenty volumes of historical illustration—the *Irish Archaeological Society* and the *Celtic Society*. The principal object of

the united Society will be to print, with accurate English translations and annotations, unpublished documents illustrative of Irish history, especially those in the ancient Irish language. It will also endeavour to protect the monumental and architectural remains of Ireland, by directing public attention to their preservation from the destruction with which they frequently are threatened. Among the works in preparation are,—1. Hymns of the Ancient Irish Church, selected from the Liber Hymnorum, a MS. of the ninth century, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, by Dr. J. H. Todd. 2. The Wars of the Irish and Danes, from MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and the Burghundian Library at Brussels, to be edited by Dr. Todd and Dr. John O'Donovan. 3. The Martyrology of Donegal. 4. Cormac's Glossary, edited by Dr. J. H. Todd, with a translation and notes by Dr. J. O'Donovan and Mr. Eugene Curry. 5. The Annals of Ulster, with a translation and notes, from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, collated with the translation made for Sir James Ware by Dudley or Dual Mac Firbis, by Drs. Todd and O'Donovan. 6. The Annals of Innisfallen, from the Bodleian Library, Oxford, by Dr. O'Donovan. 7. The Liber Hymnorum, from Trinity College, Dublin, by Drs. Todd and Reeves. 8. The Genealogy and History of the Saints of Ireland, from the Book of Lecan, by Drs. O'Donovan and Todd. 9. An Account of the Fibolgs and Danes of Ireland, by Dual Mac Firbis, from the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, by Dr. O'Donovan. 10. The Origin and History of the Boromean Tribute, from Trinity College, Dublin, by Mr. Eugene Curry. 11. The Topographical Poems of O'Heerin and O'Dugan, by Dr. O'Donovan. 12. The History of the Invasions of Ireland, by the Four Masters. 13. History of Ireland, by Dr. Geoffrey Keating. 14. History of the Noted Places in Ireland. And 15. The Works of Geraldus Cambrensis relating to Ireland.

The various sales of the large collections formed by the late *Ralph Bernal, esq.* are now in progress, and attract very considerable attention. His Library and collection of Prints have been already dispersed by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson; and his very extensive collections of Pictures and works of Mediæval Art and Virtu are in the charge of Messrs. Christie and Manson. The Library was remarkable as well for its number of highly embellished books, both English and Foreign, as for the costly bindings in which almost the whole was enveloped. It comprised works on costume, mediæval art, picture galleries, books of emblems, illuminated missals and printed

horæ, illustrations of the different branches of natural history, Polar and other voyages and travels, poetry and the drama, bibliography, literary history, county histories, heraldry, books of fancy and imagination, and some autograph letters of royal and literary personages, including holograph specimens by Charles the First, Alexander Pope, and Samuel Richardson. The amount of the whole sale was 5,273*l.*—Mr. Bernal's collection of Prints was rich in portraits, particularly in a curious series relating to Henry the Fourth of France. He had also collected all the most interesting Old Prints which illustrate English history; specimens of the works of F. Hogenberg, Drevet, De Leu, Hollar, Gaultier, Faithorne, Nanteuil, Logan, Edelinck, Smith; a few old German masters; a choice selection of the works of Hogarth; fine proofs to Cook's Voyages; a few of the best Swiss landscape prints; and some modern portraits. A portrait of the Great Condé, for which he had given 10*s. 6d.* realized 19*l.* The works of Hogarth were especially remarkable from the late owner having refined them by repeated exchanges. A set of the Rake's Progress, in its first state, sold for 13*l.*—an ordinary set producing just as many shillings. The single print of the March to Finchley, 4*l. 8s.* The Strolling Actresses, 5*l.* The Industrious and Idle Apprentices, twelve prints in first state, 5*l. 5s.* Beer Street and Gin Lane, two plates, 3*l. 8s.* The four Election Pieces, 4*l.* The Bruiser Churchill, "with the white lines," 5*l. 12s. 6d.* Paul before Felix, with the receipt, signature, and seal of Hogarth, 13*l.* But the most extraordinary result of the sale was in lot 78: the Midnight Modern Conversation, in a unique state, the word MODERN being engraved with two *bd.*, and only four lines of verse instead of six. It appeared that the British Museum had sent an unlimited commission for this print, and it was run up to the exorbitant sum of *seventy-eight guineas!* A pencil-mark at the back showed that Mr. Bernal had given for it only *one guinea and a half.* We cannot pass wholly without censure such a disposition of the resources placed at the disposal of the officers of the Museum: for we do not recognise the condition that they are commissioned to purchase what is merely rare or unique, but that which may be best calculated to inform the public mind and instruct the national taste. The orthographical error of a printer or engraver does not fall under these conditions. To give so large a sum for a unique coin or print is simple folly in itself; and only justifiable on the part of an individual because the chance is that when he or his repre-

sentatives require to part with the article, the same or a higher sum will probably be given for it by some other ambitious person. The national trustees, who are not contemplating any such future sale, are deprived of this excuse for their folly; and we must say that they ought to confine their resources, of the narrow limits of which they are in the constant habit of complaining, to objects more usefully instructive either to the mind or to the eye. The whole of Mr. Bernal's collection of Prints, amounting to 560 lots, realised 1313*l.* His collection of Works of Art, which will be sold at his own house in Eaton-square, will occupy thirty-two days, from the 5th to the 29th of March, and from the 5th to the 30th of April. It consists of upwards of four thousand specimens of Oriental, Dresden, Sèvres, German, and Capo di Monte porcelain; of historical portraits and miniatures; of mediæval metal-work, ecclesiastical plate, and jewellery; Limoges, Dresden and Oriental enamels, carvings in ivory, Faenza and Palissy ware, armour and arms, stained glass, Venetian and German glass and gris de Flandres, an extraordinary assemblage of clocks and watches, and a variety of ancient furniture. The Council of the Society of Arts have presented a petition to the House of Commons, praying that this collection may be purchased entire for the nation, which it is supposed might be done for "about 50,000*l.*", a sum which would not amount to a halfpenny on every 100*l.* sterling worth of manufactures produced for export and home consumption in the year 1854." It is perhaps unlikely that this demand will be listened to, in the present crisis of public affairs; though a piece of extravagance proportionately very much less than many we have heretofore committed in the matter of pictures, and one far more worthy of a great nation than such profusion in petty details as we have noticed in respect to the unique print of Hogarth.

We understand that another offer has recently been submitted to the consideration of the trustees of the British Museum, to which we should earnestly desire a favourable result. Mr. C. Roach Smith is anxious to place in secure and permanent custody his extraordinary collection of Antiquities formed from excavations in subterranean London; of which he recently printed the very interesting Descriptive Catalogue reviewed by us in Augnst last; and he has offered it to the nation at the price it has cost him. This would be a most desirable accession to the nascent department of our national antiquities, which has hitherto been so strangely neglected, but which is now making so useful

a progress; and we trust that no financial scruples may stand in its way. The sentiments of Dr. Collingwood Bruce, which we give in our report of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, ought to have some weight in this matter. Should, however, such a disappointment occur, Mr. Roach Smith's museum ought not to leave the City to which it belongs, but would be most properly placed in the charge of the Corporation, and united to that which they already boast,* which is composed of matters of a kindred character, though far inferior in richness or abundance to that of Mr. Roach Smith.

A sale of twenty choice pictures, chiefly by English artists, from the collection of *Charles Birch, esq.* of Westfield House, Edgbaston, attracted an immense crowd on Thursday, Feb. 15, to the gallery of Messrs. Foster and Son, Pall Mall. The buyers were limited to a few spirited individuals, and the prices obtained were not extravagant, but good. The most remarkable were 780 guineas for a small picture by Sir Edwin Landseer, Waiting for the Deer to Rise, size only 27 inches by 20*½*; and 700 guineas for a small circular picture only 18 inches in diameter, by Etty, The Fleur de Lys. A fine Turner, The Lock, in his best style, engraved in the "Liber Studiorum," size 4 feet by 3 feet, fetched only 600 guineas. The Lock, by Constable, painted as a companion to The Corn Field in the National Gallery, was knocked down at 860 guineas. Mr. Macline's large picture, Alfred in the Tent of Guthrum the Dane, exhibited three years since in the Royal Academy, sold for 690 guineas; Spezzia Bay, by Calcott, 500 guineas; an effective picture by Stanfield, Affray in the Pyrenees with Contrabandists, exhibited in the Royal Academy the year before last, 435 guineas; and a charming landscape by Linnell, The Road through the Wood, 415 guineas; Frith's little gem, Dolly Varden, 200 guineas; and a brilliant little picture by Poole, Mountain Peasants descending the Rugged Path, 240 guineas; Beating for Recruits, size 18*½* inches by 16*½*, by

* It may not be known to all our readers that a Descriptive Catalogue of the Antiquities found on the site of the Royal Exchange, which are now preserved in the Civic museum, was printed for the use of the members of the Corporation (but not published) in the year 1848. It is accompanied by an account of their discovery, and "some particulars and suggestions relating to Roman London," written by Mr. Tite, the architect of the New Exchange—a work very honourable to that gentleman's antiquarian zeal and erudition.

Webster, 355 guineas ; Wilkie's First Earring, size 18½ inches by 14½, 295 guineas ; Returning from the Haunt of the Sea Fowl, by Collins, 195 guineas ; A Classical Landscape, by F. Danby, 115 guineas ; Nimrod, the Mighty Hunter of Babylon, by Herbert, 190 guineas ; The Saviour of the World, a fine head, size 24 inches by 19, by Paul De la Roche, 265 guineas ; The Tambourine Player, by UWins, 120 guineas ; The Slave Market, by W. Muller, 195 guineas ; Rydal Water, by J. B. Pyne, 92 guineas ; and a circular picture, 2 feet diameter, The Hall Fruit Table, by Lance, 76 guineas. Total for the twenty pictures, 7,673*. 8s.*

The twenty-seventh annual report of the Royal Scottish Academy, recently published, refers to the loss sustained during the past year of several distinguished men connected with the Academy—Lord Cockburn, Professors Jameson, Wilson, and Edward Forbes, who had shortly before his death been appointed the Honorary Professor of Literature, in the room of Professor Wilson. The office is thus again vacant. The professorship of Antiquities was during the year bestowed on Mr. David Laing, of the Library of the Writers to the Signet. The new art-galleries on the Mound are expected to be ready for the annual exhibition. To the collection of pictures and works of art, and to the library of the Academy, various important and valuable additions have recently been made. A silver medal has been executed by Mr. Wyon, from designs by Mr. Noel Paton, for the members, and for artists whose services or merits the Academy may wish to recognise by an honorary distinction.

Mr. Oliveira, M.P., having placed at the disposal of the Society of Arts two gold medals of the value of 25*l.* each, or money to the same amount, for special premiums, the Council has determined to award them : 1. For the best and finest flax thread, spun by machinery, suitable for Lace-making ; 2. For the best essay on the means of preventing the nuisance of Smoke. Mr. S. M. Hubert, through the Society, has offered 5*l.* for a composition for the feeding rollers used in printing paper hangings by cylinder machinery, to which the Council has added the Society's medal. The Society's medal is offered for a school microscope, to be sold to the public at a price not exceeding 10*s. 6d.*, and also for a teacher's or student's microscope, at a price not exceeding 3*l. 3s.*

The Committee of the Art Union of London have arranged that every subscriber of the present year shall receive an engraving by J. T. Willmore, A.R.A., from the picture by the late J. J. Chalon, R.A.,

"A Water Party," and also a quarto volume of 30 wood engravings, illustrating Lord Byron's Childe Harold.

An admirable copy of Michael Angelo's *Ceiling of the Sistine Chapel* has been executed in coloured lithography by Herr Winkelmann, of Berlin, at the expense of Mr. Harford, of Blaise Castle, near Bristol, who has assigned the profits arising from its sale to the Artists' General Benevolent Institution. The print is about three feet long, and displays more careful colouring than fine drawing, but all the effects of composition, and even the sombre tone of the original, are conveyed with great fidelity.

The famous portico of the *Palace of the Uffizi at Florence* has, after a lapse of nearly two hundred years, been supplied with statues of all the celebrated men of Tuscany and Florence, in compliance with the original plan of Vasari the architect, and of his patron the Duke Cosmo de' Medici. Poetry and literature are represented by statues of Dante, Petrarch, Boccacio, and Redi ; science, jurisprudence, politics, physics, and medicine by those of Accurso, Macchiavelli, Guicciardini, Galileo, Cesalpino, Michelini, and Morgagni ; the fine arts by statues of Giotto, Arnolfo, Orcagna, Donatello, Alberti, Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo Buonarotti, Benvenuto Cellini, and Guido d'Arrezo. There are also statues of the navigator Amerigo Vespucci, the archbishop Antoninus, Cosmo the elder, and Laurent de' Medici : and of four eminent citizens of Florence — Farinata degli Uberti, who protected the city in a great emergency ; Capponi, who defended it against the French ; Giovanni delle Bande Nere, the general of the Medici faction ; and Ferruccio, the last general of the republic, who perished with it.

A monumental tablet to the late Sir Robert Peel has been erected by his sons in the parish church of Drayton-Basset. The following is the inscription :—

In memory of
the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
to whom the people
have raised monuments
in many places,
his children
erect this in the place
where his body
has been buried.

He was born 5th February, 1788.
and died 2nd July, 1850.

This is placed within a canopied niche, elaborately carved in the Tudor style, from a design by Mr. Sidney Smirke,

A.R.A.; but we always think that such a niche, which is properly suited for a statue, looks particularly bald when filled only with an inscription. For the latter a mere frame is preferable. Our meaning will be understood from a woodcut in the Illustrated London News.

The late Dr. Routh, though the pattern of regularity, the perfect man of business, and one the most punctual in the discharge of every duty in which the interest of others could in any way be affected, died without a will. His library, probably in intrinsic worth one of the most valuable in England, (although to a superficial observer of but small account, from the little care expended on its outward condition,) he bestowed upon the University of Durham by a deed of gift executed some two years since, and at the same time, we believe, he made provision for his faithful domestics; but his entire property now devolves upon his representatives, the children of his late brother. This would not be a matter of regret, if he had not already been most liberal to his relatives, settling upon them during his life the sums he deemed necessary to ensure their welfare; but it is unfortunate that his own particular wishes cannot now be carried out, since, had he completed his testamentary intentions, there is reason to believe that they would have connected his name with some of the most valuable institutions in the country, as well as have proved the nobleness of his spirit and the soundness of his judgment; his generosity, and his sagacity. But for an unhappy procrastination which must ever be deplored, all this would have been accomplished, and the last act of his life have redounded as much to his own credit as the many years so peacefully and so profitably passed had contributed to the instruction and benefit of his fellow creatures by his learning and benevolence.

Dr. Routh had recently (in 1853) added to the number of his literary works by printing, for private circulation, some extracts from the early Fathers, antagonistic to the pretensions of the Church of Rome, and intended as supplemental sheets to his Reliquie.

The President was happy in inscriptions, and the first of the following attracted the critical admiration of Sheridan:—

An Epitaph on Dr. Oliver, Lord Clarendon's Tutor, the deprived President of Magdalen College in 1648. (Restored in 1660.)

Corpus hic satum est Joannis Olivarii, S. T. P., Prasidio optimi et doctissimi, sui sponte pauperis. Vixit annos LXI. Qui cum ad domum fortunatasque suus Caroli causa amissas redisset, post paulo hominibus exemptus est. Ava anima egregia, forsitan et huic seculo exemplu futura!

Epitaph on Sir Francis Burdett.

Francisco Burdett, Baronetto, Patriæ Amantisimo, Instituta Majorum Legesque Reverito, et

Vero Libertatis Vindicti, Viro Excellentissimi Virtute, Angelica Georgiana Filia Parenti.

Inscription for a Bust of the Duke of Wellington.
Cum victa Europa sub jugum missa esset,
Liberavit eam, vito viatore, Wellingtonus,
Britannia sua, non sibi, laudem querens.

The dignity of a Baronet has been conferred upon Mr. Peto, the eminent Contractor, more especially as a mark of her Majesty's appreciation of his recent disinterested and patriotic conduct in retiring from the representation of Norwich, in order to carry out the construction of the railway from Balaklava to the British lines before Sebastopol.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., and Mr. Henry Cole, C.B., instead of being Joint Secretaries, will henceforward be—the former sole Secretary, and the latter Inspector-General, at the department of Science and Art, Marlborough House.

Mr. Samuel Cousins has been elected a Royal Academician, being the first instance of an Engraver having been raised to that honour; and the Rev. Henry Christmas, F.R.S., has been appointed to the Professorship of British History and Archaeology, newly established by the Royal Society of Literature.

Some of those who most deeply feel the blessings conferred upon this country by the Almighty in accomplishing the Protestant Reformation of the Sixteenth Century, have recently commemorated the Tricentenary of the sufferings of the most distinguished English martyrs. A sermon was preached in St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday, the 4th Feb. by the Rev. Canon Dale, on the Fires of Smithfield, on the occasion of the Tricentenary of the martyrdom of Rogers and other Protestant confessors. On the 9th the Tricentenary of the martyrdom of Richard Taylor was commemorated at Hadleigh in Suffolk, and it resulted in a proposition for the restoration of the Church in which he faithfully preached the Gospel at the cost of his life. After the market has been finally removed from Smithfield, it is intended to erect a monument there to the memory of the martyrs of the Reformation.

Everything, in this world, is subject to change; and the Clubs of London, like other human institutions, are destined to rise and fall, to flourish and decay. The last process is commonly effected by the absorption of one into another. Thus the Erechtheum, which occupied a mansion in St. James's square, which once belonged to the Earl of Romney, and afterwards was the warehouse of the famous Wedgewood Ware, (it now accommodates the Charity Commission,) was a short time since absorbed into the Parthenon, which

occupies the house in Regent Street that was erected by Mr. Nash the architect for his own residence. The Alfred, one of the clubs of the old school, has recently coalesced with the Oriental. The former was established at 23, Albemarle Street, in the year 1808; the latter in 1824, at 18, Hanover-square. The Alfred has in its day possessed many memorable members, among whom were Byron, Peel, and Ward Lord Dudley.—Prince's Club, whose habitat is 14 Regent Street (named after its Secretary Mr. George Prince) has been reorganised, and is henceforward to be styled the Ottoman Club.

The house of the Junior United Service

Club, in Regent Street, which was built for the Senior United Service Club by Sir Robert Smirke, has been recently laid prostrate, in order to be rebuilt on a larger scale. The new Carlton Club in Pall Mall, the most magnificent of all, is just completed.

Three millions of francs are to be spent on the new *Cathedral at Lille*. The competition for architect is open to all Europe. The successful competitor will receive 10,000f. ; the second approved design, 4,000f. ; and the third, 2,000f.

The congress of the *Archæological Society* of France is to take place this year, on the 21st of May, at Chalons sur Marne.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

A short History of the Waldensian Church, &c. by Jane Louisa Willyams. With a preface by the Rev. W. S. Gilly—Next to that most primitive and sacred History of all, the records of which are only to be found in Scripture, there is hardly one subject of historical inquiry more interesting than that of the early and singular Church of the Valleys of Piedmont. The particular object of Miss Willyams in her present popular abridgement of portions of what history teaches us of the Vaudois Church, is a highly commendable one, and most deserving of success. The precarious occupations of the poor peasants residing in these Alpine valleys occasion a large mortality among the heads of families, and numerous orphans are every year left at the charge of those already over-burthened. It has been thought that an asylum where children so bereft might receive a religious and useful education was peculiarly the social want of the district, and that any plan by which in early life the young people might be prevented from becoming beggars and wanderers should be hailed as a good. In aid of this object much has been done by our countrymen. The present abridgement of the Waldensian history is a peculiarly appropriate additional contribution to the cause : but it has also great interest of its own—an interest which will least of all be questioned by any reader of Vaudois history who has taken pains to trace out the fate and fortunes of the Christians of these valleys and their wandering colonists.

Miss Willyams' arrangement of her materials we do not much admire. The episode at page 42 seems to us awkward and out of place ; and we are too often summoned backward and forward from the straight path to hear anecdotes of remarkable persons.

The history is, however, in itself a complicated one : and it is probable that the obscurity which hangs over the early centuries may have allowed some errors respecting them to escape investigation,—but much, most indeed, of what is chiefly important is well ascertained. The Christianity of these people, different and apart from the Romish type, can be traced up to a very early period : and the mutual salutations and recognitions which took place between the Reformed Churches and those which had *always* resisted the encroachments of Roman error in the early part of the 16th century are matters of notoriety.

We have therefore a very peculiar subject indeed to deal with in speaking of the Waldenses. Struck and astonished at the singularity of the evidence which comes out, it is no great wonder if some sympathetic friends may have a little exaggerated, and thrown the charm of poetry and romance over the records of this faithful and primitive people. Miss Willyams has not escaped this tendency ; but in her case, we regard it as more than ordinarily defensible, since hers is not a regular systematic history so much as a series of pictures exhibiting the Waldenses in various periods of their social and religious existence ; the peculiarities of climate and country being always present to her mind. Hence hill and valley, mountain and mountain-stream, snows and ice-bound rivers are freely enlisted in the service, and painting and the spirit of poetry have no unimportant part to play. For our parts, we freely allow that there is a deep root of truth at the base of what at first may look imaginative. Not without reverence,—not without the strongest recognition of the Divine hand, can we ever think of those wonderful arrangements on the surface of our globe which have, in a great

measure, formed the character of its varied inhabitants. He whose work they are, made them, most surely, for great purposes. He meant them to play a grand part in his Divine book of lessons for mankind; and we, who read the histories brought down to us of countries and peoples, have it laid upon our consciences not to overlook any of the influences which have made human agents what they are.

The manner in which Protestant nations have responded to applications in aid of these interesting districts is, to say the least of it, highly creditable. Great care however is necessary in tendering our helps. We have always before us, much nearer home, the unhappy examples of pauperised families, whose independence many kind-hearted people have conspired to break down, and who learn to lean on charity rather than on themselves. By all means let the aids of a good education be afforded, but let not the difficulties attending on Christian practice and profession be removed with too eager a hand. This is no needless caution. England, the great dispenser of alms to the needy, has not always been judicious, either abroad or at home. Her generosity is as well known as her wealth. For ourselves, we are inclined to think her wisest course is above all things to uphold the cause of religious liberty.

Historical Notices of the Royal and Archiepiscopal Mints and Coinages at York. By Robert Davies, F.S.A. 8vo. pp. 79.—Mr. Davies makes a material addition to his many other valuable contributions to the history of the great northern metropolis of old England by this comprehensive and complete review of its numismatic annals; and shows that, even on a subject which has already occupied the attention of many writers of great industry and information, there is much that may still be elucidated by the well-directed exercise of further research and discrimination. The City of York occupies an important place in the history of the royal mint at several periods of our history: all of which are discussed in the pages before us in their due chronological sequence. 1. In the Roman era the existence of a mint at York is only supported by probability, with no distinct evidence. 2. In Saxon times the kingdom of Northumbria, of which York was the capital, possessed both a silver and a copper coinage—the latter being peculiar to it, of all the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. The silver coins were the sceatta and the penny; in copper was struck the styca, which appears to have been the same which in the Domesday survey was Latinized by the

word *minuta*, whence the *mite* of our translators of the Gospels. Great hoards of stycas have been found during the present century—in 1808, 542 at Kirk Oswald; in 1833, about 8,000 at Hexham; in 1842, many thousands in the Mint-yard at York, and a few years later a large quantity at Bolton Percy. The Yorkshire Philosophical Society is now in possession of about 5,000 stycas formed from these two great discoveries; of which Mr. Wellbeloved has just completed an accurate and minutely descriptive catalogue. Mr. Davies specifies in succession all the Anglo-Saxon and Danish coins ascertained to have been struck at the York mint. Of the collection of 4,232 Anglo-Saxon coins preserved in the Royal collection at Stockholm, and described in 1846 by its curator Mr. Hildebrand, it is found that more than one-tenth were struck at York. These, it is supposed, are the relics of the oppressive Danegeld to which the inhabitants of this island were at that time subjected. 3. In the period of our Norman Kings the York mint is found to have continued in action; and on a discovery made in York in 1845 of pennies of William the Conqueror, out of 200 between eighty and ninety were found to have been struck at York. No York coins, however, are known after the reign of Henry II. until in—4. The English era, Edward I. re-established a mint at this city in the seventh year of his reign. From that period the royal mint at York continued in operation until the reign of Edward VI. after whose demise the practice of coining in provincial mints entirely ceased, except for a short period during the troubles of Charles I. and again for the great recoining in the reign of William III. Early in the reign of Elizabeth, however, the current testoons of two different degrees of fineness were distinguished by the impression of the supplementary imprints of a portcullis and a greyhound, for which two dozen stamping-irons of the former die, and one dozen of the latter were employed at York. Mr. Davies shows, that the current traditions of Charles I. having had a mint at York, in the early years of his reign, are wholly unsupported by historical evidence. The monies he coined there in 1643 and 1644 were of the ordinary form, and not of the barbarous make-shift character of those substitutes which his necessities shortly after rendered necessary, and which are now commonly known as sieg太平。

William III. coined at York, in the years 1696 and 1697, money amounting to the sum of 314,342l. 17s. 11d. The privilege of coining was exercised by the

Archbishop, as well as by the sovereign, within this ancient city. Annals of the archiepiscopal mint may be obscurely traced from the eighth century to the reign of Henry VIII. Mr. Davies has duly arranged all the particulars which are preserved of its transactions. His very interesting treatise is concluded with some notices of the locality of the ancient royal mint at York, which, it appears, was set up within the precincts of the castle. And he has appended a compotus of Sir William Haryngton, sheriff of the county in 1423, for repairs amounting to 68*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, which show that the buildings of the mint within the castle then consisted of a dwelling-house for the moneyer and his servants, a melting-house with the requisite furnaces, and a strong-house, or treasury, in which the moneys might be kept with safety.

Curiosities of London: exhibiting the most rare and remarkable objects of interest in the Metropolis; with nearly Fifty Years' Personal Recollections. By John Timbs, F.S.A. 12mo.—This portly pocket volume, of just eight hundred pages, is quite an encyclopaedia of Londiniana, a very Iliad in a nutshell. We announced its approaching publication, and the multifarious character of its contents, in our November Magazine, at p. 478. It has formed one of the daily objects of half of Mr. Timbs's life, having been commenced in the year 1828, and it aims at nothing less than to grasp in one manual "the Notable Things in the History of London through its Nineteen Centuries of Accredited Antiquity." We give Mr. Timbs every credit for his great labour and assiduity, and are fully convinced that the book will form a very useful resource for reference on countless topics of interest or curiosity. We rather regret, however, that it has taken its present form. During the progress of compilation the author has had the misfortune to be anticipated to a great extent by the Handbook formed by Mr. Peter Cunningham, which provides nearly every item of information which a stranger can require. We think, therefore, it is hopeless to think of running a race of competition with that work. Under these circumstances we should have advised Mr. Timbs to have arranged his historical "curiosities" in a different, and perhaps more dignified, shape. We do not find that his alphabetical arrangement has any advantages. Indeed, the particular heads under which his subjects are arranged are sometimes so arbitrary and accidental, that that arrangement would be a positive disadvantage were it not helped out by an

excellent index. The strange mixture of subjects it produces has, to our eyes, a chance-medley and unfinished appearance. At the same time, we are anxious to bear our cordial testimony to the great merits of this interesting compilation, and especially to the many curious articles on subjects not strictly local, but of much historical and statistical importance, which are here assembled, for the first time in a work of this class. To review at one glance all the conventional establishments of ancient London, its stately mansions, and its venerable and historic hostellries, its churches, courts of law, theatres, hospitals, &c. even to look down the catalogue of "great fires," or to trace its changing "fashions" and "amusements," must evidently convey more just ideas of the past and present grandeur of this vast metropolis than is to be readily gathered from isolated notices. Such order is a handmaid of truth; but its harmony is somewhat dislocated when the subjects are afterwards thrown into one heterogeneous alphabet, under arbitrary heads, which, even if well considered, cannot possibly occur intuitively to the most intelligent reader. The same objection does not apply to Mr. Cunningham's Handbook, which presents an alphabet of localities only, and we think it might have been better to have abstained from this apparent imitation of Mr. Cunningham's plan, and to have relinquished the garb of the *cicerone* to assume the more dignified rôle of an historian. There would, no doubt, have been considerable sacrifice of past labour in such a determination, for we should not do justice to Mr. Timbs's exertions did we not particularly state that he has devoted especial pains to the description of the museums, libraries, exhibitions, and other objects of present interest and curiosity, which are most likely to engage the attention of those who visit London with the view of "sightseeing." These portions, therefore, have considerable *present* value, but of course can only be maintained in a satisfactory state for use by frequent new editions of the work.

An Historical Sketch of Carlisle Cathedral. A Lecture delivered at the Carlisle Mechanics' Institution, Jan. 9, 1855. By the Very Rev. A. C. Tait, D.C.L. Dean of Carlisle.—In the present day the devoted student of archaeology meets with many encouragements which were denied his less favoured predecessors of former generations. His pursuits are no longer despised by the supercilious scholar, and consequently no longer ridiculed by the

frivolous multitude. The antiquary, having taken courage, and ventured forth from his cell in Somerset House, finds himself courteously received in all the provinces, where well-educated men of every class co-operate with him to the best of their power, expressing their sense of the merits and utility of his pursuits, and only lamenting their own comparative inexperience of his peculiar lines of study. This honour has he received a hundred times during the last few years, from men of talent and judgment, as well as rank and education; and the result has been to the mutual advantage and pleasure of those who have thus overcome unreasonable distastes and antipathies. In some cases men of accomplished scholarship, though not hitherto versed in archaeological inquiries, have been tempted themselves to embark on the illustration of our national antiquities, and have at once discovered in their pursuit a greater interest than they have previously suspected. In the present instance, we have the late learned Master of Rugby coming forward to instruct the townsmen of Carlisle upon the historical antiquities of their ancient church and town, disclaiming in the outset any pretensions to adequate architectural knowledge of his subject, or sufficient antiquarian research, and yet producing a composition which will diffuse instructive information, and cherish a just appreciation of the treasures of antiquity, more efficiently than many a strictly professional dissertation, because offered in an attractive form, and from an authority to which all would be predisposed to listen and pay respect. Important repairs are now in progress in the cathedral church of Carlisle, under the superintendence of Mr. Christian; and any proceeds that may arise from the sale of the present Lecture will be appropriated to stained glass for the windows. It presents an interesting review of the early history of the North, particularly in the time of our Norman kings, connecting the progress and influence of public events with the rise and increase of the city and church of Carlisle.

A Guide to the Borough of Derby, with descriptive Trips by Railway to the most interesting places in the Neighbourhood. By Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A. &c. 12mo.—One of those books which are always acceptable and useful to visitors in strange places, particularly when they are places of considerable antiquity and interest, and which we are happy to find are now generally more carefully executed, and by persons of more competent talent, than they used to be in days of yore. In the present Guide every remarkable object appears to

be satisfactorily though briefly treated, and it is illustrated by many neat woodcuts, engraved by the author. The common seal of the town of Derby presents, like those of some other towns, a canting or punning device,—a deer lodged within a park. We observe that in p. 50 Mr. Jewitt has described the animal as "a buck," which misses the intended allusion. The name of *Deoraby* was given to the town by the Danes, the Saxons having previously called it *Northwurhige*, as is stated in the chronicle of Ethelweard. Its etymology is not discussed by Lysons, but we presume it is connected with that of the river Derwent on which it stands. The latter, says Lysons, derives its name from a chapelry in the High Peak, in the parish of Hathersage, from whence it runs its course throughout the county of Derby to join the Trent on the borders of Leicestershire. We have still to ask, what was the etymological derivation of *Deoraby*?

Photographic Pleasures, popularly portrayed with Pen and Pencil, by Cuthbert Bede, B.A., Author of *Verdant Green*, 8vo. We have been much amused with the facetie, both of the pen and the pencil, contained in this volume, and we heartily recommend it to all who have the wisdom to meet the inevitable difficulties of an incipient art with that good-humour which is the best antidote to all petty grievances.

"*Evangelical Life,*" as seen in the example of our Lord Jesus Christ. By John James, D.D. Canon of Peterborough. 12mo.—No one who in former years has felt the influence of the author of "A Comment on the Collects of the Church of England" will receive without a welcome this new work on a subject of the highest interest and importance. That sustained warmth of feeling and practical turn of thought, which is observable in all the author's writings, naturally lead him to dwell with an affectionate delight and admiration upon the perfect pattern of all Christian teaching in action—that pattern which is so evidently his own inspiring and informing principle. The present book deserves all success, and especially among those in whose hands the author would most rejoice to see it, viz. among those of both sexes who are growing up into manhood and womanhood. There is a heartiness and manliness about this author's religion which we think is well calculated to influence youth, and to this we must add its truthfulness. There is no divorce made between the religion of Jesus and the religion of the human heart. He does not teach us that the new nature and the old move on lines as

parallel, as if they had originated in a good and evil principle. He treats the ruined temple of man's fallen nature piously and reverently, and as a "good master-builder" points out how it may be restored, ever encouraging hopefulness in those he addresses. The work is divided into chapters, each of which treats of some separate subject in our Saviour's character; and we direct attention to the following heads, as showing the extent and variety of application to which the great example is made to minister:—The twelve chosen—Love of order—Social character—Christ at the marriage feast—Self-denial—Prudence—Christian courtesy—Sympathy—The Christian the good subject and true patriot—The love of our country—Moral courage—The fruits of moral courage.

March Winds and April Showers, by "Acheta," author of Episodes of Insect Life.—This is a very beautiful book, with but one considerable fault. An earnest, generally healthful, and religious love of Nature breathes through all its pages, and man, in his practical part, in his feelings and his duties, is appealed to in a manner which is often very strong as well as just and gentle. Some passages in the chapter on "Late Awakenings" are really striking in their moral and religious significance.

The one fault to which allusion has been made, is that of occasional affectation of style. We would give a good deal for greater simplicity. Words are coined and passages are framed with the appearance of desire to produce an effect. That a good effect is often the result is quite true, but the perfection of workmanship is not yet attained. So much it is our duty to say: but the real beauties of the volume are so many and so great that its author can afford a deduction, and we feel that the kind of fault noticed is apt to increase, and to tarnish the value of the most striking thoughts.

What Aunty saw in Scotland. By Mrs. Tonna. 12mo.—This is as pretty a juvenile tour, or tour for juvenile readers, as we have ever met with. The writer's main object has been to associate localities with the most interesting events of national history, and she accomplishes her design with much success.

Among other books for children we have received two, which deserve especial mention: *Words by the Way-side; or, The Children and the Flowers*, by Emily Ayton; and *Playing at Settlers, or, the Faggot-Trees*, by Mrs. R. Lee, both pleasing works, and the latter formed on the recollections of real life. Their graceful illus-

trations, in the former case by H. Anelay, and in the latter by John Gilbert, do credit to the taste of the publishers Messrs. Grant and Griffith, and will add materially to their attractions.

A Catalogue of the Drawings, Miniatures, Cameos, and other objects of Art, illustrative of the Bonaparte Family, and all the persons connected with the Republic and Empire of France, now in the Collection of John Mather, esq. of Mount Pleasant, Liverpool. 8vo.—This interesting collection was arranged for exhibition to the British Association, at the soirée given by the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, on the 27th Sept. 1854, and is described by Mr. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A. F.R.A.S. himself so well known for his very valuable Museum and his patriotic use of it. The catalogue is illustrated by a memoir of the Bonaparte family, tracing their varied fortunes down to the present time, which gives it a claim to especial notice and commendation in our historic pages.

The Historical Pocket Annual for 1855, By Dr. Bergel. 12mo.—This manual contains, in a chronological arrangement, a summary of the events of the past year, particularly those of the war, an obituary of notable persons, and brief abstracts of the more important state papers. Its German author seems to have executed his task with the diligence and pains-taking characteristic of his countrymen, and we only quarrel with the title, that a register of the events of 1854 should be called an Historical Annual "for 1855."

Mr. Vacher in his *Parliamentary Companion* continues to issue monthly, during the session of Parliament, corrected lists of both Houses, accompanied with various information, indispensable to the transaction of parliamentary business. This very useful manual has now been continued for twenty-four years.

Literary Papers by the late Professor Edward Forbes, F.R.S. 12mo.—This pleasing memorial to a talented and amiable man, whose loss is generally deplored in the scientific and literary world, consists of a selection of his critical essays contributed during the last three years to the *Literary Gazette*, grouped together as twelve papers or chapters. The greater part of them relate to foreign travels and the observations of our recent naturalists, and one is devoted to the wonders displayed in the gallery of organic remains in the British Museum. A slight biographical sketch is prefixed, and an animated portrait forms the frontispiece.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 11. Frederic Ouvry, esq. Treasurer, in the chair.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo exhibited several fragments of mediæval horse trappings found in the Fleet ditch. The secretary exhibited a gold seal ring bearing the arms of Gratwick, found by a person bathing at Seaford in Sussex. These arms were granted to Sir William Gratwick, of Ulverston, in the fifth year of James the First, and the seal appears to be of the same date. Mr. W. P. Griffith presented drawings of a gold idol found near the sacred lake of Gautivite in Columbia, which was formerly exhibited to the Society in 1844. It had belonged to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, but the purchaser at his sale, not being able to make a profit of it, consigned it to the melting-pot. The secretary, by permission of the Rev. J. Pemberton Bartlett, exhibited a number of relics of the Anglo-Saxon period, obtained by Mr. Bartlett from excavations, several years since, of tumuli in Kent. They consist of a number of beads of vitrified pastes and amber; a large lump of amber, through which an iron ring has been passed in order to adapt it for suspension (a similar amorphous lump was found in the graves of Livonia, the objects from which are now in the British Museum); also, a large bead of amber with one iron ring for suspension; finger-rings, and ear-rings of bronze, and an elegantly designed hair-pin of bronze, the top of cruciform shape, an unique object, from a Saxon tumulus.

J. Wallis Pycroft, esq. F.S.A. communicated, from the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian Library, a letter written by Sir William Brereton, in the year 1643, containing an account of an engagement between the Roundheads and the Royalists before Nantwich.

Samuel Birch, esq. F.S.A. communicated a translated account of the unrolling of an Egyptian mummy, belonging to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, at Florence, by Professor Migliarini. This was followed by explanatory notes by Mr. Birch.

Jan. 18. J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P.

Henry Norman, esq. of Eaton-square, was elected Fellow. The Rev. Edward Trollope exhibited a bronze ampulla, found recently in the parish of Scredington, near Sleaford, Lincolnshire; and an ivory knife-handle, carved with the figures of Faith, Hope, and Justice, found in the ruins of Grimsby Abbey, Lincolnshire. The Rev. Thomas Hugo exhibited a fragment of

a large iron spur, found in the Fleet ditch, London. John Martin, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a dagger found in Westwood near Thornbrough. M. W. Wylie, esq. F.S.A. in a letter to the Secretary, communicated remarks On the Angon of the Franks, described by Agathias, and the Pilum of Vegetius, accompanied by the exhibition of a dart-head, of tri lateral form, founf at Rheims. Richard Brooke, esq. F.S.A. made a communication on the field of the battle of Mortimer's Cross.

Jan. 25. Viscount Mahon, President. George Roots, esq. barrister-at-law, Richard Henry Major, esq. of the British Museum, Secretary of the Hakluyt Society, and Francis Bennoch, esq. of Blackheath Park, M.R.S.L. were elected Fellows, and it was announced that the Hon. Rich. C. Neville, J. H. Parker, esq. Henry Stevens, esq. and W. S. W. Vaux, esq. had been appointed Auditors of the Society's accounts for the present year. Two flint celts, found in the Thames near Battersea bridge, were exhibited by the Rev. Thomas Hugo. J. Y. Akerman, esq. Secretary, communicated transcripts of several Letters addressed to Capt. Adam Baynes, by officers of the Parliament in the middle of the seventeenth century. One of these is remarkable for the bitterness of its feeling to the captive King. Another, written shortly afterwards, shows that in less than two months after the death of Charles on the scaffold, the people of Yorkshire were indulging in the favourite English pastime of horse-racing.

The Rev. H. M. Scarth, Rector of Bathwick, communicated an account of the Roman inscription found on Coombe Down, near Bath, of which further notice will be found in the ensuing report of the Archaeological Institute. It has been somewhat damaged, but Mr. Scarth read it thus:—

PRO SALVATE IMPERATORIS CAESARIS
MARCHI ANTONINI FELICIS INVICTI AVGUSTI
— NAEVIVS SAC(ERDOS) LIR. ADIVTOR
PROCURATORVM PRIMARII IMPIA RVINA
OPPRESSAM A SOLO RESTITVIT.

"For the safety of the Emperor Caesar Marcus Antoninus Felix Invictus Augustus, Nævius Priest of Lir,—, the Adjutor of the Chief Proconsul, restored from its foundation [this temple] when it had been impiously reduced to a ruin." Mr. Scarth referred it to the days of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, the successor of Antoninus Pius. The letters LIR. he considered of doubtful signification: they might refer to Liber (Bacchus), or Libi-

tina, the goddess of funerals.—Mr. Augustus Franks stated that he had just returned from a visit to Bath, where he had seen and minutely inspected the stone. The Letters rendered *Sacerdos Lir.* should be *Augusti Libertus* and after Antonini the word *PII.* occurs.—Mr. Akerman observed that, in his opinion, the inscription had been incorrectly attributed to M. Aur. Antoninus, the first emperor of that name; and that it clearly referred to *Caracalla*, who is styled on coins and in inscriptions *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*, with the addition of the title of *Felix*, which occurs in the Bath inscription. Even Elagabalus, as has been remarked by Gibbon, "assumed and polluted the respectable name of Antoninus;" and, with whatever event the inscription might be connected, it appeared quite clear to him that it contained the name of the son of Severus, and not that of the Emperor philosopher, M. Aurelius.

Feb. 1. Frederic Ouvry, esq. Treasurer, in the chair.

The Council communicated to the meeting the conditions under which it has undertaken to accept, and manage, on the part of the Society, a fund to be subscribed for the preservation of mediæval buildings and other monuments, on the proposal of Mr. Ruskin. It is to be called *The Conservation Fund*, and kept wholly distinct from the general funds of the Society. Its management and distribution is to rest solely with the Society, without responsibility to the subscribers. Its application is to be limited to the following objects: 1. The formation of a list or catalogue of existing ancient buildings or other monuments. 2. The conservation of existing ancient buildings or other monuments in the sense of preservation from the further ravages of time or negligence, without any attempt to add to, alter, or restore. The Council have further resolved not to appropriate the fund to any building or monument, the obligation to repair which belongs by law to any individual or corporation, aggregate or sole; but in such case to "urge upon the person or body so liable the propriety of fulfilling the obligation," and at the same time to prevent the evils of restoration.

George C. Bruce, esq. exhibited three objects in gold found a short time since in an Indian sepulchre at Chordeles, in the Republic of Equador. They consist of a bowl of $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; a pin, with a flat head, $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches long; and a hollow penannular ring, probably intended for the neck.

W. M. Wylie, esq. F.S.A. communicated an account of the antiquities of Suabia, accompanied by an engraved map of the

kingdom of Würtemberg, on which were marked the ancient camps, roads, tumuli, &c. now existing.

A. W. Franks, esq. F.S.A. read some remarks on the stall-plate, as a Knight of the Garter, of William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, the brother of Queen Katharine Parr. It appears to have been removed from his stall at Windsor, and broken, on his degradation, and was recently purchased by the British Museum from the effects of Mr. Pickering the bookseller. The quarterings are, Parr, Ross, Greene, Maplethorpe, Fitz-Hugh, Mar-myton, St. Quintin, Fourneys, Staveley, and Garnegan. Crest, maiden's head. Supporters, a stag and a wyvern. Motto, Amour avecque loialte. Its date 18th May, 36 Hen. VIII.

W. H. Brooke, esq. F.S.A. communicated notices of the use of Cannon and other Fire-arms in the 15th century.

Feb. 8. Viscount Mahon, President.

Mr. John Leighton, artist, was elected a Fellow, and the Marquis Campana, founder and proprietor of the Campana Museum of Etruscan Antiquities at Rome, and the Cavalier Canina, principal director of the excavations in the Forum, and author of many works on the Antiquities of Rome, were elected Foreign Members.

Mr. G. Scharf, jun. F.S.A. read a paper On Some of the Sculptured Ornaments of a Temple or Group of Buildings at Bath, discovered on the site of the present Pump-room in the year 1790. He bestowed particular attention upon the celebrated head considered by many to represent Medusa, which formed the centre of one of the pediments of the building. The head is placed in the middle of a large shield, supported by two flying figures of Victory; whose feet rested on a globe, as shown by a fragment still preserved of the right-hand figure; enough also remains of the left-hand figure to show that they were provided with large spreading wings, and that the folds of drapery were very much better arranged and executed than the published representations of these fragments would seem to indicate. He laid some stress upon the importance of not making the faults of the Decadence period appear worse when copied for publication: it misleads almost as seriously as when a tolerable specimen of art is flattered into perfection by the engraver. Mr. Scharf described the so-called Medusa head as a fleshy, round male face, with long curling hair, full beard, and moustaches arranged in a generally radiating fashion to accord with the circular space round it, and of which the face was the exact centre; among the hair snakes appear protruding, and two large bird's-

wings spring—not from the temples or forehead, as in other known instances—but from directly behind the ears, which partially appear among the full flowing locks of hair. All previous illustrators, both those who believed it to represent Medusa, and those who declared it to symbolize the Sun, recognised the existence of the moustache, which they generally designated by the term *whiskers*: those of the former opinion expressed a belief that the sculptor had, in order to make the Gorgon's head more terrible, added whiskers to the face. Mr. Scharf concluded by expressing his belief that the head represents the Hot-spring, for which the city of Bath has always been renowned.

Feb. 15. Admiral Smyth, V.P.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo exhibited a bronze celt found in the county Fermanagh, highly ornamented on each of its sides, and having grooves on the continuation of the cutting edge for the purpose of assisting the grasp.

A. W. Franks, esq. exhibited a very beautiful plate of majolica ware, bearing the date 1525, and an impaled shield of the arms of Guicciardini and Salvati, between which families a marriage took place in 1506. The shield is supported by cupids, and placed within a ring of delicate lace-work which divides the central medallion from the border. The latter consists of dolphins and arabesque ornaments, in the style introduced by Raffaelle, and supposed to have been borrowed by him from the antique. Within the border are four square tablets, each bearing the date 1525. With the exception of the central medallion, the ornaments are executed in white, and dark blue, on a light blue ground. Mr. Franks attributes this beautiful work of art to the manufactory of Pesaro, which was famous for its productions of this character.

THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Jan. 25. C. Roach Smith, esq. in the chair.

Mr. Pfister exhibited an unpublished and extremely rare denarius of Odoacer, the first barbarian king of Italy, who deposed Augustulus, the last nominal emperor of Rome. The exhibition was accompanied by a paper descriptive of the few known coins of Odoacer, and of the historical events of his time.

Mr. John Evans, hon. secretary, exhibited a small brass coin of Constantine, impressed on the obverse with Cufic characters.

Mr. Roach Smith communicated to the meeting a rare and apparently unpublished denarius of Domitia, wife of the emperor Domitian. It bears on the reverse a

temple of interesting architectural peculiarities, which Mr. Smith said resembled the temple of Augustine, or it may have been intended for some other of the temples restored by Domitian.

Mr. Vaux, hon. secretary, then read a paper by Dr. W. Bell, on Roman gold and silver coins, with gold ornaments, found in Hanover.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Jan. 5. Frederic Ouvry, esq. Treasurer Soc. Ant., in the chair.

Mr. E. W. Godwin gave an account of an extensive Roman villa found at Colerne, about six miles from Bath, and at a short distance from the Fosse way. The site was noticed about sixteen years since, when the plough brought to light part of a pavement, but no investigation was carried out until October last, when Mr. Godwin and the Rev. G. Heathcote, Vicar of Colerne, caused careful excavations to be made, and some mosaic floors of beautiful design were exposed to view. Of these Mr. Godwin sent representations; but the most remarkable portion of tessellated work, stated to have been found in 1838, exhibiting a Roman chariot with four horses, and the name Severus, had perished. The ground-plan of this villa presents an interesting example of the Roman arrangements in dwellings of a superior class. The walls were decorated with painted patterns on stucco. It is to be regretted that the owner of the site takes no interest in these remains, and is not disposed to preserve them; the building will therefore be shortly covered up again.

Mr. Poynter produced examples of the bright-coloured materials used in the execution of the early Christian decorations on the vaults of the mosque of St. Sophia, at Constantinople. The tesserae are of glass of varied colours, inclosing a thin foil of gold or silver, which adds great brilliancy to the effect. Some specimens thrown aside during recent repairs of the mosque were given to Mr. Poynter by a member of the diplomatic corps at Constantinople. Mr. Digby Wyatt gave an account of the peculiar features of the mosaic work at St. Sophia, with remarks on the character of Roman and of Greek mosaics in general. The earliest of the Greek works of this kind are at Ravenna, and date from a period about a century earlier than the noble examples at St. Sophia, which was built by Justinian, in the sixth century. Mr. Wyatt produced the magnificent work lately brought forth by the Prussian Government, representing, by aid of lithochrome, these remarkable works of art, which were discovered during the repairs made by order

of the Sultan, in 1847, under the charge of the Chev. Fossati. It is stated that when the plaster was removed from these long concealed portraiture of Christian saints and emblems on the vaultings of the mosque, the Sultan observed to the artist, in French. " You must cover over all that; the time is not yet arrived." Mr. Wyatt observed that the brilliancy of the vitrified substances, of which Mr. Poynter had now produced specimens, might suggest the explanation of the passage in Theophilus, describing the rich hues thrown by the windows of St. Sophia. They had probably been filled with plates of the coloured material from which the tesserae were formed.

The Rev. H. M. Scarth sent a Roman inscription, found lately at Bath, and already given in our report of the Society of Antiquaries. The Rev. Dr. Bruce, of Newcastle, and the Rev. Joseph Hunter, offered some remarks on this memorial, which appears to record the restoration of a temple by a person named Nævius. Mr. Hunter pointed out the remarkable absence of any allusion to Christian affairs in Britain amongst Roman inscriptions; he cited another inscription found at Bath, in which the destruction of a temple through some outbreak of popular zeal is recorded. He suggested that the tablet described by Mr. Scarth might relate to the times of Antoninus Pius, whose policy it was to encourage Christianity, whilst in the reign of M. Aurelius the contrary feeling prevailed; and at that period possibly Nævius restored the heathen structure which may have been demolished by the zeal of Christian converts in the previous reign.

Mr. Franks gave an account of a large hoard of silver bullion, ingots, 1506 Roman coins, and broken ornaments, weighing more than 200 ounces, which he brought for examination. The metal is of very pure quality. The discovery took place near Coleraine, and it presents the most remarkable fact hitherto recorded of the occurrence of any Roman reliques in Ireland. This large collection of silver may have been made for the purposes of a mint for coining, in times later than the dominion of the Romans in Britain. Mr. Franks also brought for inspection two ancient Irish bronze trumpets, of very curious construction, with some other Irish antiquities, from the collection of the late Mr. Crofton Croker.

Mr. Westwood described the remains of a richly decorative pavement found amongst the ruins of Chertsey Abbey, and brought a collection of drawings by Dr. Sherlock, to illustrate the curious and artistic character of the designs.

They are chiefly subjects from the Old Testament, and appear to be of the thirteenth century, but they exhibit greater freedom and spirit in their outlines than any similar works of that age.

Mr. Nesbitt exhibited casts from the ivory diptych preserved in the treasury at Monza, in Lombardy, sculptures of the greatest interest as examples of early art, and in fine preservation; also some portions from the bronze candelabrum in the cathedral of Milan, which bears the date 1562, but its character, possessing great beauty in design and composition, appears to be of the thirteenth century, the date assigned to it by the learned French archæologist M. Didron.

Mr. Tucker brought several documents of interest connected with the estates and descent of the Carew and Courtenay families. Some Anglo-Saxon antiquities from Cambridgeshire, a small British urn, of the class termed incense cups by the late Sir R. C. Hoare, and a beautiful jewelled ornament of mediæval work, were sent by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. Mr. C. Ainslie produced some interesting pilgrims' tokens or signs, such as are mentioned by Chaucer, found in the city of London. Some specimens of St. Guthlac's knives, found at Croyland, and presented by the monks to their visitors on the festival of the patron saint, were brought by Mr. Willson, as also an impression from the seal of Flaxwell hundred (described in this Magazine, p. 2) for Labourers' Passes, according to Stat. 12 Ric. ii. A singular certificate of legitimacy, under seal *ad causas* of the city of Cologne, was shewn by Mr. Desborough Bedford.

Feb. 3. W. H. Blaauw, esq., F.S.A. in the chair.

Mr. Ashurst Majendie gave an account of some memorials of the ancient and noble family of De Vere; he produced an elaborate drawing which he had caused to be executed by Mr. Parish of Colchester, representing the upper slab of the tomb of John fifteenth Earl of Oxford, who died in 1539, and his countess. The monument, which is of black marble, or "touchstone," is in the middle of the chancel of Castle Hedingham church, Essex. On the north and south sides are figures of their children. On the upper surface of this altar tomb are sculptured in bold relief kneeling figures of the Earl in armour, with the mantle and collar of the Garter, and his wife, on whose mantle appear the arms of De Vere with several quarterings. Over their heads is a large achievement with helm and crest, supporters and mantlings, carved with considerable spirit, and in the *renaissance*

style, without any mixture of Gothic ornament. Mr. Majendie produced also representations of a carved oak bedstead in his possession, displaying the arms of Edward VI. and of the De Veres : also drawings carefully executed by the talented antiquarian draughtsman, John Carter, representing the sculptured chimney-piece formerly at Gosfield Hall, Essex, and removed to that curious old mansion from Bois Hall, one of the seats of the De Veres. Over this chimney-piece were statues of Henry VII. and his queen, and a curious representation of the Battle of Bosworth, in which Richard III. appeared prostrate before the victorious Earl of Richmond, with the crown on the ground ; and on either side are the chief partizans, distinguished by their emblazoned shields ; amongst these are the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Northumberland, Sir W. Herbert, Sir R. Ratcliffe, and other adherents of the vanquished king, and in Henry's party, the Earl of Oxford, Lord Stanley and his brother, Sir W. Brandon, Sir Gilbert Talbot, and Sir John Savage. This remarkable and spirited sculpture, Mr. Majendie observed, had been removed from Gosfield by the Marquess of Buckingham, and it had been supposed that it was taken to Stowe, but he believed that it is not now to be found there. The drawings by Carter are well deserving of being engraved, and no representation of this interesting sculpture appears to have been published.

Dr. Bell gave a short notice of the establishment of the Museum of German and Roman Antiquities at Mayence, originated at the Congress of Archaeological and Historical Societies in that city in 1852 ; another important Museum, comprising mediæval collections, being formed at Nuremberg. The services of a talented painter and antiquary, M. Lindenschmidt, had been fortunately made available at Mayence, and, impressed by the importance of comparing the rare types of the earlier antiquities preserved in various remote continental museums, he had succeeded with remarkable skill in producing facsimiles of the curious objects of bronze and jewelled ornaments discovered in Germany. Dr. Bell produced several productions of M. Lindenschmidt's ingenious reproductions, comprising a celt found in Bavaria, a richly ornamented brooch with filigree work and gems, a spiral clasp for the mantle, and a bronze vessel of very uncommon form, found with it in Hanover. Not only the forms and most minute details, but the metallic and patinated surface, appear in these skilful facsimiles with most surprising perfection.

Mr. Hawkes sent a brass manilla, pre-

cisely similar to one of the forms of "penannular ring-money," alleged to have been found in Ireland. It was accompanied by a notice of manilla money by Mr. Smith, of the Waterloo Foundry at Birmingham, where it is manufactured in large quantities for the African market. Upwards of 300 tons are sent out in the course of a year. In form the manillas resemble the ornaments of gold and bronze with dilated ends found in England, and more frequently in Ireland, and suited in size to serve as armlets. Formerly they were manufactured of cast iron for the African trade, but a mixed metal of sonorous quality is now in request, and they are made of various sizes, but strictly conformable to a certain form, without which they would not be received by the native traders.

The Dean of Carlisle communicated the recent discovery of part of an ancient cross, or head-stone, built into the wall and brought to light during the works now in progress at Carlisle Cathedral. A representation of this interesting relique was sent by Mr. Purday, the clerk of the works, and he stated that it had been found in the walls of the south transept, and had probably been placed there about the year 1300. It has been supposed that this cross, which is rudely formed and of singular fashion, may be assigned to the period when the Cathedral was rebuilt by Egfrid king of Northumberland, in the seventh century. Several objects of the Roman age have been discovered during the restoration now in progress at Carlisle Cathedral. An historical sketch of that ancient fabric has been lately published by the Dean.

Mr. Scarth sent facsimiles, taken by means of moistened paper, from the Roman inscription lately found at Bath, and Mr. Franks, who had examined the original, stated that in his opinion it must be assigned to the time of Heliogabulus, when some heathen temples were restored. The monuments of that Emperor were defaced after his ignominious end, and on a tablet found near the Roman wall, as described by Dr. Bruce, his name has been carefully erased. Mr. Franks thought that the tablet found at Bath may on this account have been removed, and used as the covering of a tomb in later Roman times. The Rev. W. Gunner sent an accurate representation of another Roman inscription, a dedication to the *Deae Matres*, found at Winchester. Mr. Westwood observed that even in the present eventful crisis the French Government had, as he believed, formed a commission for collecting and preserving all the vestiges of Roman times in France, whilst in

our country the memorials of past times, Roman, Saxon, or Medieval, so valuable as auxiliaries to historical inquiry, were alike disregarded.

Mr. R. Hawkins exhibited a Venetian salver of damascened metal, bearing an enameled escutcheon of the Priuli family; and a richly carved ivory box of Oriental workmanship: a similar box is preserved in the Treasury of Sens Cathedral.

The Hon. R. Neville reported the latest result of his excavations now in progress at Chesterford. On the previous day a glass vase, an urn of white ware, and two Samian dishes, which had been fractured in Roman times and repaired with leaden rivets, were brought to light together, about fifteen inches under the surface. Mr. Neville's examination of numerous deep pits formed by the Romans in the gravel at Chesterford, and filled with debris of all descriptions, has recently added many remarkable reliques to his Museum at Audley End.

Mr. Roots exhibited a massive terra-cotta ring, one of twelve found in Richmond Park in a sort of cairn: they measure about 12 inches in diameter; similar objects have been found by Mr. Neville with Roman remains. Mr. Roots produced also a round perforated brick of unknown use, found at Cæsar's Camp on Wimbleton Common, near a spot where spears, uræs, and various Roman vestiges have been noticed.

Mr. Tite exhibited the "Myrrour of the World," and the "Book of the Fayttes of Armes," two specimens of the press of Caxton, in the finest preservation: he pointed out in the former the curious representation of an arithmetician making a calculation by aid of Arabic numerals.

Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith brought some ancient spurs, and a small urn found in the Middle Temple Gardens. Mr. Brackstone exhibited several Irish antiquities, brooches, ring-money, and bronze daggers. Mr. Salmon brought an iron spur of early date, found by Capt. Boteler at Llandough Castle, in Glamorganshire. The Rev. Walter Sneyd exhibited two enamelled ornaments of gilt metal, of 12th century work; Mr. Le Keux brought some specimens of German and Venetian glass. A Russo-Greek triptych found in the churchyard of Christ Church, Spitalfields, was produced by the Rev. T. Hugo. Capt. Oakes exhibited a curious watch with a reliquary and portrait of Charles I., once the property of some zealous Royalist.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.
Jan. 24. T. J. Pettigrew, esq. V.P.
Twelve new Associates were admitted.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XLIII.

Mr. Turner exhibited some antiquities discovered at Gloucester, and four bronze keys apparently Roman. Two of these have lozenge-shaped bows—a fashion common in medieval keys, but rarely observed in those of Roman origin. These specimens, and one with an annular bow, are piped keys; the other example is spiked. Mr. Turner also exhibited an Armenian shoe of early manufacture, the sole and heel of which were formed of thin layers of leather sewed together with broad thongs.

Mr. Brent exhibited an oak carving found last year at the Chequers Inn, Mercery Lane, Canterbury, where Chaucer and his companions lodged when they wended their way—

The holy blissful martyr for to seke.

Mr. Gunston exhibited a tile of red terracotta, bearing the impress of a sheep's foot, obtained in 1849 from one of the pillars of the hypocaust of the Roman villa at Wheatley, in Oxfordshire.

Mr. Planché presented to the Association the Letters Patent of Henry Duke of Exeter, granting the office of Constable of his castle of Quenehope to Thomas Clotton, dated at Tenbie, 12 April, 39 Hen. VI. (1461). The seal attached is in beautiful condition, inclosed within a rush.

A paper by Mr. Geo. Hillier was read, being the "Results obtained in Excavations made in August last on Brightstone and Bowcombe Downs, Isle of Wight." The published report of this has been already noticed in our December magazine, p. 597.

A curious paper by Mr. Syer Cuming, on "Archæological Frauds," was read, and detailed numerous instances of deception practised by dealers and excavators, particularly in the City of London, in Nicholas Lane, Trinity Street, Cannon Street, Wallbrook, &c. Many examples were laid upon the table of Italian forgeries professed to have been derived from these excavations. At the expense of much time and cost, some Members of the Association had ascertained the source whence these forgeries and frauds have proceeded, and if persisted in their names will be made known. Mr. Cuming's paper was not confined to archæological frauds in London, but took an historical view of the subject as practised from the commencement of the sixteenth century.

Feb. 14. F. H. Davis, esq. F.S.A., V.P.

Mr. Thompson produced a portion of lead pipe dug up in Broad-street during the last summer. From its manufacture and general appearance, it was evidently prior to the introduction of circular pipe, and either belonged to the ancient conduit probably supplying St. Austin's Monastery

in that neighbourhood, or of a time anterior; but it was unaccompanied by any other antiquities.

Mr. Dew forwarded a notice of discoveries now taking place at Combe Down, Bath. Five stone coffins have been dug up, and in two of them were perfect skeletons, one of a male, the other a female. They were all placed north and south, and in one of the coffins, besides the perfect skeleton, were three skulls placed at the foot. Urns, coins, and other Roman antiquities have been found, of which drawings were to be taken.

Mr. Syer Cuming read a short paper on a curious collection of clay tobacco-pipes, ranging 52 specimens, from the introduction of tobacco to the reign of George I. The earliest were remarkably small, and on some the initials of the makers were apparent.

Mr. Planché exhibited a fine specimen of bascinet of the time of Edw. III. with chain mail attached, extending down the neck and upon the shoulders.

Mr. Irving exhibited a plate of Delft Ware, with the portrait of Catharine of Braganza, queen of Charles II. The initials "C. R." were on the sides of the portrait.

Mr. Jobbins exhibited some large vellum sheets of an Antipbonary, ornamented with most elaborate illuminations. These had formerly been in the possession of Mr. Beckford, of Fonthill.

Mr. Vere Irving read an interesting paper on a Seal Ring, reported to have been that of Marie Stewart, but which he referred to Mary of Este. It will probably be recollected that during the controversy between some of the members of the Scottish Rights Association and The Times, with regard to the national arms, a letter appeared, signed, "A Tyro in Heraldry," in which reference was made to this seal, impressions of which are sold at Holyrood Palace, and on which the arms of France and England are blazoned in the first and fourth, Scotland in the second, and Ireland in the third quarters. The existence of such a relic raises questions of deep historical interest. It is well known that the great bone of contention, the great cause of enmity between Elizabeth and Mary, was the assumption by the latter, and her husband the Dauphin, of the arms of England. Again and again does Elizabeth renew this cause of complaint, and again and again does Mary reply that, although she had adopted them when under the influence of her father-in-law, she had ceased to do so after her return to Scotland. It is therefore of importance to ascertain at what period this seal was in Mary's possession, as a test of her sin-

cerity and honesty, for if it can be shown that she retained it after returning to her own kingdom, the falsehood and deception practised by her towards Elizabeth is apparent, and would go far to shake the belief in her innocence now largely entertained. The ring containing the seal is stated to have been in the collection of the Earl of Buchan, and was said to be the one formerly worn by Mary, and with which she sealed her last letter, which was addressed to the Bishop of Haupschat (Oxford)! That this ring had never belonged to Marie Stewart, Mr. Irving concluded from the following reasons :

1. The very suspicion of its being in existence would have roused Elizabeth to perfect fury. Yet we do not find the slightest hint of such a thing in any one of her complaints, although the smallest matter relating to this subject, down even to the dedication of a book to the infant James as Prince of Scotland, England, Ireland, and France, for which the Scottish queen could hardly be held responsible, is dwelt on with the utmost bitterness.

2. Is it possible to conceive that the existence of such a ring could have escaped the Argus eyes and Lynx ears of Randolph and Killegrew, aided by the information of their *chères amies* Mary Beaton and Mary Fleming, most intimate, though most treacherous attendants?

3. In anticipation of her accouchement, Mary executed a testamentary disposition of her personal effects. In this she specially enumerates her several *bagnes pour les doigts*; but in that list there is no mention of such a ring.

4. We are asked to believe that she successfully concealed this article when in the power of the rebel lords in Edinburgh, and afterwards at Lochleven, for had they discovered it, what an inestimable prize for them would have been this means of inflaming the enmity of Elizabeth!

5. Not only this, but we are to suppose that this perfect concealment was continued during her long imprisonment in England, that this ring escaped the sudden seizure of her effects at Chartley; but that she openly used it in sealing her letters at Fotheringay, when the use of such arms would have been the most pregnant evidence of her being guilty of the conspiracy against Elizabeth of which she was accused.

6. Nor is this all, for we are actually called upon to believe that in consistency with this extraordinary concealment she actually wore it.

7. The most accurate accounts of Mary's last moments have been handed down to us, and, while we know that she wrote to

the King of France and her uncle of Lorraine, this is certainly the first time one ever heard of an epistle to the Bishop of Oxford. Is such fact credible? What would Elizabeth have said to such a correspondence? Can we doubt that she would have done something more than unfrock the proud prelate?

8. It appears almost inconceivable that any of the Fotheringay relics were destined by Mary to the Erskine family. The Earl and Countess of Mar were certainly at one time her most trusted friends, and they are kindly noticed in the testament above referred to; but subsequent events had entirely changed their relations to Mary. Entrusted with her greatest treasure, in the person of her infant son, they had betrayed their trust and leagued with her enemies, while their kinswoman, the Lady of Lochleven, had subjected her to every indignity; and yet it is to one of that very house that we are to believe she committed this seal, the very existence of which would have been so strong an evidence of the falsehood and duplicity of her whole life.

It is clear, however, that there is a royal seal with the initials "M. R." To whom does this belong? The romantic history of the daughter of James V. has in a great measure obscured the recollection of another unfortunate Queen—Mary of Este, the wife of James II. Miss Strickland has, with her usual acumen, observed that many of the alleged relics of Marie Stewart must be referred to this lady, and Mr. Irving believes this ring to be of that number. No direct proof, however, of this seal having been used by Marie d'Este can be adduced, and she is known to have generally used either a diamond signet with her royal initials surmounted by a crown, or one which impaled the arms of England on the dexter with those of Modena and Ferrara on the sinister. The following reasons Mr. Irving holds to be conclusive as to the real owner of the ring:—

1. The crown which surmounts the shield is one later than Charles II.

2. The arms are the same as those on the dexter side of the impaled shield before mentioned.

3. The possession of such a relic in the Erskine family is most natural, as they were the most devoted adherents to herself and son. In 1715 the Earl of Mar commanded their partizans in Scotland, while William Erskine, the brother of the Earl of Buchan, was the sole companion of the Chevalier St. George, when, with the utmost danger, he traversed France in disguise.

4. The enigma as to the Bishop of Oxford also disappears. A slight corruption

has occurred here, and in the tale originally told the letter was addressed "To the Bishop and Oxford." Of course those who referred the ring to Marie Stewart could make nothing of this, and so, rolling two persons into one, made it to be Bishop of Oxford. When, however, the seal is restored to Mary d'Este the matter is at once clear, because we know that Attbury and Harley were, if not the last, at least among the very latest persons written to by this queen.

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Jan. 4. At the Quarterly General Meeting held at Bury St. Edmund's, there was a large collection of original documents, antiquities, and specimens of natural history on the table. Among these were two spear-heads of iron, from an Anglo-Saxon tumulus at Barrow Bottom; and the hilt of an Anglo-Saxon sword, part of a pair of scissors of iron, horse furniture, human and animal bones, &c., found in barrows in Suffolk, opened in 1813, by the late Sir Thomas Gage, Bart. These were presented to the Institute by the present Sir Thomas Rokewode Gage, and were accompanied by a paper by his father on the barrows in the hundreds of Thingoe and Thedwastre.

The Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, the President of the Institute, presented a view, painted on panel, of the Abbey Gateway at Bury St. Edmund's, at the end of the 17th century.

S. Golding, esq., exhibited a glazed earthen pot, of the 14th century, found under a foundation-arch in the Prior's House at Walsham-le-Willows, Suffolk, with the seal of mortar to the mouth (it contained remains of burnt bones); a fine flint celt, and a quern of conglomerate or pudding-stone found at Walsham-le-Willows; a small spiked ornament of ivory, bronze fragments of horse furniture, and two Roman coins, found within the Roman encampment on Warren Farm, Woolpit. Mr. Golding also exhibited a number of original deeds; among which were a grant, dated 1283, from Bartholomew de Ardernes, son of Sir John de Ardernes, knight, to lady Emma de Ardernes, his mother, of his lands in Yarepol, in perpetuity, paying eight marks at Willinghall de Cokele (? Essex); a roll of an inquisition of the rents belonging to the Crown, taken at Lynn 3 Hen. IV. (1403); a roll of a Court Baron and Court Leet of the manor of Edgefield Priory, Norfolk, held 26 and 27 Edw. I., when Ch. de Soutone was prior of Binham; a roll of proceedings in the manor Court of Rendlesham, Suffolk, before the homage and jury, John Heigham,

esq. being a special steward, to determine a custom, with the verdict of the jury; a licence granted by the Archbishop of York in 1728, to Richard Hest, "to teach a petty school and the rudiments of Latin" at Ferry Bridge, co. York, with the schoolmaster's declaration.

C. Westropp, esq. exhibited tokens issued by the following tradesmen, all of which had been dug up in Long Melford:—Edward Backer, in the Old Baily, 1669; Andrew Byat, of Long Melford, 1652; James Gilion, of Long Melford; William Cant, of Sible Hedingham, 1667; Thomas Hall, at the . . . in Southwark; Richard West, of Sudbury, 1679; Peter Brasier, of Stowmarket, 1658; and Simon Spencer in Blomesbury Market, 1668.

J. Bromley, esq., exhibited an altar-cloth of crimson velvet, bordered with rich gold embroidery, a cap of gold embroidery, and a painting on panel of two figures, being relics of the chapel of St. Mary, formerly in Bansfield Hall, Wickham-brook. Of this chapel Sir John Hastings, Lord Bergavenny, and his descendants were patrons; and after them John Grey of Ruthin. It was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1583, to William Mansey, ironmonger, of London.

G. Scott, esq. exhibited a large bead of blue glass with knobs of spiral circles in white, dug up at Godmersham, Kent, with urns and coins of the Emperor Hadrian; two silver coins of Edw. I. or II. (same type) found under the foundation of the old church of Minto, Roxburghshire; a variety of fossils and early printed books; and the original note of the disbursements of the churchwardens of Godmersham, Kent, for the year 1620-21; in which were these interesting items:—

Item, an hower glasse for ye pulpitt,
xijd.

Itm. for one y^d and a halfe dornix, for
the deske wher ye bible lyeth, iijs. ijd.

Itm. to Edw^d. Baileefe for two baldrickes
for ye bells, xiiijd.

Mr. Warren exhibited a British gold coin, bearing on the obverse the horse, and on the convex reverse the letters COM. F.; a penny of St. Edmund, with the customary A within a circle and the letters SC EADNY on the obverse, and on the reverse AD LANTO, which it is believed have not before been met with.

Mr. Fenton exhibited a ring of jet, cable pattern; a small gold ring with +PVR+MILLE+AVTRE; two MS. Books of Heraldry, one of which formerly belonged to Sir John Cullum, the historian of Hawsted, whose notes are frequently attached to the blazonries; a small earthen vase or lachrymatory (Roman), found at

Hoxne in 1812; and two specimens of curious early iron-work.

The Company then adjourned to visit an interesting old house in the Meat-market, where Mr. Thomas Macro, the father of the learned Dr. Cox Macro, carried on the trade of a grocer. The house was fitted up, if not wholly rebuilt, by this opulent burgess, in 1693. The rooms are all uniformly panelled, and some of the panels have local views and classical subjects painted thereon; and one of the rooms has some tapestry not worked but woven, of the style prevalent at the period, and corresponding with some put up by Mr. Macro in his country house at Norton. The top of the house, which is lofty and stands on the highest ground in the town, is finished by a cupola, fitted up for a pleasure chamber, and commanding extensive and beautiful views of the surrounding country. A paper on the history of this house, from the time of the great fire at Bury, in 1608, was read by Mr. Samuel Tymms, the Hon. Secretary of the Institute, who took occasion to show that the assertion in the "Hand-Book of Bury," that this house "was for a time the residence of Daniel Defoe, the celebrated author of *Robinson Crusoe*," was erroneous; the old inhabitant on whose authority this statement was put forth having, on becoming acquainted with the real history of the house, admitted that he had confounded the celebrated antiquary and collector Macro, with the still more celebrated author Defoe. It is true that Defoe retired to Bury, in 1705, on his release from Newgate, but all endeavours to ascertain the place of his abode have hitherto proved fruitless.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEW-CASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Feb. 5. At the annual meeting, Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., in the chair, the report of the council stated, that it had now been resolved to cover up once more what had been laid bare of the Roman remains at Bremenium, excavated at the cost of the Duke of Northumberland, but, before that was done, it was probable that the explorations would be prosecuted yet further. The council had undertaken to print a Catalogue of the books and objects belonging to the society, including the valuable collection of Roman altars and other remains, to be illustrated with engravings. A catalogue of the tradesmen's tokens in the museum had been printed as a specimen, and the whole would be ready by an early day. The last part of Volume IV. of the Transactions is also in the press.

Dr. Bruce stated that the catalogue of Roman Remains is in a forward state of progress. When completed, it would be one of the most valuable publications of the kind in existence, and he hoped that it would induce other societies to follow their example. Reference was made in the report to the Faussett collection. He might mention that another archaeological treasure—the incomparable collection of London antiquities, Roman and Saxon, belonging to Mr. Roach Smith, had been offered to the British Museum; and he did hope, after the disgrace and odium incurred by the trustees in permitting the Faussett Museum to go to Liverpool, there would be no hesitation in making the purchase. In the British department of the Museum in London there were disgraceful cavities which the trustees should only be too glad to have filled up. He also wished to name a valuable collection of the works of Bewick, which ought to be procured for Newcastle. It is the property of a gentleman in London, and the person from whom he inherited the collection gave 200*l.* for it. It comprises all Bewick's book-cuts on India paper; copies of the Chillingham bull in all its stages (three on vellum before the destruction of the border); miscellaneous cuts, many unique; and the rarest of Bewick's works.

Dr. Bruce read a letter from Mr. M'Lauchlan, dated Stanwix, Feb. 3, reporting the discovery, in making the great sewer at Carlisle, of a broad and deep ditch at a point where it was not improbable that the vallum would be found running to touch the south front of the Roman fort on the site of the castle. A line drawn from the north end of Carlisle bridge to the south-east end of Carlisle castle cuts the place of discovery. The evidence (said Dr. B.) tended to strengthen the supposition that the vallum and the wall were one work.

Mr. M'Lauchlan had long been engaged on a survey of the Roman Wall, undertaken through the munificence of the Duke of Northumberland. When completed, he (Dr. Bruce) proposed that they should make a pilgrimage along the Wall, and make a personal survey, plan in hand, first inviting all the archaeological societies of the kingdom to accompany them. The Wall would be thoroughly surveyed, and all doubts and difficulties, as far as possible, cleared away; and let fitting honour be then conferred on the departed historians of the Wall, Horsley and Hodgson, by laying the foundation-stones of the proposed monuments to their memory, destined to hand down their great names to remotest posterity.

Dr. Bruce presented to the society a cast of a Roman altar to Jupiter Augustus, the original being in the Isle of Man—whence it had found its way, in some unknown year, from the Roman station of Ellenborough, near Maryport. Such casts showed with what facilities copies of Roman altars and other antiquities might be multiplied. When the Liverpool building is completed, it is intended to collect within its walls casts of all the Roman altars extant.

Mr. Clayton made a short statement as to a Roman altar discovered a few days before Christmas at Housesteads, the Borcovicus of the Romans, one of the stations on the Wall. It is 45 inches in height by 15 in breadth, and bears the inscription—

D E O
S I L V A N O
C O C I D I O
Q V . F L O R I V S
M A T E R N V S
P R A E F . C O H .
I . T V N G .
V . S . L . M .

which is read—Deo Silvano Cocidio, Quintus Florius Maternus, Praefectus Cohortis Prima Tungrorum, votum solvit libens merito. The combination of Silvanus and Cocidius is unique.—*Silvanus* is a god of the Roman mythology, and is recognized by the poets of the Augustan age as presiding over gardens and limits. *Cocidius* is a British god, and seems to have been worshipped by the Brigantes. All the altars inscribed to this god have been found in the western and north-western parts of their territories, or on their immediate confines. No altars dedicated to Cocidius have been found in the South of England or on the Continent, and there is no such name in Greuter. The altars to Cocidius, hitherto found, are variously inscribed "Deo Cocidio," "Deo sancto Cocidio," and "Deo Marti Cocidio." The last had led antiquaries to the conclusion that Mars, of the Roman mythology, corresponded with Cocidius of the British—a conclusion which the discovery of the present altar upsets. Dr. Bruce suggests a probable solution of the difficulty, viz., that the Roman soldier who was dedicating an altar to one of his own divinities, pursuing the practice of adopting the deities of the conquered country, inscribed on the same stone the name of a popular native god without any particular inquiry as to his attributes. The altar before us is dedicated by a prefect of the first cohort of the Tungris. We collect from Tacitus's Life of Agricola that two Tungrian cohorts were present at the battle of the Grampian Hills in the year of Christ 84—and that, in fact, the battle

was fought and won by the Tungrian and Batavian infantry. According to the *Notitia Imperii* (to which the date of 430 is given) the first cohort of the Tungri was at that time in garrison at Borcovicus, where this altar has been found. Horsley, in his *Britannia Romana*, gives us a drawing of an altar inscribed to Mars by the same prefect, which was found at Housesteads early in the last century. We have the benefit of the opinion of that sagacious antiquary as to the date of the inscription, founded on the shape of the letters, which, he says, are not of the Lower Empire, but are probably of the date of the reign of Marcus Aurelius, or soon after it. This is quite consistent with the evidence we have of the permanency of the occupation of the stations *per lineam valli* by the auxiliary forces of the Romans. The names of Florius and Maternus (adopting only the termination of modern Italian) are names to this day common in Italy, particularly in the Neapolitan dominions.

Dr. Bruce alluded to the large amount of information as to the mythology of the Romans conveyed by the altars which had been discovered on the line of the Wall. Altars had been found dedicated to Jupiter, Mars, and Hercules; to the Deity of the Emperor; to Victory, Mithras, and the Manes of the Dead; to *Deae Matres*; to Silvanus and Cocidius; and "to the gods and goddesses according to the interpretation of Apollo," or, in other words, "to the unknown gods." Although, however, the discoveries already made had been so rich, it must be remembered that they were confined, principally, to the outside of the camp: they were only beginning to breach or broach the interior, and might reasonably anticipate a still more abundant harvest. Mr. Clayton said, the accumulation of earth upon the Roman remains buried within the walls is immense.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

Feb. 12. The following communications were read at this meeting:—

1. Notices of Ancient Gaelic Poems and Historical Fragments in a MS. volume of the early part of the sixteenth century, called "The Dean of Lismore's Book," in the Advocates' Library. By the Rev. Thomas M'Lauchlan, Edinburgh.—This volume appears to have been principally compiled by James M'Gregor, Dean of Lismore; and, as the last date of an obituary contained in it is 1542, it is believed that the dean died about that time. The collection is one of much interest, on account of its age, its orthography, and the nature of its contents. It may be held to be the oldest specimen of written

Scotish Gaelic, and it preserves many specimens from composers who existed two centuries before the time of the Dean. The orthography is believed to be unique, as it is on the principle of phonetic writing, following the orthoepy. The poetry extends to about 11,000 lines, in compositions varying in length from half-a-dozen lines to a hundred, the productions of about sixty-six different authors. Portions amounting to about 800 lines are in the Ossianic style and measure, and refer to events in the Fingalian history. The names of M'Pherson's heroes appear in these fragments, but a peculiarity is the frequent introduction of Saint Patrick, between whom and Ossian frequent dialogues occur. Mr. M'Lauchlan here considered in some detail the question of resemblance and identity of these poems with the Ossian of M'Pherson. Besides the Ossianic poetry, the volume contains a large selection of the compositions of later bards—some Scotch, some Irish. The names of a few of these are, Duncan Campbell the good knight, Duncan O'Daly, Teague O'Huggin, Murdoch Alبانach bard to Clanranald, Red Finlay the Bard. Several of the pieces are composed by persons known in history, although not as poets. Four of them are by the Knight of Glenurquhy, who fell at Flodden, three by the Earl of Argyll, and three by Isabella Countess of Argyll, who afterwards became Countess of Cassilis. Some of these last are very difficult to read, and of those which can be made out the larger number are exceedingly indecent. Mr. M'Lauchlan concluded his interesting paper by expressing hope that increased attention would be turned to the examination of the remains of our Celtic literature, and referred to a volume of ancient Irish poetry recently issued by the Ossianic Society, which seemed in part to consist of an aggregation of fragments in "The Dean of Lismore's Book," which are there ascribed to various authors.

2. Notice of the Ancient Die of a Scotch Coin found near Pittencraff, recently presented to the Museum. By W. H. Scott, M.D.

3. Remarks on some Clay Dagobas, bearing Sanscrit Stamps, obtained in Ceylon. By A. Oswald Brodie, esq.

4. Description of Antiquities in Orkney, recently examined; with illustrative drawings, by George Petrie, esq. Kirkwall.—This paper contained the results of various excavations recently made by Mr. Petrie, partly in company with Mr. Farrer, M.P. for Durham. The first object noticed was a large burg or round tower in the island of Burray, in which many little cells and concealed passages in the thick-

ness of the wall have been laid open. The second discovery was made from digging into some large tumuli near the Standing Stones of Stennis—one of them an elliptical barrow 112 feet long, and 66 feet broad at its base. In one, which is known as the Plumcake Barrow, a cist was found, containing an urn of unusual size, chiselled out of mica slate, which is now in the Society's Museum. It contained a quantity of calcined bones. Mr. Petrie recently examined the Picts House on the holm of Papa-Westray, opened by Lieut. Thomas, R.N. in 1849, and described in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv. Certain indistinct cuttings on stones there referred to have now been washed out, and show many curious carved figures resembling those in the celebrated underground chamber at New Grange in Ireland. A barrow at the holm of Papa-Westray was opened by Mr. Petrie in September last, and appears to have been a family tomb, as it contained remains of several human skeletons, besides the bones of the ox, deer, sheep, &c. This valuable paper was illustrated by sketches made by Mr. Petrie.

Among the articles exhibited were certain antiquities from the collection of Mr. Alexander Watt, Kintore; an antique bodkin found under the flooring at Holyrood by Dr. Stark; and a bronze sword dug up in a moss on the estate of Forse in Caithness, by C. Lawson, jun., esq. Edinburgh. Among the donations to the Museum were a portrait of King James VI. supposed to be by Cornelius Jansen, from Alex. White, esq. Leith; a fragment of coloured glass from a window in Melrose Abbey, found there in 1742, from Messrs. Cross and Carruthers, Edinburgh; and three flint arrowheads, found in the township of Macnab, Canada West, from the Chief of Macnab.

ROMAN INSCRIPTION FOUND AT YORK.

In September last an inscribed stone was found at York, which has been the subject of the following remarks presented to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society by the Rev. C. Wellbeloved, its Curator of Antiquities, and the author of "Eburacum." It is a slab of grey limestone, measuring in its present state 3 feet 9 inches by 3 feet 4 inches, and was discovered by workmen employed in digging for a drain from Monk Bar to the river Ouse, at the junc-

tion of Goodramgate and Petergate, at the depth of 28 feet below the surface, and within a few yards of the line of the Roman wall and the supposed site of the Praetorian gate of the Roman station. The inscription appears thus:—

P * CAESA
ERVAE * FIL * N
NVS * AVG * GER
NTIFEX * MAXIMV
TESTATIS * XII * IMP * V
PER * LEG * VIII * HI

"The letters, which are all beautifully cut, vary in height from 6 in. to 3½ in., those of the first line measuring 6 in., those of the second line 5½ in., those of the third line 4½ in., those of the fourth and fifth lines about 3½ in., and those of the sixth line about 3¼ in. Guided by this circumstance and the evidently designed symmetry of the lines, I venture to exhibit the following as the inscription in its original and perfect state:

IMP * CAESAR
DIVI * NERVAE * FIL * NERVA
TRAIANVS * AVG * GERM * DAC
PONTIFEX * MAXIMVS * TR
POTESTATIS * XII * IMP * VI * F * C
PER * LEG * VIII * HISP

"Imperator Caesar Divi Nervae filius Nerva Trajanus Augustus Germanicus Dacicus Pontifex Maximus Tribunitiae Potestatis duodecimum Imperatoris sextum faciendum (faciendam) curavit per Legionem nonam Hispanicam."

"The only uncertainty I feel, (remarks Mr. Wellbeloved,) respects the supplying of what appears necessary to connect grammatically the last line with the lines preceding. It is evident that no words or word *in extenso* can be introduced without destroying the symmetry of the lines. What is wanting can be supplied only in an abbreviated form. I have introduced the initial letters of the phrase *faciendum* or *faciendam curavit*, commonly used in similar inscriptions. These are generally found at the end of an inscription, but I have inserted them, not entirely without authority,* at the end of the fifth line; as according best with the general arrangement of the inscription.

"This tablet is now deposited, by the Corporation of the City of York, in the Museum of the Philosophical Society; and it may justly be considered as one of the

* In the following inscription *curavit* is found in a corresponding position:

NERO * CLAVDIVS * DIVI || CLAVDII * FILIVS
* || VIAM * AB * APAMAEA * AD *
NICEAM * COLLAPSAM || CVRAVIT * PER * CAIVM *
IVLIVM * AQVILAM * PROC * SYVM

most interesting and valuable of the Roman remains by which the Antiquarian department of the Museum is distinguished. It is, I believe, the *most ancient* of the Roman inscriptions in Britain now extant. There may have been some of an earlier date in the southern parts of the island; but if there were, they have perished, or they are concealed in the foundations of old buildings, or lie buried in the ground. One only remains, so far as I can learn, to contend with our tablet for priority of date. I refer to the inscription found above a century ago (April, 1723,) at Chichester, the Regnum, probably, of the Itinerary. It is also a fragment, figured in Pl. 76 of the *Britannia Romana*; fully described by the learned antiquary, Roger Gale, and referred by him to the reign of the Emperor Claudius. The letters are beautifully cut, and indicate an early period of the Roman occupation of Britain; but there is good reason to believe that it is not older than the time of Hadrian, or of Antoninus Pius.*

"But if the claim of our tablet to be considered as the most ancient be disputed or denied, I may safely assert, on the authority of a remark by Mr. Horsley, the learned and accurate author of the *Britannia Romana*, which I believe has not been contradicted by any discoveries since his time, that it is the *only* Roman inscription extant of the period of Roman-British history to which it belongs: a period of thirty years, concerning which all the Roman historians are silent. 'The silence of the Roman historians with relation to Britain,' observes Horsley, 'may justly be extended from the year 85, when Agricola was recalled by Domitian, to the year 120, when Hadrian is said to have come over to Britain. This long chasm,' he adds, 'is a great disadvantage; and the more so because we cannot borrow any light or assistance as to this part of it from any Roman inscription in Britain, there being none now extant which we can be

certain are so ancient as this.'† To this period of historical silence this tablet manifestly belongs. It was executed in the reign of Trajan, the immediate predecessor of Hadrian. It records distinctly the date of its execution; for the twelfth time of Trajan's receiving the Tribunitian power, and the sixth time of his being saluted Imperator synchronise with the years 108, 109, of the Christian era.‡ In this inscription then, so unexpectedly brought to light, we have a memorial, the only one I believe yet discovered, of a period in Roman-British history concerning which no memorial was supposed to exist.

"But, curious and interesting as it is, it must be confessed, with regret, that 'we can borrow no light or assistance' from it in relation to the general state of Roman Britain during the period to which it belongs. It relates one transaction only, limited to one Roman station; and the information it affords, even with respect to that, is imperfect. All that we directly learn from it is that in the year 109 the IXth Legion had executed some work by order of the Emperor Trajan. Of the nature of that work, or of the place where it had been executed, it tells us nothing. From the character of the tablet we infer that the work must have been of some magnitude and importance: and, presuming that it was executed at the station on the site of which it was found, we conclude that the place was Eburacum. If so, it establishes as a fact what was previously only a conjecture,§ that in the reign of Trajan the IXth Legion was at Eburacum, where probably it had been left by Agricola, in the year 85, on his way from Caledonia to Rome.||

"It appears from this tablet that, although the attention of the Emperor Trajan was chiefly occupied in extending or securing the Roman power in the East, and he never visited Britain, yet he did not wholly neglect this remote western province. But why he should distinguish

* See an account of this inscription by Roger Gale, esq. with Mr. Ward's Remarks, transcribed from the *Philosophical Transactions*, in Horsley's *Brit. Rom.* pp. 332-338. Besides the objections to Gale's interpretation of it suggested by Mr. Ward, the occurrence of several *literæ ligatae*, or "complicated letters" affords a strong presumption against the earlier date.

† See *Brit. Rom.* pp. 41, 48, 49. In another place he observes: "Hadrian is the first Emperor whose name occurs in any of our British inscriptions, and we have not many of his." Ib. p. 183.

‡ See Eckhel *Doctr. Num.* vol. vi. p. 421. Trajan entered on his XIIth Tribunitiate in the autumn of A.D. 108. Ib. p. 462.

§ Horsley, B. R., p. 80.

|| The historian of York says, without citing his authority, that when the Emperor Hadrian came into Britain he met with some old soldiers of Agricola at York, who dissuaded him from his designed attempt to conquer Caledonia. See Drake's *Eboracum*, p. 8. These were, no doubt, veterans of the IXth Legion; who, after an interval of 35 or 36 years, still retained a lively recollection of what had passed at the Grampian Mountains, and especially at Dealglin Ross. See *Eboracum*, pp. 34, 35.

Eburacum above every other station in the province, either by adorning or by fortifying it, is one of several inquiries respecting the early history of Eburacum, suggested by this interesting relic, to which

no satisfactory answer can be given." (Extracted from the forthcoming volume of *Transactions of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society*, in which an engraving of the stone will appear.)

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Paris.—A law was passed on the 31st Dec. to raise a loan of 500 millions of francs, or 20 millions sterling, by public subscription, in two stocks, one of 4½ the other of 3 per cent. The price of the former was fixed at 92 francs, the latter at 65.25. The amount subscribed in France in nine days amounted to 2175 millions of francs. Tenders for 150 millions were also received from England; and for a considerable sum from other countries. As the whole amount was more than four times the sum required, all the foreign and larger offers were declined, and a considerable reduction made on those which were accepted. Prince Napoleon has returned to Paris. It is reported that the Emperor proposes to visit the army before Sebastopol in person, but that this scheme is strongly opposed by all his ministry.

Vienna.—The new Congress, which is to deliberate on the terms and, if possible, conclude a treaty of peace, is still in abeyance. Lord John Russell has arrived, as plenipotentiary for the English Government. The Emperor of the French has not yet sent a special envoy; and it has been reported that it was his Majesty's intention to attend the congress in person.

The proposal of Austria to the Diet to call out the contingents of the federal army, was negatived on the 1st Feb., and a counter proposition of Bavaria, supported by Prussia, to call on the States to put their levies in a state of preparation (*Kriegsbereitschaft*) was carried without opposition.

Berlin.—The mission of Baron Usedom, in December, was an attempt to engage the French and English courts in a separate alliance with Prussia, under conditions more favourable to Russia than the treaty of Dec. 2. This scheme, however, found little encouragement in London, and Baron Usedom returned to Berlin without visiting Paris. Much diplomatic correspondence has since passed between the various courts, and Baron Usedom has for the second time been accredited to

GENT. MAG. VOL. XLIII.

London, and General Wedell to Paris, for the purpose of concluding a new treaty, the terms of which are still under negotiation.

Spain.—On the 13th Jan. M. Olozaga submitted the basis of the new constitution to the Chamber. The principal points are:—The nation is recognised as the basis of power. The Roman Catholic religion is the religion of the state, but no one is to be persecuted for religious opinions. Liberty of the press. Abolition of the law of confiscation, and the penalty of death for political offences. The establishment of a national guard. Two legislative assemblies, a senate, and a chamber of deputies. One hundred and twenty senators, to be elected for life, must have attained twenty-five years of age, and have a proper qualification. There is to be one deputy for every 50,000 inhabitants. The Cortes are to meet annually, on the 1st Oct.; each session to last four months, and not to be prorogued beyond thirty days. In case of dissolution the Cortes are to reassemble within sixty days. In the interval, between two sessions, a permanent commission of the Cortes, of four senators and seven deputies, is to be established. The Cortes is to sanction the marriage of the King, appoint a regency when necessary, and fix the effective strength of the army and navy.

Italy — Turin.—In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies at Turin of the 27th Dec. the report of the committee on the Bill for the Suppression of Convents was read. The discussion of the bill commenced on the 9th Jan. but was interrupted by the adjournment of the Chambers on account of the death of the Queen Dowager.

The Sardinian Government has signed the convention of the 10th of April last, and thereby joined the alliance of the Western powers. General Dabormida has resigned, and Count Cavour, the prime minister, has accepted the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs. A formal

treaty of alliance with France and England was signed on the 26th, and has since received the approval of the Chambers. Piedmont is to supply a contingent of 15,000 troops. Preparations are already making at Genoa for embarking the Piedmontese contingent for the Crimea. It will be placed under the supreme command of Lord Raglan, remaining at the same time a distinct corps.

The Crimea.—There is little change to report in the position of the Allies before Sebastopol. A considerable part of the English trenches are now occupied by the French troops, and it is understood that the English army will confine itself principally to the defence of Balaklava, and to keeping in check the Russian army, which has again appeared in considerable force on the right of the Chernaya. Almost

nightly sorties are made by the garrison on the French lines with considerable loss of life on both sides, but with scarcely any other effect. The French have now several large mortars in action, and a renewal of the general attack is expected in a few days.

Omar Pacha, after visiting the lines at Sebastopol, and holding another council of war with the French and English generals on the 9th Feb., left for Eupatoria to take the command of his army, which now numbers above 30,000 men in that place. On the 17th Feb. an attack was made upon Eupatoria by 40,000 Russians under Liprandi, which was repulsed with a loss of 500 men. The Turkish loss was only 50; but among the killed was Selim Pasha, the commander of the Egyptian contingent.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Parliament reassembled on the 23d January, and on the 25th it was announced in the House of Commons by Mr. Hayter that Lord John Russell had tendered to her Majesty the resignation of his office as President of the Council. On the 27th his Lordship delivered an explanation in the House, when it appeared that he had resigned because he was not prepared to resist an intended motion of Mr. Roebuck for a Committee of inquiry into the Conduct of the War, having, so long since as the beginning of November, unsuccessfully recommended Lord Aberdeen to substitute Lord Palmerston for the Duke of Newcastle in the administration of the War department. Mr. Roebuck's motion was made on the same evening, and on Monday the 29th the House came to a division, giving a majority of 305 to 148 in favour of the Committee. The next day the Earl of Aberdeen proceeded to Windsor Castle to tender the resignation of his whole ministry, and the Earl of Derby was summoned to wait on her Majesty the following morning at Buckingham Palace. After two days' negotiation, Lord Derby's attempt to construct a government was found impracticable; whereupon her Majesty summoned Lord John Russell, who also failed; and finally laid her commands upon Lord Palmerston. The noble Viscount then

proceeded to form an administration, in which,—himself taking the post of First Lord of the Treasury,—the Secretaryship of the Home Department was given to Sir George Grey, that of the Colonies to the Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert, and that of the War Department to Lord Panmure, the Earl of Clarendon continuing at the Foreign Office. The post of President of the Council was assigned to Earl Granville, the other members of the Cabinet remaining as before, with the addition of Viscount Canning (retaining his office of Postmaster-general), the seals of the Duchy of Lancaster being given to the Rt. Hon. Sir F. T. Baring without a seat in the Cabinet.

At a Cabinet Council held on Wednesday the 21st Feb. the administration was again broken by the resignation of Mr. Gladstone, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Sidney Herbert, who retained their objections to the Committee of Inquiry, in which Mr. Roebuck had determined to persevere.

On the 26th it was announced that Lord John Russell had again become a Secretary of State (for the Colonial Department), Sir George Cornwall Lewis, Bart. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Charles Wood the First Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Viscount Duncan is appointed a Lord of the Treasury.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1855.

Beds.—John Shaw Leigh, of Luton Hoo, esq.
Berks.—Henry Elwes, of Marcham Park, esq.
Bucks.—P. D. F. Duncombe, of Gt. Brickhill, esq.
Cambridge and Hunts.—Sir Williamson Booth, of
Gamlingay, Bart.
Cornwall.—W. H. P. Carew, of East Anthony, esq.
Cumberland.—T. S. Spedding, of Mirehouse, esq.
Cheshire.—John Chapman, of Hill End, Mottram-
in-Longdendale, esq.
Derbysh.—P. Arkwright, of Willington Castle, esq.
Devon.—Thomas Daniel, of Stoodleigh, esq.
Dorset.—Robert Williams, of Bridehead, esq.
Durham.—Robert Surtees, of Redworth, esq.
Essex.—J. W. P. Watlington, of Moor Hall, esq.
Glouc.—C. H. Corbett, of Admington Hall, esq.
Heref.—R. F. Wegg-Prosser, of Belmont, esq.
Herts.—Nath. Hibbert, of Mundon, esq.
Kent.—Sir W. C. James, of Betshanger, Bart.
Leic.—W. W. Taiby, of Ilmerton House, esq.
Linc.—G. Skipworth, of Moortown House, esq.
Monn.—John Russell, of the Wyndells, esq.
Norfolk.—Brampton Gurdon, of Letton, esq.
Northamp.—F. U. Sartoris, of Rusden Hall, esq.
Northumb.—Rowland Errington, of Sandhoe, esq.
Notts.—H. B. Simpson, of Babworth, esq.
Oxfordsh.—R. J. Whippy, of Lee Place, esq.
Rutland.—Arthur Heathcote, of Pilton, esq.
Salop.—W. H. Sitwell, of Bucknell, esq.
Somers.—G. B. Northcote, of Somerset Court, esq.
Staffordsh.—S. P. Shawe, of Maple Hayes, esq.
Southampton.—The Hon. Sir Edward Butler, of
Harefield, Knt.
Suffolk.—J. Josselyn, of Bury St. Edmund's, esq.
Surrey.—James Gadsden, of Ewell Castle, esq.
Sussex.—G. C. Gibson, of Sandgate Lodge, esq.
Warw.—C. W. Hoskyns, of Wroxhall Abbey, esq.
Westmerland.—John Hill, of Appleby, esq.
Wilts.—Simon Watson Taylor, of Urchfont, esq.
Worc.—Wm. Dowdeswell, of Pult Court, esq.
Yorksh.—James Brown, of Copgrove, esq.

WALES.

Anglesey.—H. R. Hughes, of Bodrwn, esq.
Brecon.—J. W. Vaughan, of Vellinnewydd, esq.
Carmarvon.—S. D. Darbshire, of Pendyfrynn, esq.
Cardigan.—Edw. Ab Adam, of Middleton Hall, esq.
Cardigan.—J. B. Harford, of Peterwell, esq.
Denbigh.—H. R. Sandbach, of Hawdonus, esq.
Flintsh.—Viscount Dungannon, of Brynkinali.
Glamorgan.—W. W. Lewis, of the Heath, esq.
Montgomery.—E. E. Peel, of Llantrindio, esq.
Merioneth.—C. P. Tottenham, of Carrogissia, esq.
Pembroke.—John Leach, of Ivy Tower, esq.
Radnor.—J. A. Whittaker, of Newcastle Court, esq.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Jan. 25. Adolphe Antard de Bragard, esq. to be District Magistrate for Mauritius.—Edward Bullock Andrews, esq. to be Colonial Secretary for the Gold Coast.—James Caulfield, esq. to be Treasurer for Ceylon.

Jan. 30. Lieut.-Colonel Justin Sheil, C.B. some time Envoy Extraordinary to the Shah of Persia, to be Knight Commander of the Bath (civil division).

Feb. 3. Sydny Smith Bell, esq. to be First Puisne Judge, and John Watts Ebden, esq. Second Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope.—James Lushington Wildman, esq. to be Secretary, Registrar, and Clerk of the Council for Grenada.—Francis Smith, jun., esq. to be Attorney-General for Van Diemen's Land.

Feb. 5. Arthur Bigge, esq. barrister-at-law, to be a Police Magistrate and Justice of the Peace for Brighton.

Feb. 6. General the Right Hon. Sir Edward Blakeney, G.C.B. to be Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

Feb. 7. Elected Knights of the Garter, George Earl of Carlisle, Francis Earl of Ellesmere, and George Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.

Feb. 10. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B., the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Lord Alfred Hervey, Lord Elcho, and C. S. Fortescue, esq. to be Commissioners of the Treasury.

Feb. 13. Lieut.-Colonel Charles Tyrwhit, Scots Fusilier Guards, and Major Henry Clifton, to be Esquires to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

Feb. 14. Samuel Morton Peto, of Somerleyton hall, Suffolk, and of Kensington Palace gardens, Middx. esq. created a Baronet.—Edward Francis Maitland, esq. to be Solicitor-General for Scotland.—E. E. Rushworth, esq. to be President and Senior Member of the Council of Montserrat.—William Henry Doyle, esq. to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Bahama Islands.—Charles Augustus Berkeley, esq. to be a Member of the Council of St. Vincent.

Feb. 19.—Thomas Cleghorn, esq. advocate, to be Sheriff of Argyllshire.

Feb. 7. Major-Gen. Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B. to be Commander-in-chief of the East India Company's Forces on the Bombay establishment, and Second Member of Council at that presidency.

Rear-Adm. the Hon. Richard Saunders Dundas, C.B. (Second Naval Lord of the Admiralty) to be Commander-in-chief of the Baltic Fleet; Rear-Admiral Michael Seymour (Captain of the Fleet last year), to be second in command; Rear-Adm. Baynes, C.B. to be third in command.

The Earl of Dundonald elected an Elder Brother of the Trinity House.

J. J. Londsdale, esq. (Sec. to the Criminal Law Commissioners) to be Judge of a County Court.

P. H. Pepys, esq. to be Chancellor of the diocese of Worcester.

R. J. Phillimore, D.C.L. to be Chancellor of the diocese of Oxford.

W. H. Cripps, esq. to be Official of the Archdeacon's court of Oxford.

Wm. Foster White, esq. to be Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Radnor.—Sir G. Cornwall Lewis, Bart.

Tiverton.—Lord Visc. Palmerston (re-elected).

Wiltshire (S.).—Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert (re-el.).

Windsor.—Samson Ricardo, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. T. Brown, Vicar Choral of St. Asaph.

Rev. C. M. Church, Hon. Canonry of White-lackington, in Cathedral Church of Wells.

C. J. Monk, M.A. Chancellorship dio. Bristol.

Rev. W. B. Otter (Canon of Chichester), Arch-deaconry of Lewes, dio. Chichester.

P. H. Pepys, M.A. Chancellorship dio. Worc.

R. J. Phillimore, D.C.L. Chancellorship dio. Oxf.

Rev. J. T. Alderson, Ravenstone R. Derbysh. and Leicestershire.

Rev. H. Brandt, Burrough R. Leicestershire.

Rev. W. Caine, Christ Church, Moss-side, Lanc.

Rev. H. Carey, All Saints' R. Southampton.

Rev. W. Collins, Harswell R. Yorkshire.

Rev. H. P. Cooke, Nuneham Harcourt R. Oxf.

Rev. — Curzon, Christ Church R. w. St.

Evans C. Bristol.

Hon. and Rev. A. G. Douglas, St. Olave R. Southwark.

Rev. A. W. Edwards, Upper Fahan R. d. Derry.

Rev. E. Evans, Llanasaap V. Flintshire.

Rev. C. S. F. Fanshawe, Upham R. Hants.

Rev. G. L. W. Fauquier, West Haddon R. Npn.

Rev. J. R. Freeling, South Burcombe F.C. Wills.

Rev. Edmund Hall, Myland R. Essex.
 Rev. W. Hancock, Bathford V. w. Bathampton
 V. Somerset.
 Rev. W. Homfray, Acton Beauchamp R. Worcester.
 Rev. R. James, Ubbleston V. Suffolk.
 Rev. R. Jarratt, Bourton-on-the-Hill R. Gloucester.
 Rev. A. E. Julius, Southery R. Norfolk.
 Rev. J. Lucas, Rhosiliy R. Glamorganshire.
 Rev. H. Morgan, Rhyl P.C. Flintshire.
 Rev. G. H. Newman, Tintinhull P.C. Somerset.
 Rev. W. Nixon, Sutton V. Suffolk.
 Rev. T. Pearce, Fittleton R. Wilts.
 Rev. C. Pratt, Raunds V. Northamptonshire.
 Rev. S. Raleston, Somerly V. Leicestershire.
 Rev. F. Salter, Heth R. Oxfordshire.
 Rev. H. M. Sandham, St. John's Wood Chapel,
 St. Marylebone, London.
 Rev. T. Scard, Durley V. Hants.
 Rev. T. F. Simmons, Holme-on-the-Wolds P.C.
 Yorkshire.
 Rev. G. M. Sykes, East Hatley R. w. Tadlow V.
 Cambridgeshire.
 Rev. J. Thwaytes, Caldbeck R. Cumberland.
 Rev. A. Williams, Tiverton R. (Prior's portion)
 Devon.
 Rev. J. Yolland, Timberland V. Lincolnshire.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. D. E. Domville to H.M.S. Pembroke, s.s.
 60, at Portsmouth.
 Rev. G. C. Hawkins, to the Sheriff of Suffolk.
 Rev. R. N. Jackson, to H.M.S. Hastings, s.s.
 60, at Portsmouth.
 Rev. C. Miller, to the Sheriff of Essex.
 Rev. S. T. Pettigrew, Assistant, to H.E.I.C.S.
 Madras Presidency.
 Rev. W. Poultney, to St. Martin-in-the-Fields
 Chapel and Almshouses, Camden town.
 Rev. G. C. Purches, to H.M.S. The Hogue, s.s.
 60, at Portsmouth.
 Rev. H. C. Radclyffe, to Duke of Marlborough.
 Rev. F. W. Smith, and Naval Instructor to
 H.M.S. Russell, s.s. 60, at Sheerness.
 Rev. W. A. Smith, to United Hospital, Bath.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. H. Christmas, Professorship of British
 History and Archaeology at the Royal Society
 of Literature.
 T. Cox, M.A. Second Mastership of Preston
 Grammar School, Lancashire.
 Rev. B. W. Gibson, Vice-Principal of Eliza-
 beth College, Guernsey.
 Rev. E. Smith, Head Mastership of Preston
 Grammar School, Lancashire.

Rev. E. W. Tarleton, to take Pastoral charge
 of the European flock at Seranipore, and to
 establish a mission at that station.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 6. At Pera, the widow of Major Glaz-
 brook, 49th Regt. a dan.—8. On board the
 steamer Calpe, off Gibraltar, Lady Smith, wife
 of Sir Lionel Smith, Bart. a dan.—11. At
 Cleciare, the Lady Clanmorris, a son.—
 15. In Endsleigh st., the wife of Wm. Atherton,
 esq. M.P. a son.—16. In Westbourne terrace,
 the Hon. Mrs. Richard Denman, a son.—
 18. At Leamington, Mrs. Halkeitt, widow of
 Major Douglas Halkeitt, 4th Light Drag. (who
 fell at Balaklava) a dan.—In Spring gardens,
 the Duchess of Manchester, a son.—19. In
 Grosvenor sq., Viscountess Milton, a dan.—
 In Upper Seymour st., the Hon. Mrs. Rowland
 Winn, a son.—21. At Lapworth rectory, Mrs.
 Arundell St. John Midland, a son.—In
 Chester sq., the wife of Major Ormsby Gore, a
 son.—22. In Gloucester cresc. Hyde park,
 the wife of W. Henry Domville, esq. a son.—
 23. At Thorndon, Lady Petre, a dan.—At
 Hampstead, the Hon. Mrs. John Pelham, a son.

—24. At Hollybank, Hants, the wife of Major
 Robert Miller Mundy, a dau.—At the Priory,
 Waddon, Croydon, Mrs. John Melish, a son
 and dau.—25. At Westover, I. W. the wife
 of the Hon. Wm. à Court Holmes, a dau.—
 26. In Grosvenor sq., Lady Louisa Mills, a son.
 —At the vicarage, Monkleigh, Devon, the
 wife of the Rev. C. Saltren Willett, a son.—
 27. At Court of Hill, the wife of Major Lowe,
 a dau.—28. At Rodbourne, the wife of Rd.
 Hungerford Polten, esq. a dau.—At Warton,
 Lanc. the wife of the Rev. Richard Hodgson, a
 dau.—31. At Staines, Mrs. Seymour Conway,
 a son.—At Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev.
 Charles Compton Domville, a dau.

Feb. 1. At Flete, Devon, the wife of John
 Bultee, esq. a dau.—At the rectory, Little
 Hallingbury, Essex, the wife of the Rev. Stanley
 Pemberton, a son.—In Tavistock sq., the wife of
 Edward Solly, esq. F.R.S. a dau.—At Law-
 rence court, Huntingdon, the wife of Arthur
 D. Veasey, esq. a son.—2. In James st., Buck-
 ingham gate, the wife of Otho W. H. Hamilton,
 esq. a son.—3. In Upper Harley st., Mrs. Fred.
 Nicholl, a dau.—5. In Gloucester gardens,
 the wife of Lieut. Stopford, R. Eng. a dau.—
 6. At Wheatfield rectory, Oxon, the wife of the
 Rev. C. V. Spencer, a son.—8. In Grosvenor
 place, Lady Skipwith, a dau.—At Hollybrook,
 Skibbereen, co. Cork, the wife of Edm. Waldo
 Meade Waldo, a son and heir.—9. At Bad-
 minston, the Duchess of Beaufort, a son.—At
 Dawlish, the wife of Charles John Plumptre,
 esq. barrister-at-law, a son.—At Thornage
 hall, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. R. P. Hooper,
 son.—11. The Viscountess Folkestone, a
 son.—12. At the rectory, Georganempton,
 the wife of the Rev. William Hooper, a dau.—
 At Mannamead, the wife of William Eastlake,
 esq. a son.—14. At Canterbury, the wife of
 Capt. Leopold Paget, Royal Horse Art. a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 18. At Auckland, New Zealand, Wynne
 Peyton Gray, esq. son of Major Gray, Madras
 Army, to Augusta, youngest dau. of the late
 Capt. Alex. Spicer, Madras Army.

Aug. 8. At Adelaide, S. Australia, the Rev.
 Charles Marryat, M.A. eldest son of Charles
 Marryat, esq. of Parkfield, Middx, to Grace
 Montgomery, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Chas.
 Beaumont Howard, M.A. First Colonial Chap-
 lain of S. Australia.

26. At Melbourne, Australia, Robert A.
 Holmes, esq. Civil Eng. second son of the late
 Lieut.-Gen. G. Holmes, C.B. Bengal Army, to
 Jane, second dau. of James Hanter, esq. Civil
 Eng. Prahran, late of Edinburgh.

Sept. 21. At Cape Town, the Rev. George
 Frederic Childe, M.A. eldest son of the Rev.
 Geo. Childe, late of Warwick, to Kate, second
 surv. dau. of John Mills, esq. of Brandeston
 hall, Suffolk.

Oct. 14. At Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope,
 Horace Durrant, esq. Lieut. 5th Bengal Cav.
 eldest son of Bosville Durrant, esq. of South-
 over, Sussex, and of Brabourne, Kent, to Hen-
 rietta-Maria, eldest dau. of John Steuart, esq. of
 Dalguise, Perthsh. and niece of Lord Elizaak.

Nov. 1. At Christchurch, Adelaide, South
 Australia, William, third son of C. J. Thrupp,
 esq. of Twickenham, to Anne-Elizabeth, second
 dau. of the Rev. J. Hill, of Clapham.

11. At Ahmednuggar, Charles James Barton,
 Lieut. Bombay Artillery, second son of the late
 Captain James Barton, of the same corps, to
 Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late J. Moody
 Birch, esq. of Leamington.
 15. At Calcutta, the Rev. Thomas Moore,
 B.A. son of the late Rev. Robert Moore, Rector
 of Clay, Norfolk, to Dora Dealy, youngest

dau. of the Rev. J. C. Thompson, Chaplain of the Free School.

16. At Mozaffarpore, Alex. Elliott Russell, esq. Bengal Civil Service, to Fanny-Caroline, eldest dau.; and, at the same time, George Louis Martin, esq. of same service, to Helen-Isabella, youngest dau. of the Hon. Robert Forbes, of the same service.

25. At Funchal, the Rev. John Lake Crompton, M.A. late Assistant Curate of All Saints Marylebone, to Harriet, dau. of Joseph Phelps, esq. of Madeira.

Dec. 7. At Liverpool, the Rev. John Cordeaur, M.A. Incumb. of Hoyland, Yorkshire, to Jane, second dau. of the late John Phibbs, esq. of Spoffield, Sligo, Capt. 1st Dragoon Guards, and granddau. of the late Rev. S. Renshaw, M.A. Rector of Liverpool. —At Gosford, William Wells, esq. M.P. to Lady Louisa Charteris. —At Saharunpore, Roderick M. Edwards, esq. Bengal Civil Serv. to Emma-Eliza, second dau. of the late R. N. Burnard, esq. M.D.

9. At Barbados, the Rev. Preston Bruce Austin, Garrison Chaplain and Curate of St. George's, Demerara, son of the Rev. W. S. Austin, Vicar of Great Bentley, Essex, to Anna-Eliza, only child of late R. S. Griffith, esq. M.D.

12. At Arley, Staff. Alexander Nisbet, esq. M.D. Deputy-Inspect. of Hospitals and Fleets, to Lucy-Susanna, youngest dau. of the late Rev. E. J. Davenport, of Davenport house, Shropshire. —At St. Marylebone, the Rev. Justice Chapman, M.A. Incumb. of New Bingley, Lincs. to Rebecca, dau. of H. Lamb, esq. Salisbury sq.

13. At Stanmore, Jasper Otway Mayne, esq. Madras Eng. fifth surviving son of Capt. C. O. Mayne, to Adriana-Amelia, second dau. of late Brig. Blair, Beng. Army, and of Lunan, Forfarshire.

14. At Salford, Warw. the Rev. J. E. Alex. Inge, B.A. of Pillerton Hersey, Warw. eldest son of Capt. Edward Inge, late 4th Light Dragoons, to Lucy-Frances, youngest dau. of the Rev. T. Boulbee, Vicar of Salford.

21. At Lamport, co. Npns. the Rev. Charles Lyndhurst Vaughan, Vicar of St. Neot's, Hunts, youngest son of the late Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Vaughan and the dowager Lady St. John, to Jane-Elizabeth-Anna, eldest dau. of Captain Coote, Huntingdon, Queen's county; and, at the same time, Robert Barry Close, esq. second son of Henry Close, esq. of Newton park; co. Dublin, to Augusta, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. J. Vaughan, Rector of Gotham, Notts.

23. At St. George's Bloomsbury, Mr. Wm. Rea, of Kensington, to Anne Harriman, step-dau. of the late Rev. Sir John Ashburnham, Bart. —At St. Marylebone, William Campbell Furner, esq. only son of Judge Furner, of Brighton, to Marianne-Augusta, fourth dau. of the late John Bishop, esq. of Sunbury house, Middlesex. —At St. Stephen-the-Martyr, Regent's park, Fred. William Paxton, esq. of the Middle Temple, F.S.A. barrister-at-law, to Elizabeth-Scarle, niece of William Webb, esq. of Ipswich.

24. At St. Mary Magdalene, London, George Bowater, esq. to Mary-Hawkins, dau. of Sam. Smith, esq. surgeon, of Danbury, Essex, and granddau. of the late Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. of Trevethan, Cornwall.

27. At Wyke, near Weymouth, the Rev. John Jones, B.A. of Netheravon, Wilts, to Emma-Julia, youngest dau. of Thomas Atkinson, esq. Weymouth. —At Old Malton, William Henry Booker, esq. of Bradford, to Pearne, second dau. of the late Thomas Kinneair, esq. of Edinburgh. —At Salford, the Rev. Robert Daniel, B.D. Vicar of Osbalwick, to Margaret-Butler, elder dau. of James Shaw, esq. —At Great Malvern, Capt. Richard Strachey, Bengal Eng. to Caroline-Anne, only dau. of the Rev. G. D. Bowles. —At Christchurch, the Rev. Robert Mascall Channey, to Sarah-Bennett, dau. of John Bateman, esq. of Folkestone.

28. At St. George's Middlesex, the Rev. Richard J. T. Thomas, M.A. Master and Chaplain of Bancroft's Hospital, to Mary-Elizabeth only dau. of the late Wm. Clark, esq. of Wellclose square. —At Heavitree, Capt. Mansfield Turner, 20th Regt. to Marianne, youngest dau. of the late Edward Archer, esq. of Trelaske, co. Cornwall. —At St. Clement's Cornwall, Fred. Close, esq. R.A. only son of the late Captain Charles Close, to Eliza-Crespiigny, only dau. of Oct. Williams, esq. of Truro. —At Winchester, the Rev. J. W. Browne, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of J. H. Todd, esq. —At Cheeltenham, the Rev. Charles Butler Stevenson, of West Court, Callan, co. Kilkenny, to Sarah-Sophia, dau. of the late Rev. William Mills, Rector of Shillingford, Berks. —At Brompton, London, Lewellyn Hatch Staples, esq. third son of the late Luke Staples, esq. of High-Fen, Wicken, to Ellen, second dau. of the late Wm. Aspland, esq. —At Plymouth, Charles Lewis Griffin, Lieut. 43rd Regt. second son of the late Capt. C. W. G. Griffin, R.N. to Isabella-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Forrester, Lieut. R.N. —At Paddington, the Rev. Wm. J. Irons, D.D. Vicar of Brompton, to Sarah-Albinia-Louisa, youngest child of the late Vice-Chancellor Sir Lancelot Shadwell. —At Brighton, John Coventry, esq. M.R.C.S. Eng. of Staines, to Juliet, youngest dau. of the late G. Lyndon, esq. barrister-at-law. —At Capel, Suff. Hume Nicholl, esq. 7th Dragoon Guards, to Frances-Mary, younger dau. of Rev. J. Tweed, Rector of Capel and Wenham, Suffolk. —At St. Peter's, Jersey, Francis Lyons Price, esq. son of Ralph Price, esq. of Sydenham, Kent, to Louisa-Georgina, second dau. of the late Chas. Burton, esq. 41st Regt.

30. At Exeter, Poyntz Charles Byne, esq. son of the late Henry Byne, esq. of Satterleigh house, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Captain Charlton, R. Art.

Jan. 2. At Carleton Rode, Norfolk, the Rev. William V. Kitching, M.A. son of J. Kitching, esq. of Streatham, to Frances-Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Robert Bevan, esq. of Rougham rookery, Suffolk. —At Capel, Surrey, the Rev. William Orde Newnham, of Farnham, to Clara-Campbell, dau. of the late Andrew Wilson, esq. of Glasgow. —At Tor church, Devon, the Rev. R. C. Browne, son of Lieut.-General Sir Henry Browne, to Caroline, eldest dau. of Arthur Carthew, esq. —At St. George's Hanover sq. Major Warre, only surviving son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Warre, C.B. to Georgiana-Emily, widow of Wm. Pitt Adams, esq. Chargé d'Affaires to Peru, dau. of the late Robt. Lukin, esq. —At St. Pancras, George Robertson, esq. eldest son of the Hon. Lord Benholme, to Lucy-Mary, eldest dau. of Capt. Charles Frazer, R.N. —At St. Pancras, the Rev. Joseph Kenworthy, Rector of Ackworth, Yorksh. to Maria, dau. of the late John Plowes, esq. of Endleigh street. —At Lampart, the Rev. Charles Lyndhurst Vaughan, Vicar of St. Neot's, youngest son of the late Right Hon. Mr. Justice Vaughan and the dowager Lady St. John, to Jane-Elizabeth-Anna, eldest dau. of Capt. Coote, of Huntingdon, Queen's county; also, Robert Barry Close, esq. second son of Henry Close, esq. of Newton park, Dublin, to Augusta, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. J. Vaughan, Rector of Gotham, Notts.

3. At St. George's Hanover square, Alfred-Murray, eldest son of Alfred Robinson, esq. of Orchard st. to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Joseph Chitty, esq. jun. —At Battersea, Adolphus Frederick Gorett, esq. of Egham, to Augusta, dau. of John R. Gilliat, esq. of Clapham common, Surrey. —At Alveston, Warw. Capt. Robert Tryon, R.N. to Lelia-Sophia, sixth dau. of the late Sir Gray Skipwith, Bart. of Newbold hall. —Charles Wm. Osborne, esq. of Rosnaree, co. Meath, to Elizabeth-Margaret,

eldest dau. of John Edwards, esq. of Knockrobin, co. Wicklow, grand-niece to the late Marquess of Rockingham.

4. At Edinburgh, the Rt. Hon. Lord *Massy*, to Isabella, eldest dau. of the late Geo. More Nisbett, esq. of Cairnhill, Lanarkshire.—At Malvern, the Rev. John *Garland*, of Great Malvern, to Caroline-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Crowdie, esq. of Liverpool.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Isaac Arthur *D'Oliver*, M.D. of Mile-end road, son of the late Rev. Rich. Henry D'Oliver, to Elizabeth-Sarah, only dau. of James Bamford, esq. of Milk st.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, the Rev. E. Quenby *Ashby*, M.A. Rector of Dunton, Bucks, to Ellen-Dorothea, youngest dau. of the Rev. E. H. Hoare, Vicar of Barkby, Leic.—At Didbrook, the Rev. Edward *Dupré*, youngest son of the Rev. Thos. Dupré, Rector of Willoughby, Linc. to Marianne Westenra Gist, of Orton hall, Warwicksh. niece to the Earl of Rossmore.—At Taunton, Edwin *Arnold*, esq. of Univ. college, Oxford, to Catherine-Elizabeth, eldest dau.—and at the same time Henry *Shield*, esq. of Preston, co. Rutland, to Rachel-Shrapnel, second dau. of late Theophilus Biddulph, Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Bristol.—At Wellington, Somerset, the Rev. John *Webber*, Incumbent of Thorn St. Margaret, to Julianne-Anne, only surviving child of late John Gale, esq. of Augersleigh.—At Dublin, the Rev. Latham Coddington *Warren*, fourth son of the late R. Benson Warren, esq. sergeant-at-law, to Harriett, second dau. of the late J. H. Davidson, esq. Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty for Scotland.—At St. James's Paddington, John Craven *Mansergh*, esq. of Rock Savage, co. Cork, third son of the late John Southcote Mansergh, esq. of Greenane house, Tipperary to Jane-Anne, only dau. of Major John Campbell, of Queen's gardens, Hyde park.—At St. James's Paddington, William *Whitter*, esq. of Worthing, Sussex, to Caroline, widow of Henry Thomas Parker, esq. 9th Lancers, and sister of Lady Hornby, of Little Green, Sussex.—At Plymouth, William *Mould*, esq. Lieut. R.N. to Elizabeth-Patrick, only dau. of Lieut. Scrymgeour, R.N.—At Masham, the Rev. J. A. *Carter*, Incum. of Healey, to Margaret-Crosby, third dau. of the late George Riddell, esq. of Berwick-on-Tweed.—At Twyford, Hants, the Rev. Henry E. *Miles*, Incumbent of Rock and Rennington, Northumberland, to Sarah-Eliza, youngest dau. of Philip Dennis, esq. of Alnwick.—At Halifax, Nova Scotia, the Right Rev. Hibbert *Binney*, D.D. Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, to Mary, dau. of the Hon. Wm. Blowers Bliss, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.—At Clifton, the Rev. Alex. Colvin *Ainslie*, of Corfe, Som., to Catharine-Susan, eldest dau. of B. Peyton Sadler, esq. R.N.

6. At St. James's Piccadilly (by the Bishop of London), the Rt. Rev. Dr. *Tomlinson*, Bishop of Gibraltar, to Eleanor-Jane, dau. of Colonel Fraser, of Castle Fraser, N.B.—At St. James's Paddington, Maurice James *O'Connell*, esq. eldest son of James O'Connell, esq. of Lakeview, Killarney, to Emily-Clunes, youngest dau. of Rear-Admiral Sir Richard O'Connor, K.C.H.—At Steynton, Pembs., George *Evans*, esq. of London, to Jane-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Richard Browne, esq. R.N. of Milford Haven.—At Wingfield, Berks, Edward *Budd*, esq. second son of Henry Budd, esq. of Russell sq. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Lieut. Mellish, late attached to the Quartermaster-Gen.'s department.

8. Neil *Arnott*, esq. M.D. of Bedford sq. to Marianne, widow of M. K. Knight, esq. sister of Jas. Hunt Holley, esq. of Burgh hall, Norf.—At Luton, Beds, Charles Addington *Austin*, esq. of Luton, to Dora, eldest dau. of late Rev. John Little, Vicar of Sundon-cum-Streatley.—At Forest of Dean, the Rev. Wm. *Ducket*,

Rector of St. Agnes, Nassau, to Charlotte, widow of D. White, esq. Civil Service, Madras, eldest dau. of S. Nicholls, esq. Ashley court, near Tiverton.

9. At Kensington, the Rev. Thomas *Lawrence*, M.A. of Exeter coll. Oxford, to Rebecca, dau. of W. Harcourt, esq. LL.D. of Nottingham.—At Kensington, the Rev. Jas. *Thomson*, M.A. Second Master of Christ's Hospital, to Caroline-Olivia, elder dau. of John Merriman, esq.—At Wellesbourne, Warw. Capt. Edward Charles Ralph *Sheldon*, second son of the late F. Sheldon, esq. of Brailes house, Warw. to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. W. F. B. Loftus.—At Uppingham, the Rev. Frederick John *Freeman*, Curate of Ridlington, Rutland, to Mary-Cecilia, eldest dau. of Thos. Brown, esq.—At Stradbrooke, Suff. the Rev. George *Voigt*, B.A. Assistant-Master in King Edward's School, Birmingham, to Sarah-Raney Millett, of Bradford, Yorksh.—At Bagby, Christopher James Davison *Ingledean*, esq. of Northallerton, son of the late Christopher Ingledean, esq. solicitor, of Newcastle, to Emma, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Eccles, esq. of Sowerby and Islebeck, Yorkshire.

10. At Bath, Robert Peel *Floyd*, esq. Capt. 1st Devon Militia, son of Major-Gen. Sir Henry Floyd, Bart. to Jane-Caroline, relict of C. W. Montgomery, esq. of Dawlish.—At Rotherham, Matthew Henry *Abershaw*, esq. of the Holmes, to Sarah-Agnes, second dau. of Matt. Chambers, esq.—At Darley, Derb. the Rev. Edmund Donald *Carr*, only son of the Rev. E. Carr, Rector of Quatt Malvern, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. J. E. Carr, of the Outwoods.—At Alphington, Hugh F. *Pullen*, esq. R.N. late Sec. to Rear-Adm. Seymour, Captain of the Baltic Fleet, to Mary-An Elizabeth, second dau. of Lieut. John Skinney, R.N.—At Iver, Bucks, the Rev. Drummond *Ash*, second son of the late Rev. J. G. Ash, Inc. of Lodsworth, to Georgiana-Catherine, youngest dau. of the Rev. R. M. Boulterbee, Rector of Barnwell, Northamptonsh.—At Hull, the Rev. Henry *West*, B.A. Curate of Trinity church, Ripon, to Mary, eldest dau. of Captain John Hurst, of Hull.

11. At Teddington, William-Horatio, only son of late Capt. J. *Harfield*, R.N. to Emma-Eliza, younger dau. of late Capt. Chris. West, R.N.; and, at same time, William Henry *Hore West*, Lieut. R.M. second son of the same Capt. West, to Ann-Maria-Seaward, only dau. of late Lieut. Lutman, R.N.—At Doncaster, Thos. Stannard *Mac Adam*, esq. Capt. 3rd West York Light Inf. eldest son of Philip Mac Adam, esq. of Spring Hill, co. Clare, to Elizabeth-Chivers, dau. of the late J. S. Bower, esq. of Broxholme house, Doncaster.—At Stoke, Comm. Macleod *Cockraft*, late First Lieut. of Imperieuse in the Baltic, to Mary-Adelaide, eldest dau. of Thomas Pretious, esq. store-receiver at Devonport.—At Carshalton, Edw. James *Daniell*, esq. eldest son of Capt. E. M. Daniell, E.I.C.S. to Agnes Maria, youngest dau. of the late J. Aitken, esq. of Hadley, Middx.—At Exeter, T. Wilson *Caird*, esq. of Exeter, to Harriett-Anne, only dau. of late Major Joseph Hutchison, 7th Royal Fusiliers.—At Kingston St. Michael, Wilts, John Henry van *Lennep*, of Amsterdam, to Caroline-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. P. C. West, of the vicarage, Kingston St. Michael.—At Shaw-cum-Donnington, the Rev. Douglas B. *Binney*, of Wadham coll. Oxford, eldest son of the late John Binney, esq. R.N. to Alice, youngest dau. of the late Jere Bunny, esq. of Speen hill.—At Fairfield, Liverpool, the Rev. Robert E. *Sanderson*, M.A. Head Master of St. Andrew's college, Bradfield, Berks, to Dorinthea-Phelps, youngest dau. of the late John Oldham, esq. of Pernambuco.

OBITUARY.

**THE QUEEN DOWAGER OF SARDINIA,
THE QUEEN OF SARDINIA,
AND THE DUKE OF GENOA.**

The Court of Sardinia has been visited in succession, at very short intervals, with the loss of three of its most exalted members.

On the 12th of January died, at Turin, her Majesty Maria Theresa, Queen dowager of Sardinia. She was born on the 21st March, 1801, the eldest daughter of the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, Grand Duke of Tuscany, by the Princess Mary of Naples. She was married in 1817 to Charles Albert, then Prince of Savoy-Carignan, and afterwards King of Sardinia. He died Jan. 10, 1824, leaving issue two sons, Victor-Emmanuel, the present King, and Ferdinand, Duke of Genoa.

Eight days after, on the 20th Jan. the walls of Turin beheld a second dead Queen. Her Majesty Maria Adelaide, wife of King Victor-Emmanuel, was born on the 3d June, 1822, the younger daughter of the Archduke Reigner of Austria, Viceroy of the kingdoms of Lombardy and Venice, by Maria-Elizabeth-Frances, daughter of Charles-Emmanuel Prince of Savoy-Carignan. She was consequently cousin by her mother to the King, to whom she was married on the 12th April, 1842; and her husband ascended the throne, on his father's abdication, March 23, 1849. She has left issue five sons and two daughters, having been confined of the youngest prince on the 8th of January. Her death ensued from typhus fever.

She had been born and bred in an atmosphere of despotism and oppression to the Italians, and as a devoted member of that Church which, when she first entered Turin, had almost unlimited power at the Court of Charles Albert. But, called to share the constitutional throne of Victor-Emmanuel, she recognised no other temporal duties than those she owed to her husband and her adopted country. Neither Vienna nor Rome found in her the means or the opportunity of influencing the mind of the King. Her loyalty was frankly given to him and to his subjects, and from the legitimate and appropriate sphere of a queen consort she never sought to depart. In the crisis through which Piedmont has recently passed, this perfect appreciation of her position and responsibilities by the Queen was of inestimable value. It banished from the palace that struggle of po-

litical and ecclesiastical fears and passions which so frequently finds admission through female weakness; it saved the King from the insinuations and the intrigues of retrograde statesmen, ghostly alarmists, and foreign Courts; and it dissociated the supposed interests and influence of women in the most elevated situations from those of arbitrary power, religious intolerance, and priestly bigotry.

In all the trials of the great changes now fairly inaugurated in Piedmont—for the time is past when Sardinia ought any longer to be the appellation of this monarchy—the late queen is said to have been a constant source of comfort and support to Victor-Emmanuel; and she deserves to be remembered gratefully, not less for the affectionate graces and active virtues of her private, than for the just and temperate moderation of her public career.

The death of the King's younger brother, Ferdinand Duke of Genoa, ensued on the 10th of February. He was born on the 16th Nov. 1822. In the wars of 1848 and 1849 he greatly distinguished himself as commander of a division, and since the peace he has devoted himself to the improvement of the artillery, of which he was general-commandant, giving up all his pay and allowances to the comforts and encouragement of his men. In April, 1848, the Duke of Genoa was chosen by the National Assembly of Sicily for their constitutional monarch, but the offer was not accepted. In 1850 he married the Princess Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the present King of Saxony, by whom he has left two children, a son and a daughter. He was named Regent, in case of the King's death before the Prince of Piedmont should be of full age; it will now become the duty of Parliament to select a successor. His recent visit to England, when he was the bearer of an autograph letter from his brother to our Queen, made his amiable manners known to many in England, and his own impressions of his reception, and of everything he saw here, as expressed to his acquaintance on his return, were for us of the most flattering kind.

It was originally intended that the Duke should command the auxiliary corps sent by the Piedmontese Government to the Crimea; but this plan was relinquished on account of his declining health.

The funeral of the Duke of Genoa took place on the 14th Feb. with all military

honours. Beloved by all who knew him, and honoured as an Italian patriot, he was accompanied to his last resting-place by nearly the whole population of Turin.

**LIEUT.-GEN. LORD FREDERICK
FITZCLARENCE, G.C.H.**

Oct. 30. At Poorundhur, near Poonah, after an illness of two days, aged 55, Lieut-General Lord Frederick FitzClarence, G.C.H. Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, Colonel of the 36th Regiment, and Grand-Master of the Freemasons of Scotland : uncle to the Earl of Munster.

Lord Frederick FitzClarence was born on the 9th Dec. 1799, the third son of H.R.H. William-Henry Duke of Clarence (afterwards King William the Fourth) by Mrs. Jordan.

He entered the army in 1814. In 18— he was the Lieutenant of the detachment sent to capture Thistlewood and his fellow conspirators in Cato-street.

He attained the rank of Colonel on the 6th May 1831 ; that of Major-General on the 23d Nov. 1841 ; and that of Lieut-General on the 11th Nov. 1851. He was appointed to the command of the 36th Foot on the 23d July preceding the last date.

Together with two of his brothers and three of his sisters he was raised to the rank and precedence of the child of a Marquess by royal warrant dated 24th May 1831. In the same year he was nominated a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic order.

In 1840 he was appointed Military Governor of Portsmouth, and it is admitted that in that capacity he never had an equal. The Clarence Esplanade is a memorial of his government : and a monument specially in his honour was set up on Southsea Common.

In 1852 he was appointed Commander-in-chief at Bombay, where he assumed the command on the 22d Nov. in that year. Sir William Gomm, the Commander-in-chief of the Indian army, in announcing his Lordship's death, remarks that "The zealous and unremitting exertions of the lamented deceased for the introduction of improvement into every branch of the military service are well-known to the army at large—to none more intimately than to the Commander-in-chief himself—and Sir William Gomm feels confident that the premature loss of this distinguished general officer and soldier's friend will be generally felt by every portion of both services in India, as it will assuredly be by the chief of the army and the whole service at home."

"Although (remarks the *Times*) he had ever seen active service, Lord Frederick

Fitz-Clarence always took a warm interest in his profession, and the benefits of his military administration of the Portsmouth district, and of the Bombay presidency, have been sensibly felt by those under his command."

Lord Frederick FitzClarence married, on the 19th May 1821, Lady Augusta Boyle, third daughter of George fourth Earl of Glasgow ; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue an only daughter, Augusta-Georgiana-Frederica, born in 1824, and unmarried.

His body, having been embalmed, was landed on the 13th Nov. at Bombay, where it was received with due honours by the authorities, his nephew the Hon. Lucius Cary, Master of Falkland, acting as chief mourner. On the 24th it was re-embarked for England, accompanied by his widow and daughter. On the arrival of the ship at Southampton, on the 22nd January, the remains of the deceased were received at the quay by Lord Adolphus FitzClarence, the Earl of Falkland, the Hon. Mr. Boyle, and a deputation of respect from Portsmouth, consisting of Dr. Rolph, and Messrs. Emmanuel, Hollingsworth, and Simpson. They were subsequently conveyed for interment to Etal in Northumberland, where his Lordship had purchased an estate.

BARONESS BASSET.

Jan. 22. At Tehidy Park, Cornwall, in her 74th year, the Right Hon. Frances Basset, Baroness Basset of Stratton, co. Cornwall.

Sir Francis Basset, of Tehidy in Cornwall, the father of this lady, was one of the most active and distinguished gentlemen of the West of England, and after serving for some years in the House of Commons, was raised to the peerage in June 1796, by the title of Lord de Dunstanville. As he had no male heir, in November of the following year he received a second barony, the remainder of which (in failure of male issue) was limited to his only daughter, the lady now deceased ; whose mother was Frances-Susanna, daughter and co-heir of John Hippisley Coxe, esq. of Stowe Easton, co. Somerset. Lord de Dunstanville subsequently married a daughter of the late Sir William Lemon, Bart., and she still survives as Lady de Dunstanville, but he had no further issue, and on his death in 1835, (when a memoir of him appeared in our Vol. III. N.S. p. 655,) the barony of Bassett devolved on his daughter.

As her ladyship remained unmarried, the peerage has now become extinct.

The charities of Lady Basset will be much missed by the poor throughout the

western division of Cornwall, and by the several charitable and public institutions of the county.

Her large estates devolve to the eldest son of her cousin, the late Mr. Francis Bassett. He is at present about eighteen years of age.

GENERAL THE HON. T. E. CAPEL.

Feb. 3. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, in his 85th year, General the Hon. Thomas Edward Capel; uncle to the Earl of Essex.

He was born on the 24th March 1770, the third son of William-Anne-Holles fourth Earl of Essex, by his second wife Harriett, daughter of Colonel Thomas Bladen; and was brother to the late Hon. and Rev. William Robert Capel, Vicar of Watford,* who died just two months before him; and to the late Admiral Sir Thomas Bladen Capel, G.C.B. who died in March 1853.

General Capel was appointed Lieutenant and Captain in the 1st Foot Guards Oct. 4, 1795; Captain and Lieut.-Colonel June 22, 1803. He served in the campaign in Flanders under H.R.H. the Duke of York; and in 1811 was Assistant Adjutant general at Cadiz. He was made Colonel in the Army 1812, Major-General 1814, Lieut.-General 1830, and General 1846.

He was unmarried.

GEN. THE HON. SIR P. STUART.

Feb. 7. At his seat, Eaglescairnie, co. Haddington, aged 78, General the Hon. Sir Patrick Stuart, G.C.M.G., Colonel of the 44th Regiment, a Deputy Lieutenant of East Lothian, a Director extraordinary of the Bank of Scotland, and a Director of the Royal Academy of Scotland: uncle to Lord Blantyre.

He was born on the 10th June, 1777, the second son of Alexander tenth Lord Blantyre, by Catharine, eldest daughter and heir of Patrick Lindsay, esq. of Eaglescairnie, and Margaret daughter and heiress of Thomas Haliburton of the same place, an ancient branch of the noble family of Haliburton lords of Dirleton.

He was appointed Lieutenant and Adjutant in the 2d Life Guards, June 6, 1794; Captain in the 27th Light Dragoons, April 12, 1796; and Major in the 96th Foot, Feb. 1, 1802. On the 25th of Sept. 1806 he became Lieut.-Colonel in the 19th Foot, with which he served in the East Indies. He attained the rank of Colonel

in the army June 4, 1814; and exchanged to the 15th Foot Nov. 2, 1815. On the 24th March, 1816, he was appointed Inspecting Field-officer of Militia in the Ionian isles, which situation he held for some years. On the 19th July, 1821, he became a Major-General. In 1830 he had the command of the forces in Scotland. On the 10th Jan. 1837 he attained the rank of Lieut.-General, and on the 26th Sept. following he became one of the Colonels Commandant of the 60th Rifles. From that corps he was removed to the command of the 44th Regiment in 1843. In that year, by patent dated June 14, he was appointed Governor of Malta, which post he retained until Oct. 1847. He was in consequence nominated a Grand Cross of the Ionian order of St. Michael and St. George.

Sir Patrick Stuart attained the full rank of General in 1851.

He married on the 20th July, 1810, Catharine-Henrietta, eldest daughter of the late Hon. John Rodney, (and sister to Fanny-Mary, now dowager Lady Blantyre, who became the wife of his elder brother in 1813,) and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue three sons and six daughters: 1. Alexander Charles Stuart, esq. who married in 1850 the Hon. Elizabeth Frederica Lennox, late Maid of Honour to her Majesty, second daughter of Lord John George Lennox; 2. Louisa, married in 1848 to the Right Rev. George Tomlinson, D.D., Bishop of Gibraltar, and died in 1850; 3. Catharine-Margaret, married in 1849 to Capt. Bryan Holme Holme, of Paull Holme, co. York; 4. Jane-Frances, married in 1845 to the Hon. George Grey, Capt. R.N., brother to Earl Grey; 5. Mary-Janet; 6. George; 7. Emily-Henrietta; 8. Helen-Elizabeth, and, 9. Patrick-Lindesay.

CAPT. HON. GEORGE HOPE, R.N.

Nov. 14. At Hall House, Hawkhurst, Kent, aged 43, the Hon. George Hope, Captain R.N.

He was born on the 12th April, 1811, the fifth son of General Sir John Hope, K.B. afterwards fourth Earl of Hopetoun, by his second wife Louisa Dorothea, third daughter of Sir John Wedderburn, Bart.

He entered the Navy April 1, 1824, and obtained his first commission Nov. 20, 1830. From that date to Sept. 1834 he served in the *Acteon* 26, on the Mediterranean station. In 1836 he was appointed successively to the *Bellerophon* 80, *Inconstant* 36, and *Fly* 18; and in the last he served for nearly four years in South America; after which he was made Commander, Oct. 26, 1840. On the 18th March, 1843, he was appointed to the

* This gentleman was whole brother to the subject of the present notice. In the paragraph recording his death in our last number, p. 215, he was inadvertently stated to have been a son of the Earl's first marriage.

Sappho 16, on the Cape station, where he continued until within a short time of his promotion to Post Captain, July 24, 1845.

Captain Hope married, April 29, 1847, the Hon. Anne Carmichael Napier, Maid of Honour to Her Majesty, fourth daughter of the late Lord Napier; but by that lady, who survives him, he had no issue.

GEN. THE HON. A. P. UPTON, C.B.

Jan. 22. At Brighton, in his 78th year, General the Hon. Arthur Percy Upton, Equerry to H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, a Companion of the Bath and Knight of Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, uncle to Lord Viscount Templetown.

He was born on the 13th June, 1777, the third and youngest son of Clotworthy, the first Lord Templetown, by Elizabeth, sister to Sir Edward Broughton, Bart.

He entered the Coldstream Guards as Ensign on the 28th April, 1793, and in the following year joined the Duke of York's forces in Holland, where he went through the ensuing winter campaign. In 1799 he was appointed aide-de-camp to Sir Ralph Abercromby, and took part in the operations on the landing near the Helder. In May, 1807, he became Lieut.-Colonel in the army, and Captain and Lieut.-Colonel in the first Foot Guards. He was in the Walcheren expedition, and assisted in the siege of Flushing. From 1811 to 1812 he served at Cadiz, and from 1812 to the close of the war in 1814, in the Duke of Wellington's army, on the Quartermaster-general's staff. He attained the rank of Colonel in the army, June 4, 1814, and became First Major in the Grenadier Guards on the 25th of the following month. In 1815 he was employed as Military Correspondent with the Bavarian army, and was present with it in its various operations. In acknowledgment of his service whilst so engaged, and especially at the passage of the Saare, on the 23rd June, 1815, he received the order of Maximilian Joseph. He also received the gold medal and one clasp for Vittoria and the Nive; and the silver war medal with one clasp for Nivelle.

He attained the rank of Major-General in 1821, of Lieut.-General in 1837, and the full rank of General in 1851.

General Upton was unmarried.

Rt. HON. SIR T. F. LEWIS, BART.

Jan. 22. At Harpton, Radnorshire, aged 74, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis, a Privy Councillor and M.P. for the Radnor district of boroughs, and Chairman of the Economic Life Assurance Company.

He was born in London on the 14th May 1780: and was the only son of John

Lewis, esq. of Harpton Court, by his second wife Anne, second daughter of Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. (afterwards married to the Rev. Robert Hare, of Hurstmonceux.)

He was educated at Eton, and at Christ church, Oxford, but did not take a degree.

From 1806 until the close of the war he was Lieut.-Col. of the Radnorshire Militia.

He was first returned to parliament in 1812 for the borough of Beaumaris, which he represented in three parliaments, until the dissolution of 1826. He was then elected for Ennis, but in Feb. 1828 resigned to stand for Radnorshire, for which county he was also elected without opposition, and again in 1830, 1831, and 1832. At the dissolution of 1835 he retired, having become Chairman of the Poor Law Commission. In 1847 he returned to parliament as member for the Radnor district of boroughs, which he continued to represent until his decease.

Mr. Frankland Lewis was for many years an active servant of the public. In 1821 he was a commissioner of inquiry into the Irish revenue, and from 1822 to 1825 a commissioner of inquiry into the revenue of Great Britain and Ireland. From 1825 to 1828 he was first commissioner of inquiry into education in Ireland. On the 4th Sept. 1827 he was appointed Joint Secretary of the Treasury; and on the formation of the Duke of Wellington's administration in the following February he became Vice-President of the Board of Trade, on which occasion he was sworn a Privy Councillor, but was succeeded by Mr. Courtenay in May following. On the 25th Feb. 1830 he was made Treasurer of the Navy, which office he retained until the following December.

From 1834 until 1839 he acted as chairman of the Poor Law Commission. Lastly, in 1843, he was one of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the outrages of the Rebecca rioters in Wales.

He was created a Baronet by patent dated June 27, 1846.

Sir Frankland Lewis was twice married: first, on the 10th March 1805, to Harriet fourth daughter of Sir George Cornwall, of Moccas Court, co. Hereford, Bart. She died in 1838, having had issue two sons, 1. Sir George Cornwall Lewis, who has succeeded to the title; and 2. the Rev. Gilbert Frankland Lewis, M.A. Rector of Gladestry, co. Radnor, and Monington on the Wye, and a Prebendary of Hereford; who married in 1843 Jane, eldest daughter of Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart, and has issue.

Sir T. Frankland Lewis married, secondly, in 1839, Mary Anne, only surviving daughter of the late John Ashton, esq.

The present Baronet was born in 1806, and married in 1844 Lady Maria Theresa, widow of Thomas Henry Lister, esq. and sister to the Earl of Clarendon, but has no issue. He has filled many official situations, and lastly that of financial secretary to the Treasury. He is the present Editor of the Edinburgh Review; and has been elected to succeed his father as Member for the Radnor district of boroughs.

REV. SIR THOMAS GERY CULLUM, BART.

Jan. 28. At Hardwick House, near Bury St. Edmund's, aged 77, the Rev. Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, the eighth Baronet, of Hawsted, co. Suffolk (1660).

The family of Cullum, the ancestry of which is traced to Walter Cullum, of Thorndon, in Suffolk, whose will was proved in 1454, was raised to the dignity of the Baronetage shortly after the Restoration in the person of Sir Thomas Cullum, alderman of London, who had married Mary, one of the four daughters and coheiresses of Nicholas Crispe, of London, merchant, and cousin to Sir Nicholas Crispe, the celebrated loyalist. Sir John Cullum, the fifth Baronet, by Susanna, daughter and coheiress of Sir Thomas Gery, Knt., Master in Chancery, had issue, with other children, the Rev. Sir John Cullum, his successor, Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and the author of a very excellent History of his own parish which has passed through two editions, and Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, the seventh Baronet, Fellow of the Royal, Antiquarian, and Linnean Societies, who died in 1831, in his ninetieth year, and has a memoir in the Gentleman's Magazine for that year. By Mary, daughter and at length heir of Robert Hanson, esq. of Normanton, co. York, he was the father of two sons, the Baronet now deceased, and John Palmer Cullum, esq. Bath King of Arms, who died in 1829.

Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, the late and last Baronet of his family, was born in Bury St. Edmund's, in October, 1777. He was educated at Pembroke college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1799, M.A. 1802. In 1801 he was presented by John Vernon, esq., to the rectory of Knodishall in Suffolk, a small and retired village situated near to Aldborough.

After succeeding his father in Sept. 1831, he relinquished his church preference, and employed his large fortune in rebuilding and embellishing his mansion at Hardwick, in adding to the valuable library which had been formed by his predecessors, and in the pursuits of botany and horticulture.

Sir Thomas Cullum had travelled much in most parts of Europe, and had passed several winters in Italy, where he imbibed

a taste for the fine arts in their various branches; and acquired such a knowledge, from the boundless stores of excellence presented in that favoured country, as it would be hopeless elsewhere to expect to gain. This acquaintance with what was excellent abroad, was accompanied with a deep interest in the progress of art in his own country, and was shown by the liberal and enlightened patronage which he bestowed on those who pursued it with merited success; regarding it not only as adding by a transient gratification to the refined enjoyments of private life, but with just feelings of its national importance and its practical influence in the improvement and elevation of the public mind.

In the cultivation of his fine estates he paid particular attention to the formation and care of his woods, and to the plantation of various kinds of trees suited to the soil and scenery; and this he understood with the accuracy of professional science, as was fully testified by the flourishing state and luxuriance of the timber at Hardwick and Hawsted. Sir T. Cullum had the satisfaction, which comparatively few can hope to enjoy, of contemplating the full success of his operations as a planter, and of seeing his young groves of saplings attain the size of ornamental timber; while in his beautifully decorated garden the marks of a careful and judicious hand might be traced in the selection of numerous and rare specimens of foreign trees and shrubs, distributed with taste, and with that discrimination which manifested at once a scientific knowledge of their qualities and habits, and of the picturesque effects they were intended hereafter to produce.

"The loss of the deceased Baronet will be much felt in the society of the neighbourhood, in which his great courtesy and liberal hospitality were highly appreciated; and the trade and industry of the town have largely benefited by the extensive works and constant employment afforded by the gardens and grounds at Hardwick, whilst the inhabitants at large gratefully remember the kind and courteous reception which on various occasions they experienced."—*Bury Post.*

Sir Thomas was twice married: first, on the 27th August, 1805, to Mary-Anne, only child of Henry Eggers, esq. of Woodford, Essex, who died on the 29th Jan. 1830; and secondly, on the 30th April, 1832, to Miss Flood, of Kingstown, co. Dublin, who survives him. By the former lady he had an only child, Susanna-Arethusa, married on the 23d Feb. 1832, to the Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, of Theberton, Suffolk, formerly Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and now M.P. for Manchester.

The remains of the deceased Baronet

were interred in the family vault, in Hawsted Church, on Saturday, the 3rd Feb. The procession left Hardwick House at three o'clock, consisting of the tenantry, the hearse, and six mourning coaches. The Right Hon. T. M. Gibson and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. Gibson, jun., and Mr. Flood (brother to Lady Cullum) were the chief mourners; the Rev. Dr. Jenkin, the Rev. F. Cheere, Mr. and Mrs. Brooke, Sir John Walsham, the Hon. and Rev. E. Pellew; the Rev. C. J. P. Eyre, Dr. Probert, Mr. Bird, the Rev. G. Cheere, Mr. John Greene, and Mr. Day, being in the succeeding coaches. The carriages of Sir Thomas Gage, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Mills, and Dr. Donaldson, and others followed, and the service was performed by the Rev. William Collett, Rector of Hawsted.

SIR JOHN BOYD, BART.

Jan. 19. At Boulogne, aged 68, Sir John Boyd, the third Baronet (1775), of Danson, co Kent.

He was born on the 5th June, 1786, the eldest son of Sir John the second Baronet by Margaret fifth daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Harley, son of Edward third Earl of Oxford and Mortimer.

He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, May 30, 1815.

He married, Sept. 22, 1818, Harriett, second daughter of Hugh Boyd, of Ballycastle, co. Antrim, esq., and had issue two sons, Sir John Augustus Hugh Boyd, his successor; Frederick, born in 1820; and one daughter, Henrietta, married to Lieut.-Colonel Brook Taylor.

The present Baronet was born in 1819, and married in 1850 Honora-Mary, third daughter of the late Charles B. Calmady, esq., of Langdon hall, co. Devon, by whom he has issue.

SIR GEORGE WOMBWELL, BART.

Jan. 14. In George street, Hanover-square, in his 63d year, Sir George Wombwell, the third Baronet (1778), of Wombwell, co. York.

He was born in George-street, Hanover-square, on the 13th April, 1792, the eldest son of Sir George the second Baronet, by the Lady Anne Bellasye, daughter of Henry fifth Viscount and second and last Earl Fauconberg, by Charlotte, sister to Peniston Lamb, Viscount Melbourne. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father Oct. 28, 1846.

Like his predecessor (of whom a memoir will be found in our vol. XXVII. p. 83,) Sir George was chiefly known as a leader in the circles of fashion; and as the owner of race-horses. He took no part in public business.

His death occurred without the least warning. He had retired to bed in appa-

rent good health and spirits; and in the morning was found a corpse, and it was supposed that he had been dead for at least three hours before the discovery was made. At a coroner's inquest his death was found to have resulted from disease of the heart.

He married, June 23, 1824, Georgina, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Orby Hunter, esq. of Crowland abbey, co. Lincoln; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue four sons. Sir George Orby Wombwell, his successor, is a Lieutenant in the 17th Lancers, having been recently promoted for his gallantry in the memorable cavalry charge at the battle of Balaklava, when he had his horse killed under him and was taken prisoner by a Russian trooper, and while being carried off the field succeeded in unhorsing his captor, and then, rapidly mounting the horse of the Russian soldier, made his escape back to his comrades, by whom he was loudly and heartily commended for his bravery. His next brother, Lieut. Adolphus Aleck Wombwell, of the 62d Foot, is also serving in the Crimen.

There is a very characteristic portrait of Sir George Wombwell by the late Count d'Orsay.

His body was deposited in the family vault in Coxwold church, Yorkshire, on the 24th Jan. In the first coach was Mr. H. Wombwell, his third son, as chief mourner, Mr. Charles and Mr. John Wombwell, two other relatives, and the Rev. G. Scott. The second coach contained Lord Adolphus FitzClarence, an intimate friend of the deceased, and one of his executors; Mr. Cookney, the family solicitor, and the other executor; Mr. Fuller, his town surgeon; and Mr. Henry Scott, Sir George's land-agent. The third coach contained domestics. The Rev. George Scott performed the service, and not less than 2,000 were present. It is remarkable that Earl Fauconberg, the deceased's grandfather, died suddenly in a fit, and was buried about 53 years ago in the same vault, which has remained closed during that long period.

REV. SIR GEORGE STRACEY, BART.

Dec. 27. At Thorpe, next Norwich, aged 84, the Rev. Sir George Stracey, M.A. the third Baronet (1818), Rector of Rackheath, Norfolk.

He was born at Madras in Dec. 1770, the third son of Sir Edward the first Baronet, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Lathom, esq. and widow of John Williamson, esq. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1797, M.A. 1822. He was presented by his father to the rectory of Rackheath in 1797.

He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his eldest brother, July 14, 1851.

He married, in March 1814, Sophia-Anne, youngest daughter of Edmund Mapes, esq. of Rollesby hall, Norfolk, and by that lady, who is deceased, he had issue two daughters, Sophia, married in 1839 to Henry Brydges Clarke, esq. second son of the late T. T. Clarke, esq. of Swakeley's, Middlesex, and has issue; and Charlotte-Brooksbank, married in 1851 to Berkeley Augustus Macdonald Macpherson, esq. only son of the late Major Macpherson, of Pitmeen, Inverness, by Lady Barton, his wife.

Sir George is succeeded in the title by his next brother, now Sir Josias Henry Stracey, recently resident at Bognor. He married in 1800 Diana, eldest daughter of David Scott, esq. of Duninald, co. Montrose, late M.P. for co. Forfar, and has a numerous family.

GEN. SIR ANDREW F. BARNARD, G.C.B.

Jan. 17. At the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, in his 82d year, General Sir Andrew Francis Barnard, G.C.B., and G.C.H., Lieut.-Governor of that establishment, and Colonel of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Sir Andrew was born at Fahan, co. Donegal, in 1773. He was son of the Rev. Dr. Henry Barnard, of Bovagh, co. Londonderry (second son of William Lord Bishop of Derry, and brother to Thomas Lord Bishop of Limerick,) by Mary daughter of Stratford Canning, of Bovagh, esq.

He entered the army, as Ensign of the 90th Foot, in 1794; served at St. Domingo from April to Aug. 1795, and accompanied the expedition under Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby to the West Indies, and was at the reduction of Morne Fortunée. In 1799 he accompanied the expedition to the Helder, and was present in the actions of 27th August, 10th September, and 2nd and 6th October. He subsequently took part in the gallant struggle in the Peninsula, and was engaged at Barossa, where he was severely wounded, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, Nivelle, where he was again severely wounded, Orthes, and Toulouse. During the last four years of the war in the Peninsula he commanded the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade. Sir Andrew was in the receipt of the gold cross and four clasps for his services in Portugal and Spain. He afterwards shared the dangers and glories of the campaign of 1813, and was slightly wounded at Waterloo. On that occasion he received the Russian order of St. George, and the Austrian order of Maria Theresa. His great captain, the Duke of Wellington, had such a high

opinion of his military services, that, on the capitulation of Paris, he was appointed commandant of the British division occupying the French capital. In 1821 King George IV. appointed him a Groom of the Bedchamber, and in 1826 he was made Equerry to his Majesty. On the accession of William IV., he became Clerk Marshal in the royal household, and for many years, indeed up to her Majesty's decease, he was Clerk Marshal to Queen Adelaide.

Sir Andrew was appointed Colonel of the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade on the 25th August, 1822, and on the death of General Sir George Anson, he was selected by the Duke of Wellington to become the Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, which appointment he received on the 26th Nov. 1849. He attained the full rank of General in 1851. He was nominated a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1834, and a Grand Cross of the Bath in 1840. He had the honorary degree of M.A. conferred on him by the University of Cambridge in 1842, and was a Governor of the Royal Academy of Music, of which institution he was one of the early promoters.

The body of Sir Andrew Barnard was interred at Chelsea. Previous to the funeral, the pensioners asked permission to visit his remains, and it was granted, but only to those who had served with the gallant general. After they had left the room, it was found that the coffin was covered with laurel leaves, each man having, unobserved, brought one in to strew upon the remains of their venerated chief.

His funeral took place on the 22d Jan. General Viscount Hardinge, the Commander-in-Chief, and the other mourners and friends of the deceased, assembled at the college at 10 o'clock. The whole of the pensioners formed a line from the Lieutenant-Governor's residence to the chapel, through which the funeral procession moved. The body of the deceased was followed by the chief mourners,—Brigadier-General Crauford, Mr. Stewart Bruce, Mr. Cockerell, and Sir Hervey Bruce. Next followed General Viscount Hardinge, Lieut.-General Brotherton, Lieut.-General Lord Sandys, Major-General Yorke, Lieut.-General Sir Charles Smith, Colonel Hamilton, the Hon. George O'Callaghan, and Mr. Lyon. The other mourners in the procession were 16 pensioners of the Rifles who had fought under the gallant deceased. At the chapel the prayers were read by the Rev. George Mathias, chaplain of the hospital, at the conclusion of which the old pensioners again lined the way to the burial-ground, and on reaching the place of interment, adjoining the graves of General

Sir E. Paget, General Dundas, &c., the funeral service was concluded. With the exception of a few legacies, the bulk of Sir Andrew's property is left to Major-General Barnard, his nephew, recently gone to the Crimea.

GENERAL HAMERTON, C.B.

Jan. 27. At Orchardstown House, near Clonmel, aged 77, General John Millet Hamerton, C.B., Colonel of the 55th Regiment.

Gen. Hamerton was appointed Ensign in the 44th Regiment 31st Oct. 1792, and Lieutenant the 31st Jan. 1794. He served under the command of H.R.H. the Duke of York on the Continent in 1794. He embarked for the West Indies in the latter part of 1795, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby, and assisted at the capture of the island of St. Lucia in 1796. He was appointed Captain on the 28th Oct. 1796. In 1797 he returned to England with the regiment, and in Oct. 1798 he embarked for Gibraltar, where he continued until the expedition to Egypt, with which he served. He returned to England in 1802; was appointed Major in the 44th Regiment the 15th June, 1804, and served in Guernsey, Malta, and Sicily. He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel by brevet the 4th June, 1811. He served in Spain, and commanded the 1st Battalion of the 44th Regiment. He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of that Corps the 31st March, 1814. He served also in the Netherlands and France, where he commanded the 2d battalion of the 44th Regiment; and at Waterloo he particularly distinguished himself in checking a sudden charge of French lancers (as related in Siborne's History of the War, vol. i. p. 119). He was afterwards left for dead on the field of Waterloo, having received several severe wounds in the head and thigh. Owing to the attachment of a faithful non-commissioned officer, Sergeant Ryan, who brought his wounded and insensible commander under the care of skilful medical treatment, he slowly recovered, and with his devoted follower returned to his native country. Shortly after he was nominated a Companion of the Bath. He was placed on half-pay on the reduction of the 2d Battalion on the 24th Jan. 1816.

He was promoted to the rank of Colonel in 1825, to Major-General 1837, and to Lieut.-General 1846, and received the command of the 55th Regiment on the 17th Dec. 1848.

As a country gentleman, General Hamerton was held in the highest estimation. Since the death of his brother, Matthew Hamerton, esq. he resided with his family altogether in the county of Tipperary, and

by his kind and courteous disposition, and his uniform generosity, he endeared himself to all with whom he became connected as a landed proprietor. His remains were interred in the family vault at Rathronan.

General Hamerton married Mrs. Hennessy, née Sullivan, who survives him, and had issue three sons and three daughters. The former were John, and Albert, who are both deceased, and Matthew, now about sixteen years of age. The daughters were, Charlotte, Susannah, and Georgiana, of whom the second is deceased.

REAR-ADM. SIR RICH. O'CONOR, K.C.H.

Jan. 10. At Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, Rear-Admiral Sir Richard O'Conor, Knt. and K.C.H.

He was born at Marble Hill, co. Cork, and was the second son of the late Sir Patrick O'Conor, of Cork, by the daughter of John Therry, esq. of Castle Therry, in the same county.

He entered the Navy in Sept. 1798, as first-class volunteer on board the Dryad 36, Capt. Lord Amelius Beauclerk, employed on the Cork station; where, in 1799, he removed to the Doris 36, Capt. Lord Ranelagh. In 1801 he again joined Lord Amelius Beauclerk as midshipman, on board the Fortanée frigate, attached to the Channel fleet, with which he continued to serve until August, 1803, in the Plantagenet and Majestic 74's, and Hibernia 110. He was then nominated Sub-Lieutenant of the Attack gun-brig; and on the 1st Feb. 1806, was made full Lieutenant into the Confiance sloop. He further served in the Royal William, flagship of Admiral Montagu at Spithead; in the Thalia 36, on the Guernsey station, and for two years as flag-Lieutenant to Sir Edmund Nagle in the Ardent 74. On the 17th Aug. 1810 he was promoted to the rank of Commander. During 1813 he superintended the naval yards on the Canadian lakes; and on the 6th May, 1814, was flag-Captain to Comm. Sir J. L. Yeo at the capture of Oswego, where he had the direction of the boats and gun-vessels employed in landing the troops. He was advanced to post-rank on the 16th Aug. following, and in 1815 returned home. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic order on the 25th Jan. 1836, and knighted on the same occasion by King William the Fourth. On the 1st Oct. 1846 he accepted retired rank as a Captain, but in 1850 was promoted to be a retired Rear-Admiral.

He married Hannah, daughter and co-heir of John Ross, esq. an eminent merchant and East India Director; and by that lady he had issue one son, an officer in the East India Company's service, and

three daughters, the eldest of whom is married to a Swiss nobleman, and the youngest, Mary-Clunes, was married, only four days before her father's death, to Maurice James O'Connell, esq. eldest son of James O'Connell, esq. of Lakeview, Killarney.

REAR-ADM. SIR JOHN HILL.

Jan. 20. At Walmer Lodge, Deal, aged 81, Rear-Admiral Sir John Hill, Knt.

He entered the navy Sept. 25, 1781, as first-class volunteer on board the Infernal bomb, Capt. James Alms. In April 1783 he joined the Nautilus sloop, stationed off Newfoundland; and he subsequently served as midshipman and master's-mate on board the Goliath and Bedford 74's and Porcupine 24 in the Channel and West Indies. He was made Lieutenant in July 1794, and was appointed to the Invincible 74; in 1795 to the Juste 80, both commanded by Capt. the Hon. T. Pakenham, on the Channel station, and in 1797 to the Repulse 64. He then joined the Princess Royal 98, bearing the flag in the Mediterranean of Sir James Orde, with whom he served until transferred in May 1798 to the Minotaur 74, Capt. Thomas Louis. In that ship he was engaged in the victory of the Nile, and for his conduct as a Senior Lieutenant on that occasion he was promoted to the rank of Commander by commission dated the 8th Oct. in the same year. From Feb. 1800 to March 1802 he commanded the Heroine in the Mediterranean; and from March 1804 to Oct. 1808 the Humber in the Channel. On the 24th March 1813 he was appointed an Agent for Transports, and he continued to discharge the duties of that office, in the Baltic, and on the coasts of Holland and France, for nearly six years. He attained post rank on the 28th Oct. 1815. From 1820 to 1838 he was Captain Superintendent of the Victualling Yard at Deptford; on the 8th March in the latter year he became Superintendent of the Dockyard at Sheerness; and on the 11th Dec. 1841 he returned in that capacity to Deptford, where he remained until promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1851. He received the honour of knighthood from King William IV. on the 31st August 1831.

His only son is a Captain in the army. One of his daughters, now deceased, was the first wife of the present Capt. William Langford Castle, R.N. to whom she was married in 1835, but died in 1837. Sir John Hill's personal estate has been sworn under 80,000*l.*

LIEUT.-COLONEL COther, C.B.

Jan. 24. At Gloucester, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Cother, C.B.

He entered the army in Feb. 1800, as Ensign in the 71st Foot, became a Lieutenant in the following July, and Captain in March, 1803. In 1806 he covered the landing of the force under Sir David Baird at the Cape of Good Hope, and was present in the general action of Blue Berg, and in all the operations that took place until the surrender of the colony. He covered the advance of the forces under Gen. Beresford at the reduction of the River Plate, and was engaged in several affairs in the vicinity of Buenos Ayres. On the surrender of that place he was taken prisoner, together with his whole force, and was marched nearly a thousand miles into the interior.

In 1808 he commanded in Portugal the light companies of the brigade under General Ferguson at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, and was afterwards at Corunna. In 1811 he was again in Portugal, and was at Arroyo de Molinos when General Guepard was captured. Having commanded the storming parties at the taking of the forts of Almarez, on the Tagus, he obtained the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel June 19, 1812. He led the 71st at the battle of Vittoria, and there received three musket balls through his clothes and in his saddle and was wounded by a fourth. He subsequently passed seventeen years in Ceylon, and commanded in the Eastern provinces in the Kandian country during the rebellion of 1818: having been appointed to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 71st in Oct. 1814, and exchanged to the 83rd in Oct. 1816. He was placed on half-pay at the reduction of the 83rd Foot.

Lieut.-Colonel Cother was nominated a Companion of the Bath Dec. 8, 1815, and was decorated with a gold medal for Vittoria and the silver war medal.

LIEUT.-COLONEL LEACH, C.B.

Jan. 14. At Worthing, aged 70, Lieutenant-Colonel Jonathan Leach, C.B. formerly of the Rifle Brigade.

He commenced his military career in 1801, in the 70th regiment, and served for three years in the West Indies. In 1807 he accompanied the Rifle Brigade on the expedition to Copenhagen, and was present in the battle of Kioge.

He subsequently served in the Peninsula from 1808 to the end of the war in 1814, including the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Busaco, the action of the Coa, retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras, battle of Fuentes d'Onor, sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, battle of Salamanca, retreat from Madrid, battle of Vittoria, various actions in the Pyrenees, passage of the Bidassoa and attack on the enemy's position at the pass of Vera, battles of the

Nivelle and Nive, action of Tarbes, and battle of Toulouse, besides numerous affairs of van and rear guards and skirmishes. For these services he received the silver war-medal with no fewer than twelve clasps: and the brevet of Major upon the battle of Vittoria.

He also served during the campaign of 1815, and in the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo; in which last, after the two superior officers of the battalion had been wounded, the command devolved upon him for the remainder of the day. He received a contusion from the fragment of a shell. The brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, dated on the 18th June, was conferred upon him for Waterloo, with the Companionship of the Bath. He retired upon that rank.

MAJOR TYNDALE.

Dec. 23. At Anglesea, Gosport, aged 59, Major Charles William Tyndale, Major of the Royal South Middlesex Militia, and late Major of the 51st Light Infantry; a director of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway Company.

Major Tyndale was son of the late Colonel Tyndale of the first Life Guards, and was the descendant and representative of a junior branch of the ancient family of this name resident at Stinchcombe and North Nibley, co. Gloucester, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. He served in the Peninsula, and received the war medal with five clasps for Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Orthes; and was wounded at Waterloo. He was afterwards for some years Major of Brigade at Corfu, and Military Secretary to Sir Alexander Woodford at Gibraltar.

He was appointed Major of the South Middlesex Militia on the 16th May 1853.

In 1845 he married his cousin Anne Catherine, daughter of the late Samuel Phelps, esq. of Grosvenor-place.

MAJOR BRIDGE.

Jan. 8. At Chatham barracks, Major Thomas Bridge, of H.M. 84th Regiment.

He was the son of the late Major Bridge, of the 117th Regiment; grandson of John Little Bridge, esq. of Harston-house, and Shudy Camps, Cambridgeshire; and maternal grandson of Captain Francis Grose, F.R.S., and F.S.A. the eminent antiquary.

He entered the army in 1828, and served in the West Indies from 1831 to 1838, when he returned from Jamaica, and received the appointment of adjutant to the corps. In 1842 he went to India, whence he returned in 1851. He had been for three years in Chatham garrison, where he commanded the dépôt of the 84th, and was made brevet Major in 1854. He was

much respected by all classes in the garrison, and is deeply regretted not only by his relations, but by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His services, both in the East and West Indies, had materially impaired his constitution.

His body was buried with military honours at Gillingham, which place he had himself selected for his interment. The pall-bearers were Capt. Parish, 45th Regiment; Capt. Atkinson, 57th; Capt. Segrave, 12th; Capt. Walker, 25th; Capt. Burnside, 61st; and Capt. Francis, 64th. The chief mourners, Captain Bridge, R.M., and the Misses Bridge (brother and sisters of the deceased), Dr. Maclean, and the Rev. W. Green. The procession numbered about 400 persons.

JOHN SULLIVAN, Esq.

Jan. 15. In Cambridge terrace, Hyde-park, John Sullivan, esq. of Upton Park, Slough, late a Member of the Supreme Council of Madras.

Mr. Sullivan was a son of the late Right Hon. John Sullivan of Richings Park, Berks. He was appointed a writer on the Madras establishment in 1801, and his career in India was most honourable and useful. He rose in the service of the Hon. Company to be President of the Revenue, Marine, and College boards at Madras, and took his seat as a Member of Council on the 1st March 1835.

Since his return to England Mr. Sullivan has published several pamphlets on Indian affairs, and has frequently spoken in the Court of Proprietors in defence of the interests of the natives.

At an early stage of his official career his talents recommended him to the particular notice of Sir Thomas Munro, and the intimacy then founded on sentiments of mutual esteem, ripened into so close a friendship, that Mr. Sullivan may be said to have continued, without a break, the energetic and perpetual protest of Sir Thomas Munro's later years, against the East India Company's system of absorbing and degrading the princes and aristocracy of India, and reducing the whole native population to one dead level of pauperism and serfdom under the Company's servants. This may be said to have been the entire business of Mr. Sullivan's life since the period of his retirement from active service; and while, on the one hand, his indefatigable industry and thorough knowledge of the laws, customs, and diplomatic securities of India gave peculiar force to his eloquent speeches and pamphlets on behalf of the helpless natives, on the other hand, the many affecting appeals and tributes of gratitude which were sent to him from all parts of India, showed how deeply

the natives felt the value of his services, and appreciated the disinterested kindness of his advocacy.

Mr. Sullivan has left a widow and six children. His body was interred in the churchyard of Upton, near Slough.

ROBERT KNIGHT, Esq.

Jan. 5. In Grosvenor-square, aged 86, Robert Knight, esq. of Barrells and Chads-hunt, Warwickshire.

The manor of Barrells was purchased in 1554 by Robert Knight, whose descendant Robert Knight, esq. of that place was created a Peer of Ireland by the title of Baron Luxborough in 1746, and Earl of Cather-lough in 1763. He died in 1772 without surviving legitimate issue, but leaving two natural sons, born shortly before his death, —Robert, now deceased, and Henry-Ra-leigh, who died a Lieut.-General in the army in 1836.

To the former, who was born on the 3d March 1768, Lord Catherlough devised all his estates in the counties of Warwick, Worcester, and Flint. Mr. Knight was a candidate for the borough of Warwick in Jan. 1793, and polled 160 votes, but was defeated by the Hon. George Villiers, who polled 231. He served as High Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1797. He sat in parliament for the borough of Wallingford in 1830 and 1831, and supported the Liberal party.

Mr. Knight married, on the 12th June 1791, the Hon. Frances Dormer, youngest daughter of Charles eighth Lord Dormer; and by that lady, who died on the 18th Dec. 1842, he had issue a son, Henry, who died in Paris, Nov. 14, 1800, and two daughters, —Frances-Elizabeth; and Georgiana, married to Edward Bolton King, esq. of Umberslade, co. Warw., formerly M.P. for the town of Warwick, by whom she has issue.

WM. JOHN CAMPION, Esq.

Jan. 20. At Brighton, aged 84, William John Campion, esq. of Danny Park, Hurst-perpoint.

Mr. Campion was the head of the Campion family, descended from Sir Simon Campion, of Campions Hall, Essex, whose descendants settled at Combwell, Kent, in the early part of the seventeenth century, and became the owners of Danny by marriage. Danny Park, which is a most delightful domain at the foot of the Sussex downs, once belonged to the family of Perpoint, who gave their name to the adjoining town of Hurstperpoint, which descended to the Dacre family, and in the reign of Elizabeth was sold to the Gorings, who resold it, in the time of Charles II. to Peter Courthope, esq. whose descendant, Peter Courthope, esq., left an only

GENT. MAG. VOL. XLIII.

daughter and sole heiress, Barbara, married to Henry Campion, esq. of whom William John Campion, esq. the deceased, was great-grandson.

He was the only son of Henry Cour-thope Campion, esq. who died an advanced age in 1811, by Henrietta, daughter of Sir John Heathcote, Bart. of London.

He served the office of Sheriff of Sussex in 1820. Mr. Campion married, Jan. 10, 1797, Jane, daughter of Francis Motley Austen, esq. of Kippington, Kent, and had issue three sons and three daughters. The former were, William John Campion, esq. his successor, who married in 1824 Harriet, eldest daughter of Thomas Read Kemp, esq. formerly M.P. for Lewes; 2. Charles-Heathcote; 3. George-Edward. The daughters: 1. Jane-Bridget, who died unmarried in 1840; 2. Margareta; and 3. Frances-Henrietta.

RICHARD HILL, Esq.

Jan. 21. At Thornton, Yorkshire, aged 68, Richard Hill, esq., a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the North-Riding, and Chief Bailiff of Pickering Lyth.

Mr. Hill took a deep interest in agricultural pursuits, and was for above 40 years a most popular master of foxhounds. He was Lord of the castle, manor, and honour of Pickering, and of the manors of Thornton, Thornton-cum-Farmanby, Gothland, Scalby, Brompton, and Snaitton. His extensive estates are occupied by a happy and contented tenantry, who will long deplore the loss of landlord who was ever ready to counsel them with his sound judgment, and to share with them in those adverse circumstances to which the agricultural interest has so frequently been subject. Mr. Hill was one of the oldest magistrates in the North-Riding, having qualified in the year 1809. Whether as a magistrate, a landlord, a country gentleman, or a sportsman, he gained the admiration and esteem of all; whilst in his domestic sphere he was a devoted husband, an affectionate parent, and a generous master.

His body was interred at noon on Saturday the 27th Jan., in the chancel of Thornton Church. He was carried from the Hall by his agricultural labourers, several of whom had been upwards of forty years in his service, preceded by a large body of tenantry, some of whom had come from Cloughton and other distant places to pay their tribute of regard. The pall-bearers were selected from the tenantry. The remains were followed to the grave by the sons of the deceased, viz., the Rev. J. R. Hill, the Rev. J. Hill, Thos. Hill, esq., John Hill, esq., Robert Hill, esq., Harry Hill, esq. Also by James Walker,

esq., (Sand Hutton,) J. R. Walker, esq., J. R. Pease, esq., J. W. Pease, esq., A. B. Pease, esq., James R. Pease, esq., Amongst his numerous friends present, were, the High Sheriff of Yorkshire (H. Willoughby, esq.) Viscount Nevill, Sir T. Digby Legard, Bart, Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., and many others of the neighbouring gentry and clergy.

The funeral service was read by the Rev. Canon Croft, Rector of Hutton Bushell, who preached a funeral sermon on the following day, being Sunday.

DR. VIDAL, BISHOP OF SIERRA LEONE.

Dec. 23. At sea, aged 35, the Right Rev. Owen Emeric Vidal, D.D., the first Bishop of Sierra Leone, and a Member of the Council of that Colony.

He was the eldest son of Mr. Emeric Essex Vidal, Purser and Paymaster R.N., of Ersham Lodge, Halisham, Essex, by a daughter of the Rev. James Capper, late Vicar of Wilmington, Sussex. Two of his uncles were officers in the Royal Navy, Alexander-Thomas-Emeric, a Captain of 1825, and Richard-Emeric, a Commander of 1830. The latter died on the 31st August last, at Port Sarnia, Canada West. Their father was Secretary to Admirals Sir John Lockhart, Ross, Duff, and Kingsmill.

The Bishop was born at Easthampstead, in Berkshire, in 1819. He was educated in St Paul's school at Southsea, Hampshire, and at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he was a foundation scholar, elected Nov. 1841, obtained a Lady Margaret's scholarship, and graduated B.A. in 1842 as 8th Senior Optime, and in the Second Class of Classics. In Dec. 1843 he became Perpetual Curate of the chapel at Dicker Common, Sussex, where he continued until consecrated Bishop of Sierra Leone, upon the foundation of that see, in May, 1852. That ceremony took place on Whit Sunday, 1852, in Lambeth Palace, and the Archbishop of Canterbury was assisted on that occasion by the Bishops of London, Chichester, Oxford, and Cape Town, the sermon being preached by the Lord Bishop of London. The diocese of Sierra Leone comprises all British possessions on the west coast of Africa, between the 20th degree of north and the 20th degree of south latitude, and more especially the colonies of Sierra Leone, the Gambia, and the Gold Coast. The revenue of the see consists of 500*l.* allowed as to a colonial chaplain, and 400*l.* derived from an invested fund.

He married Oct. 27, 1852, Anne-Adelaide, fourth daughter of the Rev. Henry Hoare, Vicar of Fraunfield, Sussex.

Dr. Vidal had spent little more than a year in his see, when the illness of his wife obliged him to return to England. Anxious to be again at his post, he quitted this country in the autumn for Africa. An equally qualified man, for that arduous duty, will not easily be found.

At the time of his death he was on a voyage back from visiting the churches in the Yoruba district, and at 48 hours' distance from his residence at Fouray Bay, near Free-town, Sierra Leone, where his body was interred on the 27th Dec. Thousands of all classes attended his funeral.

REV. HENRY HARVEY.

Nov. 20. At Olveston, Gloucestershire, in his 63d year, the Rev. Henry Harvey, M.A. Canon of Bristol, Vicar of Olveston, and Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

Mr. Harvey was born at Hampstead near London on the 4th May 1792. He was the second son of George Harvey, esq. of Hendon, by Mary, daughter of Thomas Donne, esq. a descendant of Walton's Dr. John Donne, and a connection of the poet Cowper. He entered as a Commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1810, and graduated B.A. 1814, M.A. 1822. After taking his bachelor's degree he spent some time upon the continent in charge of a younger brother, and made himself proficient in foreign languages as well as acquainted with more of foreign history and foreign politics than young men ordinarily acquire. It was not until 1818 that he entered holy orders, when he was ordained on the title of the curacy of East Horsley in Surrey, but, the incumbent dying just at the time, he was left without a cure. At the end of 1819 he undertook the joint curacies of Rattlesden and Thurston in Suffolk; and he subsequently had the curacy of Sicklesmere in the same county; but in 1821 he was obliged to relinquish the duty from illness. After paying a visit to his relatives at Malin Hall in the north of Ireland, he returned to London with restored health, and early in 1823 was fortunate in obtaining the curacy of Ealing in Middlesex, where his conduct and talents attracted the notice of the late Archbishop Howley, then Bishop of London, and, with the accomplishments acquired by his residence on the continent, recommended him to the office of tutor to Prince George of Cambridge. This occurred in 1825; and Mr. Harvey discharged most efficiently the responsible duties which thus devolved upon him until the year 1831, residing first with his royal pupil at Hanover and latterly at the English Court. He wasulti-

mately compelled to resign his charge in consequence of the higher claims of his family upon his time and attention, but he still retained the Chaplaincy to which H.R.H. the late Duke of Cambridge had been graciously pleased to appoint him—an honour which was continued to him by the present duke upon the death of his royal father in 1850.

Removing from London Mr. Harvey fixed his residence at Hadley near Barnet in Middlesex, and was about the same time appointed to a prebendal stall in Bristol cathedral, rendered vacant by the resignation of the late Rev. Sydney Smith. Not liking to be wholly unemployed during that portion of the year when his residence was not required in that city, he for some time assisted his friend the Rev. E. Repton in the duties of St. Philip's chapel, Waterloo Place.

In the year 1833 he accepted the vicarage of Bradford in Wiltshire, a living in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The unceasing exertions which he devoted to the care of this large and extensive parish, embracing six hamlets besides the town, and placing under his superintendence as vicar no less than seven curates, were evidenced by the measures which he adopted and carried through for its permanent advantage. The vicarage-house was rebuilt—the district church of Christchurch erected and endowed in the town, and a parsonage-house annexed to this new incumbency. Five district incumbencies were formed from the outlying hamlets, three of the churches belonging to which were considerably enlarged and beautified, and national schools were established throughout the parish. These works, with constant attention to pastoral duties of the most arduous kind, were not the only signs of his care for the flock committed to his charge—its temporal as well as its spiritual welfare engaged his attention and gave his benevolence a large scope for its activity. From a regard to the interests of his poorer brethren he for some time presided as Chairman of the Board of Guardians at Avoncliff; and on one occasion of great commercial distress, when in 1841 no less than 1200 heads of families were thrown out of employment, he was prompt in eliciting the active sympathy of the whole county in favour of the poor distressed operatives.

Upon the death of Dean Lamb the vicarage of Olveston in Gloucestershire, also in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, became vacant, and Mr. Harvey accepted it, but owing to the necessity for extensive building operations at the vicarage-house he was unable to move at once. Previous to his leaving his old parish his

parishioners insisted upon presenting him with a handsome candelabrum "as a testimonial of their high esteem and the sense they entertained of the zeal and fidelity with which he discharged his duties as vicar during a period of seventeen years."

In this new sphere of duty at Olveston Mr. Harvey exerted himself steadily, perseveringly, and unobtrusively (as he had done elsewhere) for radical and permanent improvements. The vicarage-house was nearly rebuilt and the national school rooms and the schoolmaster's house considerably enlarged and improved in appearance and arrangements "in accordance with the present advanced feeling of the country in regard to such matters, and with the hope of exciting a higher estimation on the part of the poor of what is due by them to their children." Another point to which Mr. Harvey had directed his most earnest attention and energies was the relieving from debt the church-estate belonging to Olveston, and his last public act almost was to pen a circular stating the circumstances of the case, and showing the value of preserving such estates in a condition to be of real service to our ecclesiastical fabrics now that the law of church rates is in so unsatisfactory a state.

Pastoral duties are such as do not obtrude themselves upon the public, but the love and respect of a flock towards their clergymen are unmistakeable evidences that they have experienced his kindness and sympathy, good advice and faithful ministrations—and such evidences Mr. Harvey has left behind him in abundance amongst every class of his parishioners.

At Bristol Cathedral he was celebrated as an eloquent preacher, as a kind friend towards all over whom his influence extended, as a tasteful restorer and beautifier of the fabric, and an earnest maintainer of decency and order in the performance of public worship. It is understood that he considered himself as standing in the position of a pastor towards those who attended the cathedral, and that he was in the habit of visiting the sick and afflicted amongst them.

His preaching was remarkable everywhere for its union of earnestness and affection. Various as were the hearers whom he was accustomed to address and well as he accommodated his language to the different congregations of a court, a city, or a village, his style was always in good taste and keeping, and few things went further to lend that force to his words and to give that impressive character to his sermons for which they were noted than his admirable delivery and the earnest and natural tones of his voice.

In the opening sermon which he preached

at Olveston, Mr. Harvey told his congregation he had come "with the marks of age upon him to lay his bones among them." Not long after this he had warnings of a heart-complaint after descending the pulpit on a day of extreme cold; and just three years after that he was seized with an attack of angina pectoris, on Sunday morning, Nov. 19, 1854. He recovered however sufficiently to preach, and in fact considered himself perfectly restored, but in an hour or two the pain returned with extreme violence. Medical aid was called in and hope restored, but within an hour of the physician's leaving the house on Monday the 20th, the heart suddenly stopped its action and he breathed his last.

He was buried at Olveston, his funeral being of a strictly private character, attended by his nearest relations and certain of his friends and parishioners.

His death has occasioned a loss deeply to be lamented, not only in his family and the circle of his intimate friends, but also in the Church, of which he was a most useful and valued minister, and by society generally. He united in an eminent degree the qualities of the earnest clergyman and the polished gentleman. Sound, firm, and steadfast in his own convictions as a High Churchman of the old school, before any of the late innovations of semi-popery, he never treated an opponent otherwise than mildly, candidly, and charitably. Τὸι ἵπποις ὑμῶν γνωσθήτω πᾶσιν διθρόνος (Phil. iv. 5), might well have been adopted as his motto, if the "making broad the phylactery," and the clinging to particular texts, had not been his particular aversion. His mind seems, in fact, to have been too comprehensive to have taken in only the half of a truth; it seemed to grasp the "faith" in its full "proportion," and thus saved him from ever becoming a party-man in theology, or from being entangled by those party disputes in our Church which he was wont to describe as "for the most part mere logomachy." Similarly in politics, while by conviction as well as education he was a thorough Tory, and far from a believer in the modern doctrines of progress, and the perfectibility of things human, he was too well versed in history and philosophy not to be aware that the circumstances of every age must call for its variations from "former days,"—for its adaptations of "the wisdom of our ancestors" to the requirements of modern times,—and for its own peculiar institutions. In private life he had been ever known as much for an affectionate heart, kind manner, considerate sympathy, and cheerful spirits, as for the qualities of "a stern moralist;" and this happy union of kindness with firmness, of

strictness with playfulness, which continued to mark his character to the very last was ever attracting fresh friends within the circle of his influence and affection, not only from amongst those of his own age, but also from those who were both younger and older than himself. His judgment and advice were sought by all who knew him, and were valued not only in matters of seriousness, importance, and usefulness, but also in points of taste and elegance. His power of influencing and forming character was most remarkable, and he possessed an apparently intuitive knowledge in the truly difficult art of education. His method with those over whom his authority extended, whether children or otherwise, reminded one of the language in the Psalms, "I will guide thee with mine eye; Be ye not as the horse or as the mule, which have no understanding, whose mouth must be held in with bit and bridle."

He married in 1823 Johnanna Maria, daughter of the late Rev. John Auber, Rector of Blaisdon in Gloucestershire, who survives him, and by whom he had issue 14 children, of whom four sons and six daughters are living.

REV. RICHARD JONES, M.A.

Jan. 26. At the East India College, Haileybury, in his 64th year, the Rev. Richard Jones, M.A. one of the Chief Commissioners of the Charitable Trust Commission, and late (for nearly twenty years) Professor of Political Economy and History in Haileybury College.

Professor Jones was originally intended for the law; but his health was unequal to the demands of that career. He consequently went as a student to the University of Cambridge, and this change in his plan of life he always deemed fortunate; for it led him to employ himself in literary and philosophical pursuits, and connected him with many of the friends whom he most valued, and who continued on the most intimate terms with him during the whole of his life. Among these were Sir John Herschel, Sir Edward Ryan, Mr. Babbage, Dr. Peacock, and Dr. Whewell. He was a member of Caius college, and graduated B.A. 1816, M.A. 1819. After leaving the university he took holy orders, and was engaged in ministerial duties in various rural parishes in Kent and Sussex for several years, and during the longest period at Brasted, near Seven-oaks. In these situations, he was regarded with great affection for his kindness to his flock, and was also noted for his knowledge of agricultural matters—a knowledge which was by no means without its bearing upon his speculations in political economy. On this subject he

laboured for many years ; and was led to large and novel views, which he formed the intention of developing and explaining in the subsequent years of his life. He proceeded with this design so far as to publish, in 1831, the first part of his system—a volume known as "Jones on Rent," but of which the proper title is, "An Essay on the Distribution of Wealth, and on the Sources of Taxation. Part I., Rent." In this work he states that, Adam Smith and others having treated of the production of wealth, he means to deal with its distribution ; and he sketches with a bold and original hand a division of the kind of rents paid in different parts of the world, each kind belonging to a different social system. These kinds are—the rent aid by serfs (as in Germany and Russia), by *métayers* (as in France), by ryots (as in Turkey, Persia, and India), by cottiers (as in Ireland), and by farmers (as in England). These broad divisions have been to a certain extent rendered familiar in the literature of this subject by subsequent writers ; but they were then quite new, and were made the ground of important propositions. This work and other smaller labours made Mr. Jones known as a political economist; and accordingly, in 1835, he was appointed Professor of Political Economy and History at Haileybury College, as the successor of Malthus. This appointment led to his delivering his views in the shape of lectures ; and, combined with other circumstances, perhaps prevented his completing the work which he had begun. He did not publish any further portion of it in a substantive form, though he more than once furnished a compendious statement of some of his views in the form of a syllabus of his lectures. But he was soon afterwards removed from speculative to practical political economy, to the grief of those who, having followed his earlier speculations, thought it important that his views on other subjects besides rent, no less novel and comprehensive than these, should be laid before the world ; but, no doubt, to the great advantage of the public service in the solution of a very difficult and alarming problem in the condition of England at that time.

After having been mainly instrumental, conjointly with the late Mr. Drinkwater Bethune, in constructing that grand scheme of compromise for the commutation of tithes which has conclusively settled the tithe rent-charges throughout England and Wales, he was appointed one of the chief commissioners for carrying out the provisions of that important measure. It may be fairly doubted whether a jurisdiction dealing with such important

interests, and concerned with such vast property, has ever been submitted to with such hearty acquiescence : and it is not too much to say that Mr. Jones's judgment and good sense contributed in a great degree to disarm opposition, and to render the working of the measure easy and effective. Perhaps no other arrangement could so well have reconciled the conflicting interests of the tithe-payer and the tithe-owner—removing, on one side, the impediments to the improvement of the land, and, on the other, securing the permanent interests and peace of the church.

Mr. Jones subsequently held, for a short time, the office of Secretary to the Capitular Commission, until his administrative talents were again required by the Government for a more responsible office. He was lately appointed one of the Chief Commissioners of the Charitable Trusts Commission, which office he retained at the time of his decease : and it is a source of regret to the nation that death has deprived the public of his services in that most important post. He had recently resigned his Professorship at Haileybury College, and he had great satisfaction in knowing before his death that the appointment had been conferred by the Court of Directors on a successor so distinguished as Sir James Stephen. In his social relations Mr. Jones was well known for his great conversational powers, and still better for his generous and kindly disposition.

REV. WILLIAM J. REES, M.A. F.S.A.

Jan. 18. At Cascob, Radnorshire, in his 84th year, the Rev. William Jenkins Rees, M.A., F.S.A., &c. Rector of Cascob and Heyop, a Prebendary of Brecknock and a magistrate for the county.

He was the eldest son of Mr. Rice Rees, of Llandovery, and was born in that town Jan. 10, 1772. He resided there until placed at Carmarthen School, in 1789, which was then kept by Mr. Barker. He entered a commoner of Wadham College, Oxford, in 1791, and was admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1795. He received Deacon's orders at Hereford in 1796, where he was ordained by Dr. Butler, Bishop of that diocese, and entered upon the curacy of Stoke Edith and West Hide, in the county of Hereford, at which latter place he resided. He was ordained priest the following year, and took the degree of Master of Arts in 179 . His talents, and the attention he paid to the spiritual concerns of the parishes under his care, attracted the notice of Dr. Burgess, Bishop of St. David's, by whom he was consequently collated to the rectory of Cascob, Radnorshire, on the 10th Dec. 1806, and to which place he removed in the follow-

ing April. He was appointed Rural Dean of the deanery of Mclenith-sub-Ithon, in the county of Radnor, in 1812; and on the 10th July, 1813, was collated to the rectory of Heyop, in the same county, which, being only a few miles distant, he held together with that of Cascob. He became a magistrate of the county of Hereford in 1815, and was the same year appointed surrogate. On the 20th of July, 1820, he was collated to the prebendal stall of Llan-dilo Graban, in the collegiate church of Brecknock. He was elected Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Dec. 24, 1840, and was also a member of the Philological Society of London.

We believe that Mr. Rees was the last survivor of those patriotic Welshmen who were associated with the late Dr. Burgess, Bishop of St. David's, in the revival of the Eisteddfodau. He was an indefatigable promoter of Welsh literature, which he enriched with some standard works, particularly those of the Welsh Manuscript Society, which he edited and translated gratuitously. He was engaged many years in collecting and arranging materials for a History of the county of Radnor, but which he never published; these, together with his valuable library of books and manuscripts, he has bequeathed to his nephew and sole executor Mr. W. Rees, publisher, Llandovery.

We were on several occasions much indebted to him for memoirs of literary Welshmen in the pages of this Obituary.

Throughout his long career he was remarkable for his truly Christian integrity, peaceful demeanour, unostentatious charity, and devotion to the duties of his sacred calling. His pursuits were not of a nature to attract general notice; but among antiquaries, and especially those connected with the principality, he was much distinguished. He was pre-eminently a literary character; and his circumstances and situation in every respect enabled him to enjoy a life of study and research, which, above all things, suited his inclination.

Few men possessed a more active and well-balanced intellect than his, which continued unimpaired to the last; and within a few days of his decease he wrote to several of his friends in a clear and firm hand, with all the indications of sound health, although he had completed his 83rd year. He used, of late years, to speak with cheerfulness and composure of his advanced age, his growing infirmities, and the probably not far distant termination of his earthly course. And in the last letter he wrote, he alluded very feelingly to the number of his oldest friends who had lately been removed by death, whose names he

recapitulated, and most of whom, he stated, were younger than himself. He retired to rest on Friday, the 12th Jan. in his accustomed health; next morning, his servant finding that he had not risen as usual, went into his chamber and discovered him speechless on the bed, having had an attack of paralysis. Medical assistance was immediately procured, and he so far rallied as to be able to recognise his friends, and occasionally to utter some few words in reply to their inquiries. He survived until the morning of the following Thursday, when he breathed his last without a struggle or a groan, in perfect peace.

His remains were interred on Tuesday the 23rd in the churchyard at Cascob, and were attended to the grave by his nearest relatives, and a large number of clergymen and others, who had been his most intimate friends, and by whom he was most deeply and sincerely regretted.

MR. SERJEANT D' OYLY.

Jan. 14. At Rottingdean, near Brighton, aged 82, Thomas D'Oyly, esq., D.C.L. Serjeant at Law.

Mr. Serjeant D'Oyly was born in London on the 16th Nov. 1774. He was the eldest son of the Ven. Matthias D'Oyly, Archdeacon of Lewes, and Rector of Buxted in Sussex, by Mary daughter and coheiress of George Pougher, esq. of Leicester. His grandfather, the Ven. Thomas D'Oyly, was also Archdeacon of Lewes. His younger brother, the late Rev. George D'Oyly, D.D. was Rector of Lambeth. He was educated at Westminster school, as a town-boy, and afterwards at Christ church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1795, and, after having been elected a Fellow of All Souls, B.C.L. 1800, D.C.L. 1804.

He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple Nov. 9, 1798, and became a Serjeant in Hilary term 1819, obtaining a patent of precedence. He was attached to the Home Circuit; and was for many years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the Western division of the county of Sussex. Combining with profound legal attainments a strong interest and ability in those rural pursuits amidst which he had been brought up, he will be long remembered as a thorough English country-gentleman, and a kind friend and neighbour.

In 1836 he edited, in conjunction with his friend Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, a valuable edition of Burn's Justice.

He married, in 1820, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Simons, Rector of Ickham, Kent, by whom he had issue one son and two daughters, who are all living.

JOSEPH PHILLIMORE, Esq. D.C.L.

Jan. 24. At Shiplake House, near Reading, in his 80th year, Joseph Phillimore, esq. D.C.L. Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford, Chancellor of the dioceses of Oxford, Worcester and Bristol, Commissary of the deaneries of St. Paul's and Westminster, Judge of the Cinque Ports, Advocate to Her Majesty in her office of Admiralty, a Deputy Lieutenant of Oxfordshire, and F.R.S.

He was the eldest son of the Rev. Joseph Phillimore, Vicar of Orton on the Hill in Leicestershire, by Mary daughter of John Machin, esq. He was educated at Westminster school, where he was admitted into college in 1789, and elected to Christ church in 1793. His early scholarship was distinguished for skill in composition; in 1793 he obtained the Christ church prize for Latin verse, subject "Ierosoloma ab Omaro capta;" and in 1798 that for the Latin essay, subject "Pisistratus;" and in the latter year the University prize was also adjudged to him for his English essay on Chivalry. His degrees were taken B.A. in 1797, B.C.L. in 1800, and his D.C.L. in 1804.

After some residence in foreign parts, he settled in London, and was admitted an advocate in Doctors' Commons on the 21st Nov. 1804. On the death of Dr. Lawrence in 1809, he was nominated Judge of the Cinque Ports by Lord Hawkesbury; Chancellor of the diocese of Oxford by Bishop Moss; and, on the 31st October, Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford, an office upon the reputation of which his classical taste and language have shed additional lustre. The Latin orations delivered by him on the numerous occasions upon which he presented illustrious personages, both foreigners and fellow-countrymen, for the honorary degree of D.C.L., were always highly admired, particularly at the installation of Lord Grenville in 1809, on the visit of the Allied Sovereigns in 1814, and at the installation of the Duke of Wellington in 1834; of this he printed a few copies in quarto, for presents to his friends. In 1817 he received from the University a large-paper copy of Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, "in acknowledgment of the distinguished manner in which he discharged his official duty in the Theatre, on the occasion of the Royal Visit, and more recently on that of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia." After the delivery of the orations on presenting the Allied Sovereigns in 1814, the King of Prussia personally asked Dr. Phillimore to give him a copy of them.

On the installation of the Marquess Camden as Chancellor of the University of

Cambridge, in 1835, Dr. Phillimore was invited to receive an honorary degree from the sister university.

He was made Chancellor of the diocese of Worcester, Commissary of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and King's Advocate in his office of Admiralty, in 1834; Chancellor of the diocese of Bristol in 1842; and Judge of the Consistory Court of Gloucester in 1846.

In politics he was attached to "the Grenvilles;" and so early in 1806 he was employed by the Government as commissioner for the disposal of the Prussian ships and cargoes confiscated and seized under the retaliatory measures adopted in the spring of that year. This commission was extended in 1807 to the confiscated ships and cargoes belonging to Denmark.

On the death of Mr. Horner, Dr. Phillimore was returned to parliament for the borough of St. Mawes, March 17, 1817, and he represented that borough until the dissolution in June 1826. He was then elected for Yarmouth, for which he sat until the dissolution in 1830. He made many remarkable speeches, on subjects having an important bearing upon questions of great interest, foreign and domestic, especially on the Foreign Enlistment Act, on International Law and the affair at Terceira, on the Law of Marriage, on the Roman Catholic claims, and on the grant of a pension to Mr. Canning's family, which he advocated with great spirit.

On the accession of his friends to office he had been appointed a Commissioner for the Affairs of India, Feb. 8, 1822, which office he held until the dissolution of Lord Goderich's administration, after the death of Mr. Canning, in Feb. 1828. It had then been settled that Dr. Phillimore was to take the office of King's Advocate, but this was prevented by the breaking-up of the administration. His name was placed first on a commission for the settlement of the French claims, Jan. 23, 1833; and to these duties were subsequently added the settlement of certain Danish claims: and, after that, of some Spanish claims. He was also nominated Chairman of the Registration Commission, Sept. 13, 1836, and drew up the able report which closed its labours. This irksome and laborious duty was undertaken and performed without any remuneration.

Dr. Phillimore contributed a few papers to the earlier numbers of the Edinburgh Review. He was the author of a pamphlet entitled "Reflections on the Nature and Extent of the Licence Trade," which appeared anonymously in Jan. 1811, but to a second edition of which, in the following July, he prefixed his name and a preface. In Feb. 1812 he wrote a "Letter,

addressed to a Member of the House of Commons, respecting the Orders in Council and the Licence Trade." This also reached a second edition in April following. He was the first to publish the decisions of the Ecclesiastical Courts. He undertook that task at the earnest exhortation of his friend Mr. Horner; the first part of the first volume of his Reports appeared in 1816, and his three volumes were completed in 1820. His zealous advocacy of the claims of the Roman Catholics to the privileges of other citizens produced fifteen letters addressed to him in the Morning Post in 1819, signed *Philopatris*, some of which were reprinted as a pamphlet. In 1822 he published the substance of a Speech made in the House of Commons, on moving for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Marriage Act; and in 1823 he published the Reports of Cases argued before Sir George Lee, appending to them a brief memoir of that eminent judge. He also printed, in 1848, a judgment delivered in his capacity of judge of the ecclesiastical court at Gloucester. To his abilities as a judge Lord Lyndhurst, when Lord Chancellor, paid the highest tribute, designating (in his speech on introducing a bill for the reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts, March 26, 1844) the Diocesan Courts in which Dr. Phillimore presided as courts in which justice was as well administered as in any court in the country.

Dr. Phillimore married Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Walter Bagot, M.A. Rector of Blithfield and Leigh, and Precentor of St. Asaph, younger brother to William first Lord Bagot; and by that lady he had issue a large family, of whom six sons and two daughters survived their childhood. All his sons were educated at Westminster school, and, with the exception of Charles, at Christ Church, Oxford. They were: 1. John George Phillimore, M.A., M.P. for Leominster, a Queen's Counsel, and Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, author of several works on Law Reform, &c.; he has married Rosalind - Margaret, daughter of Vice-Chancellor Sir James Knight-Bruce; 2. Robert Joseph Phillimore, D.C.L., M.P. for Tavistock, Chancellor of Chichester and Salisbury and Oxford, as well as official to the Archdeaconries of Middlesex and London, author of memoirs of George Lord Lyttelton, and of many professional works: he has married Charlotte, youngest daughter of John Denison, esq., of Osington hall, co. Nottingham, and sister to the late Bishop of Salisbury: 3. Charles Bagot Phillimore, esq. a clerk in the Board of Control; 4. the Rev. Greville Phillimore, M.A. late a Student of Christ church, Vicar of Down Amney, Gloucestershire; 5. Augustus, Commander of

H.M.S. Medea, now on the West India station; and 6. Richard, Student of Christ church, drowned at Oxford in 1843, with William Gaisford, third son of the Dean of Christ Church, when endeavouring to save the life of his companion.

Of Dr. Phillimore's daughters only one is now living.

JOHN RALPH FENWICK, M.D.

Jan. 11. At his residence in the North Bailey, Durham, aged 93, John Ralph Fenwick, esq. M.D. a magistrate for the county.

Dr. Fenwick belonged to a Northumbrian family, and was born on the 14th Nov. 1761, the younger son of John Fenwick, M.D. of Morpeth, by Mary, daughter of John Thornton, esq. of Netherwitton. He was sent to St. Omer to receive his education as a Roman Catholic, but subsequently attached himself to the Protestant faith. Having selected medicine as his profession, he went to study its mysteries at Leyden, where he obtained his degree of Doctor of Physic. About the year 1790, on the retirement of Dr. Blackburn from practice in Durham, he availed himself of the opening thereby made in that city, where he soon distinguished himself by his medical skill, his courteous manners, and his extensive information. Amongst other instances of professional enterprise we may mention that the use of turpentine in cases of tape-worm has been ascribed mainly, if not wholly, to him. He soon succeeded in obtaining a considerable practice, but relinquished it shortly after his marriage in 1812. The lady whom he chose for his wife was Dorothy, eldest daughter of Robert Spearman, esq. of Old Acres, near Sedgefield. Margaret, another daughter, married Calverley Bewicke, esq. of Close House. Mrs. Fenwick died on the 11th June, 1838.

Dr. Fenwick had too active and comprehensive a mind to rest content with purely medical pursuits. In 1798 he became Lieut.-Colonel of the Durham Volunteers, a corps consisting of 300 men, which continued under arms until the summer of 1802. In the following year they were again embodied, but in 1806 Colonel Fenwick resigned his command on account of ill-health, his corps presenting him with a handsome piece of plate on his retirement.

In politics Dr. Fenwick always supported the Liberal side, though grievously disappointed in the results of the great French revolution, after having hailed its commencement and early progress with enthusiasm. From his extensive political knowledge and sagacity, he was at one time consulted by some of the most promi-

nent men of his party. He carried on a familiar correspondence with the late Earl Grey. "If" said Mr. Hedworth Lambton, in a letter addressed to the deceased so early as the year 1796, "if my constituents would send you to Parliament to watch over their interests, I would most readily decline offering myself." Ardent as he was in his views, and singularly energetic in action, his counsels were guided by a spirit of prudence which rendered him worthy of the confidence they awakened. On one occasion, Earl Grey told him, laughingly, that a certain influential individual, who was supposed to advocate extreme measures, had characterized one of the Doctor's schemes as "a milk-and-water project." "Tell him," said the latter, "that my milk-and-water will go as far as his brandy."

As a public speaker, Dr. Fenwick was clear, fluent, and highly animated. During the Reform elections, when already past the ordinary limit of life, he still acted as the spokesman of his party, and, supported by Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Bramwell, and other leading Liberals, entered as warmly as a youth into the fortunes of the fray. Never robust in frame, notwithstanding his great longevity, he frequently suffered from the excitement consequent upon these public efforts; but his spirit was inextinguishable, and bore him into the thick of the battle whenever there was hot work to be done. For the rougher business of political advocacy, his fine feelings and ready sensibilities might indeed be held to constitute some disqualification; but when vigorous logic and extensive knowledge were required, these the Doctor could always supply.

As a magistrate he for a long time discharged his duties with diligence, and with a high sense of the responsibilities of his office. He took a warm part in the establishment of the Mechanics' Institution in Durham, which was greatly indebted for its success to his patronage and support. His picture, painted by subscription, now hangs in its reading-room.

In his extreme old age, his memory followed the usual law of failure, losing its grasp of recent facts, whilst incidents which might be half a century old were tentatively held. Though childless and without a domestic circle, without power to draw much recreation from books—without resources to baffle weariness, this solitary old man maintained a calm buoyant spirit, and never seemed to succumb to the gloomy feelings which the multitude of years too often brings in its train. But the higher consolations were not wanting. When one of his friends inquired whether his sight was good, he answered

GENT. MAG. VOL. XLIII.

that it was fast failing, but, said he, "I keep it as much as possible for that," pointing to the Bible.

His body was deposited on the 17th January by the side of his wife in the burial-ground of Durham Cathedral. His property devolves to his nephew James Thomas Fenwick, esq. M.D. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

EDWARD JOHN WILLSON, Esq. F.S.A.

Sept. 8. At Lincoln, aged 67, Edward John Willson, esq. F.S.A. architect.

Mr. Willson was born on the 21st June, 1787, at Lincoln, where his father, who was of a highly respectable family, was a builder, and for his station a person possessed of unusual mathematical and constructive science. Mr. Willson, the eldest of his brothers who grew up, received a good education at the Grammar-school of his native town under the tuition of the Rev. J. Carter, a classical scholar of much ability. His father's business, for which he was intended, he abandoned when a youth for the pursuit of drawing and the study of architecture and antiquities, a taste obviously strengthened by his being brought up like his forefathers in the faith that produced the wondrous minster under whose shadow he passed his days. An early acquaintance with Mr. Britton appears to have encouraged his first literary attempts, and several essays which successively appeared in *The Beauties of England and Wales*, *The Architectural Antiquities*, *The Cathedral Antiquities*, and *The Picturesque Antiquities of English Cities*, are evidence of Mr. Willson's share in cultivating the growing taste for mediæval architecture.

To Archdeacon Bayley, then subdean of Lincoln, he was indebted for much generous encouragement when rising in his profession; and the restoration of Messingham Church, Lincolnshire, chiefly at the expense of that dignitary, is an early instance of correct knowledge displayed in an undertaking where the employment of an architect was, usually, more fatal to the interests of art, than the neglect of generations of churchwardens.

After the publication of Pugin and Mackenzie's *Specimens of Gothic Architecture from Buildings at Oxford*, an advance upon the more picturesque but less scientific mode of delineation in that and other works was deemed necessary. It was, therefore, in planning the *Specimens of Gothic Architecture* (1821) in conjunction with the elder Pugin in 1818, that Mr. Willson's professional acquirements were peculiarly valuable: a great aim was to produce a work suited to the exigencies of practical architects, as well

as amateurs. The clear decided outlines of the geometrical elevations and sections of mouldings in the plates in this and the subsequent work formed a style of delineation adopted in all similar publications, but never surpassed. The descriptive letterpress was from Mr. Willson's pen, as well as the Glossary of Terms, appended to it; this portion of it is remarkable for great research, and so complete that but little has been added to it by subsequent investigation. The Examples of Gothic Architecture, which so well followed the Specimens, also owed its literary matter to Mr. Willson. The introductory essays on Gothic Architecture and on Modern Imitations display abundant critical knowledge and cultivated taste. He also contributed to Mr. Britton's valuable Dictionary of Architecture, 1835.

Mr. Willson's practice as an architect was chiefly of a private nature, and mainly confined to the county of Lincoln, to which he held the office of surveyor for more than twenty years. He was occasionally consulted by the Dean and Chapter on the repairs of the cathedral, and the organ case erected in 1826 was from his designs. The restoration of numerous parish churches was effected under his care.

Mr. Willson's reading, in various branches of literature, was extensive, as his library testified. In ecclesiastical history he was specially versed, and on the contested authorship of the *Imitation of Christ* he had bestowed much attention, and has left copious notes. The literary undertaking on which he had bestowed the greater portion of his leisure was a collection referring to the history of the county, and more especially of the bishop's see and city of Lincoln. This, owing to delicate health and his ordinary occupations, was never completed, nor has any portion been brought to press: the long period during which Mr. Willson collected these materials, and the ample facilities he enjoyed, have rendered it voluminous: the various books, MSS. and prints composing it are in the hands of the executors, and it is understood will be disposed of.

To all who knew Mr. Willson his candid amiable character was quickly apparent: far from any exclusive feeling on the subject of his dearest pursuits, the stores of a copious memory were ever open to all who approached him either as correspondents or to benefit from his conversation. As a citizen he was highly esteemed; besides performing the duties of a borough magistrate since 1834, he filled the office of mayor of his native place in 1853.

Mr. Willson married, in 1821, Mary, the

only daughter of Mr. Thomas Mould; she died in May, 1854. He is survived by two sons, one of whom follows the profession of his father. His body was interred at Hainton, where many of his own and his wife's relatives lie buried.

RICHARD JOHN SMITH, Esq.

Feb. 1. At No. 7, Strand, aged 69, after a lengthened illness of four months, Richard John Smith, esq. better known as O. Smith, of the Theatre Royal Adelphi.

Mr. Smith was not only celebrated as an actor for the last fifty years, but also as a man of very superior attainments, and as remarkable for his extreme suavity of manner, in direct opposition to those characters which he was in the habit of representing on the stage.

He was born on the 28th Jan. 1786, in the Mint-yard adjoining the theatre at York, and his father and mother were actors under Tate Wilkinson's management,—both as much respected in the York circuit as their son was afterwards on the London stage. His aunt and sisters were also in the same profession. One of the latter married Edward Knight—better known as "Little Knight;" another became Mrs. Eyre.

His mother's maiden name was Scrase. Before young Smith was born she had gained considerable reputation in the Dublin theatre, where she first spoke "Belles have at ye all!" written by Robert Houlton. She died the last day of the year 1821, having survived her husband seventeen years. So soon as Mr. Smith was at all able to appear on the stage he was introduced in characters fitted for juveniles—the Child, in *Isabella*; Cupid, in the *Trip to Gretna Green*; Peas Blossom, in the *Midsummer Nights Dream*, &c.; but it was not until the 22nd March, 1792, that his name appeared in the bills, which was on the occasion of his mother's benefit at the Bath Theatre, in an after-piece of Dr. Hawkesworth's, called *Edgar and Emmeline*, as "Ariel, Master Smith, being his first appearance on the stage." On the benefit nights of the performers it was customary to produce pieces in which their children were introduced to the notice of the public. On the 11th March, 1794, the *Midsummer Night's Dream* was performed for Mr. Murray's benefit. Oberon, Miss S. Smith (afterwards Mrs. Knight, of Drury Lane Theatre); Titania, Miss Harriet Murray (afterwards Mrs. H. Siddons), her first appearance on the stage; Peas Blossom, Master Smith; Mustard Seed, Master William Murray (afterwards the manager of the Edinburgh Theatre).

The pantomime of *Obi*, or three-fin-

gered Jack, written by Mr. Fawcett, was produced at the Haymarket Theatre, July 2nd, 1800; Three-fingered Jack, Mr. C. Kemble. Shortly after, drawings of the scenery and costume were sent down from London, and the piece performed at the Bath Theatre. The part of Obi was there given to the son of the stage-manager (Mr. Edwin), which exceedingly disappointed Master Smith; but, determined not to be entirely foiled in his desire to appear in this part, he consulted with his playfellows, and the result was that they acted it among themselves in a back kitchen; and by attending the rehearsals at the theatre young Smith obtained a complete knowledge of the "business" of the play. It was his subsequent success in this character that caused him to adopt the soubriquet, by which he was generally known, of Obi Smith.

The period had now arrived for the young aspirant for dramatic fame to make choice of a profession, and it was finally agreed that he should be placed in the office of a solicitor at Bath. This was so opposite to his desires that he used to relieve the monotony of a lawyer's office by reading all the plays he could get, and learning passages from them. His employer was fond of the drama, and attended the theatre each night of G. F. Cooke's performances; this was further temptation to young Smith, who followed him there, and the effect of Cooke's acting during Smith's frequent visits, and other representations, produced such an impression that it completely unsettled him for office duties, and he was sent a voyage to Sierra Leone, for which place he sailed in a merchantman from Bristol in 1803. There he attracted the notice of the Governor by his clever drawings, and he proposed to take him under his protection, but the captain refused to dispense with his services. In the river Gabon Smith assisted the escape of two slaves, who were confined in the hold of the vessel. This he did entirely from a humane motive, and the adventure was related by him in "*A Tough Yarn*," published in Bentley's Miscellany. Mr. Smith also wrote a very amusing tale, which appeared in Frazer's Magazine, called "*Boat-a-hoy*."

On his return from the coast of Africa he made a tour through Wales and Ireland, and from thence to Liverpool, where he was detained by the press-gang, and only liberated on stating that he was an actor, proving it by giving them Norval's speech in the play of *Douglas*. He then set off for Leeds, where his sister was performing, and, failing to procure an engagement there, he wrote to Mr. Macready,

who was about to open the Sheffield Theatre with the young Roscius, and in a few days received from him the offer of an engagement at a salary of 15s. a week. There he made his first appearance as a regular actor with Master Betty, on the 17th September, 1804, as the Coward in *Douglas*, who is brought on in custody in the second act.

From Sheffield the company removed to Rochdale, when, tempted by the offer of a pound a week from the Edinburgh Theatre, he relinquished his engagement with Macready, and in January, 1805, made his first appearance in the Scottish metropolis. An increased salary gave him increased encouragement, but some checks he received, so usual with an actor, caused him to be content with a lower grade in the drama than had at first suggested itself to him. In 1807 he returned to Bath, where he first found an opening in the line of business which he afterwards made peculiarly his own—namely, robbers, ruffians, and assassins, characters at that time generally neglected.

During the vacation 1807-8 he was engaged at the Gosport and Arundel Theatres. In 1810 Mr. Elliston, coming down to Bath for a short engagement, witnessed Mr. Smith's performance of Robert, in *Raymond and Agnes*, and was so well pleased with it that he offered him an engagement at the Surrey Theatre at 30s. a week. Here he was introduced by Mr. Elliston to T. P. Cooke, and on the 19th May, 1810, made his first appearance upon the London boards as Farouche in the *Black Forest*. He afterwards became eminent in the picturesque heroes of Sir Walter Scott's poems; and Mr. Elliston not being able to make any thing of the part of Bombastes gave it up to Mr. Smith, who was so successful in the character that he was immediately elected a burlesque actor, and played several burlesque parts with much quiet humour.

In 1811 Mr. Elliston produced "A new grand melo-dramatic and moral illustration," founded on Hogarth's paintings of the *Idle and Industrious Apprentice*, and called *Industry and Idleness*. In the last scene was represented the pageant of the Lord Mayor's show, in which Mr. T. P. Cooke and Mr. Smith rode in brass and iron armour. Hereupon Mr. Smith turned his attention to armour, and made several drawings; he also devoted his leisure time to the study of costume, till he became justly celebrated for his appearance in every part he undertook. During the campaigns of the Duke of Wellington in Spain and Portugal, upon notice of the first success obtained, Mr. Elliston produced a piece written for the occasion,

and called it "The Fall of Badajoz," in which Mr. Smith represented the French General Philippon, and in the last scene, with the assistance of 18 supernumeraries, had to defend a fort constructed of wood and canvass against a desperate attack made upon it by 24 besiegers armed with wooden muskets and silver leather bayonets.

In 1813 Mr. Elliston, having taken the Olympic Theatre, engaged Mr. Kean, then a provincial actor, and he was to have made his first appearance in the character of Mandeville in *The False Friend*; but a dispute with the Drury Lane management prevented his appearance, and Mr. Smith was sent for from the Surrey, and performed the part with success. From thence he went to Birmingham, South Shields, and other provincial towns, till he accepted the situation of stage-manager with Mr. Vickers at the Royalty Theatre, Wellclose Square; here he met with Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, engaged as a scene painter, with whom he formed a very close intimacy which continued to the present time.

Mr. Smith left that theatre for Covent Garden, and made his first appearance there on the 23rd April, 1816, in the character of Othello in the grand pageant on the centenary of Shakspere's birthday.

On Easter Monday, 1817, he made his reappearance at the Surrey Theatre, under the management of Thomas Dibdin, and on May 12th Don Giovanni was produced. The part of Don Guzman was played by Mr. Smith, who contributed very materially to the success of the piece, which ran upwards of 100 successive nights.

In June, 1821, Mr. Smith made his first appearance at Drury Lane Theatre as Malcolm in the *Falls of the Clyde*.

On the 10th of Nov. 1824, at the first production of *Der Freischutz* at the same theatre, the part of Zamiel was one of Mr. Smith's triumphs, and procured for him the following notice in a monthly publication: "Mr. O. Smith's Devil is as much superior to his infernal rivals as Milton's Satan is superior to the vulgar horned and tailed Devils of Tasso." On the 16th June, 1825, the Devil and Dr. Faustus was produced, when Mr. Smith played Mephistophiles; and on the 26th July, a representation of the French Coronation took place, in which Mr. Smith performed the character of Charles the Tenth, being supposed to bear some slight resemblance to that monarch. Mr. Smith returned to Covent Garden in 1827, when he performed Zamiel and some original parts. During this year he formed the acquaintance of the late Mr. Mathews, who gave him the following certificate of his re-

spectability: "I am happy to have it in my power to express my perfect belief that Mr. Smith is a most respectable character in private life, though a great ruffian on the stage. — C. MATHEWS."

"Theatre Royal, Opera House,

August 21st, 1827."

During the English Opera House season, 1828, Mr. Smith addressed a letter to Mr. Arnold, which was inserted in one or two of the daily papers, requesting an increase of salary in a facetious manner, and brought forward, amongst other proofs of his sufferings in playing the Devil, that while he was playing Devils at Drury Lane and the English Opera House an insurance office wished to increase the rate of premium upon his life, on the plea that "the line of business he played rendered his life doubly hazardous," and that his health had suffered very materially from the vapours of red, blue, and green fire, with which he was continually surrounded. It was in this year that he appeared as the Bottle Imp at Covent Garden, and was often engaged at that theatre and at the English Opera House on the same night.

On the 12th October, 1829, Mr. Smith made his first appearance on the boards of the Adelphi, under the lesseeship of Messrs. Mathews and Yates, as Obi, Mrs. Yates playing Rosa. At this theatre he remained, with the exception of a few seasons at the Haymarket, till the present time, and there are but two actors now at the Adelphi who were there when he made his first appearance.

Of late years he has scarcely been seen to so much advantage as formerly; the only revived parts in which he has appeared being that of Grampus, in the *Wreck Ashore*, and which has been frequently played by him; that in the late R. B. Peake's last comedy called the *Title Deeds*; Wild Murtough, in the *Green Bushes*; Caleb Kestrel, in the *Harvest Home*; the Wolf, in the *Flowers of the Forest*; Dr. Pruneau, in the *Devil's Violin*; and, as a remarkable specimen of his quiet humour, Prospero, in the burlesque on Shakspere's *Tempest*, may be classed amongst the most successful of his recent impersonations. The last part which he played was in the exceedingly clever drama of *Two Loves and a Life*, a part more worthy of his talents than many in which he had been seen previously.

Mr. Smith's most pleasing recollections were to have received instruction and approbation from Kemble, Siddons, Cooke, C. Kemble, Young Kean, Elliston, Fawcett, and Bannister. He was a member of the Camden, the Percy, and Shakspere Societies, and also of the British Archaeological Association. At the time of the

Strawberry Hill sale in 1842 he wrote a squib upon it, which was published, and called "A Specimen of the Contents of the Great Sale at Gooseberry Hall, with Puffatory Remarks."

There have been several portraits of Mr. Smith. The best published, and which is an admirable likeness, is one in his favourite character of Grampus, from a daguerreotype by Mayall.

Mr. Smith was twice married, and he has left a widow. His remains were interred at the Norwood Cemetery.

He had formed a most interesting collection towards the history of the stage, together with a valuable library, his Garrickiana being especially worthy of note from the excessive rarity of some of the prints—all fine impressions—and which with an exceedingly choice collection of drawings by Stanfield, and other celebrated artists, is to be disposed of shortly by public auction. He had been all his life a collector; and his knowledge of prints, armour, and costume, was very great, the latter being displayed to much advantage in his professional capacity; besides having written a work on the subject.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Nov. 4. At Southsea, Hants, in his 83d year, the Rev. *Robert Austen*, LL.D. (Dublin), of Gladwell Lodge, in Aghada, co. Cork, formerly Prebendary of Cloyne and Rector of Middleton in that county. This living, however, to which he had been presented by his wife's cousin Dr. Bennet, Bishop of Cloyne, he resigned many years ago from conscientious motives, although we find in Gent. Mag. vol. xiii. p. 78, that the annual value was then (A.D. 1822) above 3,800*l.* Dr. Austen was the only son of the Ven. Robert Austen, Archdeacon of Cork, by the dau. of the Rev. Mr. Ellis, and was grandson of the Ven. —— Austen, also Archdeacon of Cork, and his wife Mary, dau. of Robert Atkins, of Highfield, in that county, esq. He married at Bath, on Jan. 9, 1808, Matilda-Sophia, eldest dau. of the late Hon. William Cockayne, of Rushton Hall, co. Northampton, and niece and coheiress of Borlase 6th and last Lord Viscount Cullen. By her, who obtained a patent of precedence as a Viscount's daughter in Sept. 1836, he had issue two sons, both of whom pre-deceased him unmarried, viz. William (George Austen, born Jan. 2, 1806, Ensign in the 2nd Foot, died Nov. 22, 1834, at Jamaica); and Charles Cockayne Austen, born March 1810, Lieut. in the Royal Navy, who was drowned in a storm off Jaffa early in 1842: of the daughters, the eldest, Frances Matilda Austen, married Robert Unlacke Fitzgerald Penrose (who has since taken the name of Fitzgerald), of Corkbeg Castle, in the county of Cork, esq., by whom she has three sons and two daughters now living; Anna-Matilda Austen, the third daughter, married Aug. 4, 1845, at Aghada, Edmund Roche, esq. then Lieut. of the 3d Light Dragoons, by whom she has one dau. Caroline Matilda Georgiana Roche, born July 3, 1849. The second and fourth daughters, Georgiana Maria Austen and Caroline Sophia Austen are unmarried; the fifth daughter, Catherine Barbara Austen, died at Torquay, co. Devon, under age and unmarried, in 1835.

Nov. 11. In the Rivoli Bay district, South

Australia, aged 36, the Rev. *William Vansittart*, eldest son of the Rev. D. Vansittart, late Prebendary of Carlisle. He was killed-by being thrown from his horse, when his head was fractured against the stump of a tree.

Dec. 9. At Bramley, Leeds, aged 39, the Rev. John William Mence, Incumbent of Prestwold, Leic. (1842). He was of Worcester coll. Oxford, B.A. 1832, M.A. 1844.

Dec. 16. The Ven. Thomas P. Magee, LL.D., Archdeacon of Kilmacduagh, and Prebendary of Wicklow, son of the late celebrated Dr. William Magee, Archbishop of Dublin. He was for many years Rector of St. Thomas's parish in Dublin, and also of the union of Wicklow.

Dec. 17. At Llanassaph, Flintshire, aged 89, the Rev. Henry Parry, Vicar of that parish (1798) and a Canon of St. Asaph (1833). He was of Jesus college, Oxford, B.A. 1790.

Dec. 23. At Carlisle, aged 51, the Rev. John Stampor Lowry, of Crosby-on-Eden. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1831.

Dec. 24. At Ivybridge, Devon, the Rev. Edwin Mountiford Stephen Sandys, B.A. cousin to the late Sir Edwin Baunton Sandys, of Misenden park, co. Glouc. Bart. He was a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1842. He died after a protracted illness of five years and a half.

Dec. 27. At Dungarvan, co. Waterford, aged 48, the Rev. William Galley Giles, Vicar of that parish, and formerly Vicar of Chatsworth, co. Derby. He was the son of George Giles, esq. of Enfield, and brother-in-law to the Rev. Richard Cattermole, and the late Rev. Charles Bonghton St. George. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, B.A. 1831; and married Miss Cooper, of Hammersmith.

Aged 53, the Rev. Thomas Nunn, Perp. Curate of Holy Trinity, Leeds (1845). He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1823, M.A. 1834.

Dec. 28. At Birkenhead, aged 30, the Rev. Henry Gathorne, son of the late Rev. John Gathorne, Vicar of Tarvin.

Dec. 29. At Wave house, Ashburton, aged 82, the Rev. William Eales, Chaplain in the East India Company's service.

Dec. 30. At Bray, co. Wicklow, the Rev. George William Lamprey, Rector of Ballintemple, in the same county.

Jan. 8. At Arrow, co. Warw. aged 51, the Rev. Thomas Roberts, Curate of Exhall and Wixford, and Chaplain to the Alcester Union.

Jan. 9. At Ostend, the Rev. George Sloper, Rector of West Woodhay, Berks (1798). He was of Emmanuel coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1798.

Jan. 11. At Beechamwell St. John, Norfolk, aged 49, the Rev. George Hogge, Rector of that parish (1842). He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge.

Jan. 12. At King's Langley, Herts, aged 76, the Rev. John William Butt, Vicar of that parish (1836). He was of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, B.A. 1809, M.A. 1825.

Jan. 17. At Rugby, after a long illness, aged 49, the Rev. George Adams, B.D. Rector of East Farndon, Northamptonshire. He was born Oct. 6, 1805, at Chastleton, in Oxfordshire, being the only son of the Rev. James Adams, M.A. (1786) Rector of that place (1789), formerly Fellow of New college, Oxford, as founder's kin, and a magistrate for the counties of Oxford and Gloucester. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and thence elected in 1822 a probationer fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1828, M.A. 1832, B.D. 1837. He succeeded his father (who died Dec. 12, 1831, aged 69,) in the rectorcy of Chastleton, which he resigned in June 1838, for the rectorcy of Farndon, in the gift of St. John's college. On the 4th June 1839 he married, at Thorpe in Surrey, Georgiana-Catherine, second dau. of his uncle the late William Adams, esq. LL.D. (whose death, June 11, 1851, is recorded in our vol. XXXVI. p. 197) by his wife the Hon. Mary Anne Cockayne, coheiress of the Lords Viscount Cullen, of Rushton hall, Northamptonshire. By

her, who survives him, he has issue four sons and three daughters, viz. Henry-Cockayne, William-Borlase, Edward-Wiloughby, George-Hill, Mary-Anne, Margaret-Eliza, and Louisa-Jane, besides a daughter who died in April, 1842, under six months of age. Mr. Adams's mother was Maria, only daughter of Thomas Cranage, of Northumberland street, Strand, by Margaret, daughter and eventually coheiress of Walter Boranskill, co. Lancaster. She died at Oxford, Sept. 14, 1848, aged 82, her only brother John Cranage, esq. of Tavistock square, London, dying April 15, 1853, without issue. In April 1851 Mr. Adams and his sole surviving sister Harriet, wife of the Rev. Thomas Vavasour Durell, disposed of the estate of Brook End, in Chasleton, to the Hon. and Rev. Edward Rice, Dean of Gloucester, for about 6,000*l.*, which property, as well as the advowson (which had been disposed of previously), had been purchased above sixty years before by their grandfather Patience Thomas Adams, of Bushey grove, Herts, esq. By the death of his uncle the Rev. Henry Adams, B.D. Rector of Bardwell in Suffolk, to whom he was heir-at-law, he inherited some property in that village in Feb. 1852. Soon after that time his health, which for some years had been failing, became rapidly worse, a sort of general paralysis, which had greatly enfeebled his powers, rendering it advisable for him to relinquish his duty: he accordingly did so, and in April 1853 finally quitted his parish. His remains were interred on the 24th in the churchyard at Farndon, among his parishioners, by whom he was greatly and universally beloved for his uniform kindness and affability, and for the great attention which he bestowed on the domestic comforts and the worldly as well as the spiritual concerns of the humblest amongst them.

Jan. 19. At Cleint, co. Stafford, aged 57, the Rev. *Adolphus Hopkins*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented by the Lord Chancellor in 1824. He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1823.

Jan. 21. At Rhyl, Flintshire, the Rev. *Evan Evans*, Incumbent of that parish (1854). His poem on the Resurrection obtained the first prize at the Rhuddlan Eisteddfod in 1850.

At Fahan glebe, dioc. Derry, at an advanced age, the Rev. *William Hawkshaw*, Rector of Upper Fahan.

Jan. 26. At Alton, Hampshire, aged 52, the Rev. *Mark Henry James Kerr*, of Winslow, Bucks. He was the second son of the late Lord Charles Beauchamp Kerr (second son of William-John fifth Marquess of Lothian), by Elizabeth, daughter of William Crump, esq.; and was unmarried.

Jan. 29. At Doddiscombeleigh, Devonshire, aged 85, the Rev. *James Buckingham*, late Vicar of Burington, in that county, to which he was instituted in 1814. He was of St. Mary hall, Oxford, B.A. 1792, M.A. and B.C.L. 1828. He was father of the Rev. James Buckingham, Rector of Doddiscombeleigh.

At Rollesby Hall, Norfolk, aged 34, the Rev. *Jonathan Dawson*, M.A. of Leamington. He was of Exeter college, Oxford, B.A. 1843, M.A. 1845.

Feb. 1. Aged 78, the Rev. *James Lynn*, Rector of Caldbeck and Vicar of Crosthwaite, Cumberland. He was collated to the former living in 1813, and to the latter in 1820, by Bishop Goodenough.

At Kirknewton, Northumberland, the Rev. *Christopher Robinson*, Vicar of that parish (1827), and a county magistrate. He was of Lincoln college, Oxford, B.A. 1816, M.A. 1819.

At his residence in St. Giles's, Oxford, in his 81st year, the Rev. *Thomas Wintle*, B.D. late Fellow of St. John's college. He was a native of Wallingford, educated at Reading by the celebrated Dr. Valpy, and entered St. John's college at the early age of 17, being elected Fellow as founder's kin June 27, 1791. He took the degrees of B.A. 1795, M.A. 1799, and B.D. 1804. Mr. Wintle never married, but vacated his fellowship, having been appointed by his college to the prebend of Leck-

ford, Hants, in the year 1840. He was of the old Tory school of politics, and for many years took an active part in public matters at Oxford, which was particularly instanced in his having been chairman of Sir R. H. Inglis's Oxford committee, at the memorable contest between that worthy baronet and the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel. The residents in Oxford by the death of this gentleman, so universally beloved, and so remarkable for great and unusual amiability of temper, have lost a kind friend and a generous and hospitable neighbour; and, though few contemporaries are left to regret his loss, he will be much missed by a younger circle, which his kindly disposition had gathered round him. Mr. Wintle died possessed of considerable property, the whole of which, we believe, he has bequeathed to his niece Mrs. Gilbert, wife of the present Bishop of Chichester, the daughter of the late Rev. Robert Wintle, B.D. of Christ church, Vicar of Culham, Berks, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, who died in 1848. (See our vol. xxx. p. 550.)

Feb. 2. At Ditchling, Sussex, aged 49, the Rev. *Julius Nouaille*, Vicar of that parish (1845). He was of Trinity college, Oxford, B.A. 1827.

Feb. 3. In his 75th year, the Rev. *James Beesty*, Vicar of Feckenham, Worcester (1826). He was of St. Edmund hall, Oxford, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1810.

At Trebillic, Devonshire, in his 52d year, the Rev. *Villiers Plantagenet Henry Somerset*, Rector of Honiton. He was the third son of Lord Charles Henry Somerset (son of Henry 5th Duke of Beaufort), by the Hon. Elizabeth Courtenay, fourth daughter of William 2d Viscount Courtenay. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. 1826, and was presented to Honiton (which is in the gift of the Earl of Devon) in 1827. His parishioners presented him with a service of plate, in testimony of their esteem, in the year 1843. He married in 1844 Frances-Dorothea, eldest daughter of the late John Henry Ley, esq. of Trebillic, by the Lady Frances Hay, second daughter of George 7th Marquess of Tweeddale; and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue two sons and two daughters.

Feb. 8. At Great Malvern, aged 74, the Rev. *Charles William Davy*, M.A. of Heathfield, near Southampton. He was brother to General Sir William Davy, C.B. and K.C.H., and was himself formerly a Captain in H.M. 29th Regt. He was a member of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1818, M.A. 1821.

Feb. 9. At Castleford, Yorkshire, aged 79, the Rev. *Theophilus Barnes*, for fifty-one years Rector of that place, Rector of Stonegrave (1815), and a Canon of York (1826). He was of Exeter college, Oxford, B.A. Feb. 6, 1798, and M.A. May 10 in the same year. He was presented to Castleford in 1803 by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and to Stonegrave in 1815 by the King, and became Prebendary of Fridaythorpe in the cathedral church of York in 1826.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

June 30, 1853. At sea, on his passage to Melbonne, aged 38, Geo. Dunlop, esq. *May 7, 1854.* At Geelong, aged 36, Jane Dunlop, his widow.

Aug. 25, 1854. At Geelong, aged 35, George Heaphy, esq. son of John Heaphy, esq. of Snarebrook, Essex.

Sept. 19. At Christchurch, near Canterbury, New Zealand, aged 36, Charles Rudston Read, esq.

Sept. 28. Accidentally drowned in the river Tarra, in Australia, aged 24, Samuel-Robinson, only son of Thomas Featherston, esq. of Hayneford Lodge, near Norwich, and grandson of the late Samuel Robinson, esq. of Finsbury-circus.

Sept. 29. Drowned by the upsetting of a boat in crossing a lake, John Hening Boughton, esq. J.P., solicitor, second son of George Boughton, esq.

of Reed House, Hatherleigh, and grandson of the Rev. George Boughton, Rector of that parish.

At Kai Warra, New Zealand, aged 28, Mary-Frederica, wife of Capt. John W. Marshall, Paymaster 63rd Regt, eldest dau. of William Swainson, esq., F.R.S., F.L.S.

Oct. 8. At Scutari, of cholera, aged 21, Arthur, youngest son of John Houchen, esq., of Werham Hall, Norfolk.

Oct. 19. Major William Hamilton Nicholetts, 24th Regt. N.I., commanding Oude Local Infantry at Shapore, Bengal.

Oct. 26. At Munich, of cholera, aged 56, her Majesty Theresa Queen dowager of Bavaria. She was the daughter of the late Frederick Duke of Sax-Altenburg; was married in 1810 to the late King Louis, who abdicated in 1848; and was mother of the present King, three other sons, and three daughters.

Nov. 4. At Colombo, Ceylon, Lucy-Anne, wife of the Rev. Joseph Brooke Bailey, and niece of Mr. John Allanson Bulmer, recently deceased.

In consequence of injuries received from a coach accident at Dunkeld, General Stewart. He was a general in the Austrian service, and claimed to be a lineal descendant of Prince Charles Edward Stuart.

Nov. 5. At Sydney, Australia, in his 27th year, Lord Frederick Montagu, youngest son of the Duke of Manchester. His lordship died after an illness of many months, occasioned by a fall from his horse.

Nov. 7. At Mussoorie, Charlotte, wife of Major Charles Grissell, commanding 61st Bengal N. Inf.

Nov. 9. Drowned by the upsetting of a boat in the bay of Sydney, aged 23, Mr. Thos. B. Bailey, son of Mr. Jas. Bailey, late of St. Paul's Churchyard.

Nov. 13. At Barrackpore, aged 25, Lieut. Fitzherbert Christie Nicholson, 73rd Bengal Native Inf. sixth son of the late Ralph Nicholson, esq.

On his passage from Hangon to Calcutta, aged 30, James Macdonald, M.D. Assistant Surgeon Madras army, third son of the late Rev. Dr. Macdonald, of Ferrintosh, co. Ross.

Nov. 16. On his homeward voyage from Australia, aged 36, Thomas Oliver Musgrave, esq., of that colony.

Nov. 20. At Bellary, Madras, aged 26, Edward Phillips, second son of Major Brown, Cheltenham.

Nov. 23. At Cairo, aged 53, Richard Walker, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

Dec. 15. At Nantes, aged 78, Sarah, widow of Archibald Gloster, esq. Chief Justice and President of the Council of Dominica.

At Florence, Maria-Margareta, widow of Gen. Sir George Don, G.C.B., who died Jan. 1, 1832.

At Bombay, Arthur Charles Webster, Surgeon 10th Hussars, youngest son of the late Richard Webster, esq. 4th Dragoon Guards.

Dec. 18. At Bombay, Capt. Charles George Butler, of H.M. 86th Regt, commanding the Military Sanitary Station at Pooroor, second son of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. H. E. Butler, and brother of the two Captains Butler who fell at Siliuria and Inkerman. He entered the army in Nov. 1840, and served during Sir Charles Napier's campaign against the Mountain and Desert tribes. He was made Lieutenant 8th April, 1842, and Captain 15th March, 1853. He married, in 1850, Jane-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Prosser.

Dec. 22. Before Sebastopol, from a gun-shot wound, while gallantly cheering on his men to repel a sortie of the enemy, Major J. Olaus Moller, of the 50th Regt, third son of C. Champion Moller, esq., of the late 18th Hussars.

Dec. 23. At Claveron, on the Rice Lake, Canada West, William Faulkner, esq., resident in that colony upwards of 30 years, and formerly Judge of the Hamilton district.

Dec. 26. At Padworth rectory, near Reading, aged 60, Caroline-Georgina, wife of the Rev. George William Curtiss.

At Malta, aged 60, James Rogers, esq.

Dec. 28. At Shefford, Beds, Mary, wife of George Austin, esq.

Dec. 29. At Edgbaston, aged 45, Edward Barrs, solicitor.

At Sandwich, aged 81, Rachel-Charlotte, widow of Richard Rose Bradley, esq. R.N.

Aged 41, Charles Bushe, esq. of Elstead Lodge, near Godalming, formerly of Bentworth Hall, Hants.

At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 53, Edward Case, esq. solicitor.

At Cheltenham, Elizabeth-Maria-Ouchterlony, relict of William Cumming, esq.

At the camp before Sebastopol, of diarrhoea, the Hon. Charles Anthony Daly, Major 89th Regt, third son of the late Lord Dunandie and Clan Conal.

At Kingsdown, near Bristol, aged 72, Hannah, wife of William Keall, esq. and dau. of the late Powell Skinner, esq. of Ilfracombe.

At Hampstead, aged 68, Henry Kinder, esq.

Capt. Robert Paltullo, formerly of the ship Kellie Castle, in the service of the H.E.I.C.

At Somerton, Som., aged 80, John Pyne, esq.

At an advanced age, Miss Twemlow, of the Hill, Sandbach, Cheshire.

At Long Newton rectory, Wilts, aged 75, Jas. Wyatt, esq.

Dec. 30. At Redisham Hall, Suffolk, aged 59, John Garden, esq. ex-officio Guardian of the Wangford Union from its first formation. Mrs. Garden survived her husband only 11 days.

At Cheltenham, aged 22, Susan, wife of John Beaufin Irving, esq.

Dec. 31. At Clifton, aged 44, Frederic Collins Batt, esq. of Abergavenny.

At Osgodby Hall, Yorkshire, at her son-in-law's George I^r. Dawson, esq. Susan-Dell, relict of Henry Dod, esq. of the Colonie, Burnham, Somerset.

In Lower Brook-st, aged 73, Ann, relict of J. Hathaway, M.D., M.R.C.S.

At South Huish, near Kingsbridge, Devon, aged 89, John Jeillard, esq.

At Coventry, Henry Lea, esq. solicitor, for many years a partner in the influential firm of Messrs. Troughton and Lea. He has left the following bequests:—1,000*£*, (free of legacy duty) to the churchwardens of St. Michael's, Coventry, upon trust, to apply the interest towards the repair and sustentation of the fabric of that church and the steeple belonging thereto; 50 guineas to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, 19*£*. 19*s*. each to Bailey's Charity School, Fairfax's Charity School, Blue Coat Charity School, Christ Church Charity School, and the Ladies' Lying-in-Charity.

At Bramham, aged 72, Cecilia-Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Wm. Legard, fourth son of Sir Digby Legard, of Ganton, Yorksire.

At Culmore, Newtownlimavady, Ireland, aged 88, Arabella, widow of Samuel Martin, esq.

At Finchley, much respected, aged 84, James Morgan, esq., elder brother of the late William Morgan, esq. of Pope's Head Alley, and an influential member of the Stock Exchange.

Aged 68, at Mollington parsonage, Oxon, at the residence of her only son, Elizabeth, relict of John Tait, esq. of Brompton.

At Pencalewick, near Truro, aged 70, John Vlyrian, esq.

Francis-Burton, only son of the late Francis Watkins, esq. of Notting-hill-sq. and Charing-cross.

Lately. At Grand Cay, Bahamas, aged 28, Lavina-Harvey, wife of Henry Cartwright, esq. her Majesty's Commissioner at Massarurie, British Guiana, and only dau. of the late Hon. Daniel Boscombe, of Bermuda.

At Berne, Capt. Clia, the real establisher of gymnastics, not only in France and Switzerland, but in England, having been professor at most of the large public establishments of this country. He has left to the city of Berne, several considerable sums for public purposes, under the condition that his skeleton should be exhibited in the Cabinet of Natural History of Berne, as a palpable confirmation of the beneficial effects of gymnastics.

At Cheltenham, aged 45, John Garland Gregoe, esq. only son of Matthew Garland Gregoe, esq. of Trewhibian, Cornwall.

Aged 72, William Field, of Storrington, Sussex, found dead in his bed, from serous apoplexy. He was unmarried, and had no nearer relatives than first cousins. After the inquest, search was made in a room adjoining that in which he slept, the window of which he had bricked up some years since to escape the window duty, and in a box inside the door was found 927L in gold, 55L in Bank of England notes, 1,490L in notes of hand, a mortgage for 400L, and other money securities, amounting to about 3,000L. The deceased had at Thakeham freehold farm of about fifty acres, with a quantity of timber, and also a copyhold farm of about thirty acres, and a piece of land and two or three cottages at Chiltington, making a total, it is thought, of above 6,000L. When able, he used to pick up the fallen and dead wood on his farm for his own use, and if one of his tenants sent him a brace of birds, he would sell them to a huckster. He denied himself everything in the shape of comfort, and his cost of living could not have been 5s. a week. No will has been found.

Mr. Hutchinson, an aged bachelor of Kendal. He was of a penurious disposition, and had accumulated the savings of many years. One of the persons who had the care of "laying him out" after his death observed something raising that part of his flannel vest on his breast above other parts, and bank notes to the amount of upwards of 700L were found, which but for this discovery would have been interred with his remains.

At Kandy, Ceylon, aged 66, Capt. D. Meadon, late Ceylon Rifles.

In Arlington-st. Harriette, widow of Richard Riley, esq. of the Admiralty, and dau. of Sir Wm. Beechey, R.A., &c.

Jas. I. While on a visit to her son Dr. Beadle, Tewkesbury, aged 74, Charlotte Nunneley, relict of Jas. Beadle, esq. of Bristol, and dau. of the late John Daveyport, of Burton-grove, Salop, esq. The deceased was also mother of the Rev. J. Chisnall Beadle, of Barnet, Herts.

At Kentish Town, aged 66, Emma, relict of Rich. Bremridge, esq. of the Inner Temple.

Suddenly, during divine service, at St. Michael's church, Pimlico, Major Brownlow, formerly of Malvern.

Aged 50, Mary-Ann, wife of Henry Edward Chisholm, esq. of Cambridge.

At Finchley, aged 62, James Corrie, esq. M.D.

At Witheridge, North Devon, where he had practised upwards of forty years, aged 71, R. I. Coster, esq. surgeon.

At Porteuse House, Paddington, aged 61, Louisa, wife of George Gutch, esq. architect.

In Bryanston-st. Fortman-sq. aged 85, Elizabeth, relict of Gov. Henry Hamilton, of Dominica, grandson of Gustavus first Viscount Boyne. She was the only daughter of Major Lee, of Bolney Court, Oxf.

At Uxbridge, aged 93, Martha, widow of James Hartwell, esq.

Aged 90, Edmund Haworth, esq. of Sale Lodge, Cheshire, and of Aisthorpe, Linc.

At Stanley St. Leonard's, Glouc. aged 93, Mrs. Sarah Keyes.

Aged 20, Thomas Hunter Lane, eldest son of the late Dr. Hunter Lane, of Brook-street.

At Hastings, aged 37, Elizabeth-Susannah, wife of Mr. Thomas Parker Langham, solicitor, and eldest dau. of Chas. Illics, esq. of Rye.

At Pakenham Lodge, near Bury St. Edmund's, Sophia, second dau. of the late Christopher Barton Metcalfe, esq. of Hawsted, Suffolk, and West Ham, Essex.

At Old Court, Guernsey, aged 69, Mary-Anne, relict of Dr. Parker, R. Art. eldest son of the late Rev. John Simons, Rector of Paul's Cray, Kent.

George Pearson, esq. of Hambleton.

At Guildford, aged 37, Charles Lee Pope, esq. son of the late Horatio Pope, esq. of Maidstone.

On his birth day, at Berlin, aged 3, Richardson Hollis, son of Thomas Solly, esq. of that city.

At the Manor House, Chiswick, Edward Kentish Tuke, esq. second son of the late Edward Francis Tuke, M.D. and brother of the present Dr. Tuke.

At his son-in-law's, aged 86, Francis Wakefield, esq. of Euston-square.

At Scutari, of cholera, Lucas Ward, esq. purveyor to the forces; and on the 3rd inst. at the same place, Jane his wife, sister-in-law of Mr. John Aslatt, of Southampton.

At Mitcombe Barton, James Yelverton, esq. He was about to leave his house for the purpose of shooting, when his gun accidentally went off, lodging the whole of its contents in his head. Verdict, Accidental death.

Jas. 2. At Leeds, aged 72, J. R. Atkinson, esq. of Elmwood House.

At Gibraltar, aged 21, Cecil Viner Boddy, esq. youngest son of John Mariett Boddy, esq. Clifton-road, St. John's-wood.

At Smeeth rectory, Kent, Anna-Maria-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Wyndham Knatchbull, D.D.

At Carmarthen, aged 75, George Nott, esq. only surviving brother of the late Major-Gen. Sir William Nott, G.C.B.

At Portswood, near Southampton, aged 64, John Whitchurch, esq.

Aged 72, Owen Williams, esq. of Blendifreforion, Merionethshire, late of Wellclose-square.

In the harbour of Balaklava, of typhus fever, Wm. Abbott Anderson, surgeon, 41st Regt., third son of Lieut.-Col. Henry Anderson, Fort Amherst, Chatham.

Jas. 3. John Alexander Berrey, esq. one of the Record and Writ Clerks.

At Gallofudd, near Maghera, aged 60, Thomas Clarke, esq.

Aged 57, Mr. John Clayton, late of the firm of Messrs. Becker, Clayton, and Bradbury, Reddish Print Works, near Stockport, and of Manchester and London.

At Ramsgate, Abraham Courtney, esq. R.N.

At Cherryhinton, Camb. aged 57, Martha, wife of John Foster, esq.

At Maidstone, aged 62, Lieut.-Col. Hugh Andrew Fraser, 45th Foot, late Major 42d R. Highlanders.

At Cairo, aged 42, Henry Edward Goldsmith, esq. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

At Plymouth, aged 27, Emma, wife of Cornelius Fox, esq. R.N. youngest dau. of the late James Jarvis, esq. of Billacombe.

At Swindon, Catherine-Mary, widow of the Rev. James Grooby, Vicar of Swindon. She has left upwards of 10,000L to charitable purposes:—Church Building Society, 2,000L; Clergy Society, 2,000L; Clergy Orphan Society, 2,000L; Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2,000L; Christian Missionary Society, 1,000L; and other liberal bequests; and that a new window of colored glass, with scripture subject, be placed in the chancel at Swindon, in memory of her husband.

At Clifton, aged 96, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Stiver Jenkins, of Locking, Som. and of Stone, Glouce.

At Southwold, aged 64, Mary-Ann, widow of John Arthur Kilwick, Lieut. R.N.

At Saffron Walden, aged 78, Mrs. Littlechild.

Burnt to death, Mrs. Jane McCann, of Channon Rock, near Dundalk, niece to Sir T. O'Brien, Bart.

At Anglesey, Gosport, aged 86, Harriet, widow of Adm. George M'Kinley, sister to the late Vice-Adm. Hollis.

On board the Euxine, Lieut. C. Monro, 4th N. Rifles.

At Huntingdon, aged 70, Miss Philpott.

At Birkenhead, aged 66, Jas. Burton Itayner, esq.

At Brighton, aged 69, Thomas Robson, esq. of Aylesford, Kent.

In camp before Sebastopol, brevet Major William Swinton, R. Art. eldest son of the late Col. Wm. Swinton, Bengal army.

At Lincoln, aged 74, Thomas Winn, esq.

Jas. 4. In Claremont-square, aged 87, Edward

Barnard, esq. late of the firm of Edward Barnard and Sons, Angel-st. St. Martin's-le-Grand, and formerly of Paternoster-row.

At Portsea, aged 62, Eliza, wife of John Barrett, esq. Paymaster R.N.

Aged 85, Horace James Bell, esq. of Bayswater.

At Pimlico House, Hammersmith, aged 67, John Bowring, esq. M.R.C.S. (1808), for upwards of thirty years parochial surgeon. Mr. Bowring was an ardent medical reformer, and is much regretted by a large circle of professional friends and patients.

At the residence of her son, Duke-street, Westminster, aged 79, Sophia, widow of Sir Marc Isambard Brunel.

At Gulval vicarage, Penzance, aged 84, Elizabeth, widow of William Fortescue, esq. of Writtle Lodge, Essex.

At Alnwick, aged 96, Mrs. Margaret Hope.

At Fairy-hill, Gower, aged 54, the Hon. Julian Hicks, wife of the Rev. Samuel Phillips, Rector of Pickwell, Leic. and Vicar of Llanddewi, Glam. youngest dau. of the late Sir Gerard Noel Noel, and sister to the Earl of Gainsborough. She was married in 1834.

In camp before Sebastopol, Lieut. Henry Basson Ramsbottom, youngest son of James Ramsbottom, esq.

At Paignton, Devon, aged 67, James Henry Reynett, esq. Capt. h.p. 45th Regt.

At Martham, Norfolk, aged 80, Thomas Sutfield Rising, esq.

Aged 67, James Sheppard, esq. of the Elms, Upton, Essex, and of Threadneedle-street.

At the Manor House, Middleton, N.Y., aged 64, Mary, widow of Thomas Wythe, esq.

At Mollington, near Chester, Frances, relict of the Rev. Robert Yarker, Vicar of Neston, Cheshire.

Jan. 5. Cunitia, wife of the Rev. H. A. S. Attwood, Vicar of Ashleworth, Gloucester.

Aged 75, Mary, relict of William Baldwin, esq. of Ringwood, Hants.

At Minchinhampton, aged 26, Isabella, dau. of Robert Bamford, esq.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 26, Miss Dora J. Brown, eldest dau. of the late Rev. R. Brown, Vicar of Braddan, and sister of the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool.

Aged 63, Charles Biggs Calmady, esq. of Langdon Hall, Devonshire. He was the son and heir of Admiral Charles Holmes Everett, who, having married the heiress of the very ancient Devonshire family of Calmady, assumed that name by act of parliament, and died in 1807. He married in 1816 Emily, eldest daughter of William Greenwood, esq. of Brookwood, Shropshire. That lady died only four days before him, on the 1st Jan.; leaving issue, Vincent-Pollenex, his son and heir, born in 1825, and four daughters.

At Canterbury, George Robert Gell, esq. son of the late Lieut. and Adj. Gell, H.E.I.C.S.

At East Brixton, aged 72, Fanny, relict of Pelham Thomas Maitland, esq. of Kennington.

At Heatherly Haugh, Moffatt, Dumfriesshire. Jane, widow of Robert Tod, esq.

At Skelton Castle, Yorkshire, aged 80, the Hon. Charlotte Wharton, widow of the Rev. William Wharton, Vicar of Gilling, near Richmond, and aunt to the Earl of Zetland. She was the second daughter of Thomas first Lord Dundas, by Lady Charlotte Wentworth, sister to William Earl Fitzwilliam; was married in 1808, and left a widow in 1842.

Jan. 6. At Lambeth, aged 88, Miss Mary Ann Billington, fourth dau. of Robert Billington, esq. formerly of Exeter.

Aged 66, John Chippindale, esq. of Stoke Newington, eldest son of the late John Chippindale, esq. of Hillingdon Lodge, near Uxbridge.

At Notting-hill, Flora-Sophia-Emma, wife of Col. C. Cooke Yarborough, 91st Regt.

At Seighford Hall, aged 81, Francis Eld, esq. a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for Staffordshire. His family had been seated at Seighford from the

reign of Elizabeth, and he succeeded his father in 1817. He has left a numerous family.

Aged 54, Elizabeth-Kyd, eldest dau. of the late Hon. J. B. Skeete, President of Barbados, and wife of the Rev. Edward Eliot, Vicar of Norton Bavant, Wilts, and formerly Archdeacon of Barbados.

At Bayswater, aged 70, Commander John Jackson, R.N. He entered the service in 1797 on board the Veteran 64, and was present in the action off Copenhagen in 1801. He afterwards served for more than ten years in the West Indies, and was in the Centaur 74 at the reduction of St. Lucia in 1803. In Jan. 1806 he was appointed acting Lieutenant in command of the Mozambique 14, in which he was confirmed Lieutenant by commission dated 16 June, 1808. In 1813 he was appointed to command the Sprightly cutter; in 1814 to the Spencer 74; in the same year to command the Lawrence schooner; and in 1818 the Whiting. He went on half-pay in 1816, was employed in the Coast Guard in 1835 and 1836, and in 1845 accepted the rank of retired Commander.

At Tewkesbury, William Henry Longmore, esq. late of Westbourne-grove, Kensington, and formerly of 47th Regt.

Aged 83, the widow of Robert Partridge, esq. late of Shelly Hall.

At Fareham, Hants, aged 72, Miss Char. Paddon.

At Paynets, Goudhurst, the house of her sister, Miss Stanger, aged 76, Miss Ann Smith.

At West Brixton, William Thorowgood, esq.

Jan. 7. At Mugginton, Derbyshire, aged 91, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Alexander Barker, of Clowen.

Before Sebastopol, of low fever, Lieut. Montagu Wigley Bell, 28th Regt. youngest son of Major-General Bell, Kempsey, Worcester.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 55, Renato Boom, esq. Spanish Vice-Consul at that town.

At Ramsgate, Mary-Rachel, wife of John Brenchley, esq. of Wombwell Hall, Northfleet.

At Pistoia, Tuscany, Emilia, wife of Major Charters, R.A.

At Lowestoft, Mary, relict of the Rev. Robert Davers, of Bradfield St. George, Suffolk.

At Constantinople, of apoplectic congestion, contracted by wet and cold, aged 18, Charles James Dobree, Midshipman of H.M.S. Albion, son of Commissary-General Dobree.

Edward Fuller, esq. of Barbados, second son of Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller, C.B.

At Offham, Kent, at the residence of her son, aged 71, Ann-Russell, widow of Thomas Hutchinsonson, esq.

At Brighton, at her son-in-law's W. D. Seymour, esq. M.P., Emilia, relict of the Rev. Brackley C. Kennett, Rector of East Isley, Berks, youngest dau. of late Rev. H. Vaughan, of Tretrw, Brecon.

At St. Leonards', aged 40, Lady Anna-Maria-Charlotte-Wyndham, wife of Wm. Johnson Monsell, esq. M.P. for co. Limerick, and sister to the Earl of Dunraven. She was the only daughter of Wyndham-Henry the second Earl, by Caroline, dau. and heir of Thomas Wyndham, esq. of Dunraven castle, co. Glam. and was married in 1836.

At Goudhurst, aged 56, Mary, wife of S. Newington, esq.

Of small-pox, in the Naval Hospital, Constantinople, aged 39, Lieut. Charles Nolloth, of H.M.S. Albion, son of John Nolloth, esq. of Peckham. He served nineteen years at sea, and throughout the war in China as Mate. In 1845, while serving in the Dredalus on the coast of Borneo, he was engaged in the affair of Brunie, and served on shore in command of a boat at the destruction of the batteries and stockades in Maloodoo Bay, which services were gazetted, and his Lieutenant's commission was dated from that action. He remained on foreign service until 1849, when the Ringdove, of which he was First Lieutenant, was paid off. In 1852 he was appointed to the Albion, and was senior Lieutenant on board in the attack on the defences of Sebastopol.

At St. Andrew's, John Argyll Robertson, M.D.,

F.R.S.E. late President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

At the residence of her son, Upper Baker-st. Regent's Park, aged 70, Esther, widow of Peter Wright Wetherhead, esq. late of Walthamstow.

Jan. 8. At Constantinople, of cholera, aged 33, Edward Bourne, esq. Secretary of the African Steam Navigation Company.

In London, Capt. Wm. James Downes, of Letton Court, Heref. Capt. half-pay, 11th Hussars, and formerly of the 3d Light Dragoons. He entered the service in 1826, and was placed on half-pay in 1834.

At Edinburgh, Agnes-Willis, elder dau. of the Rev. Dr. Grant, of St. Mary's.

Mr. George Miles, bookseller; elected a liveryman of the Company of Stationers in 1849. He was one of the sons of John Miles, esq. of West End, Hampstead; and was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Hamilton, Adams, and Co. wholesale booksellers in Fetter-lane-row.

At Lavington, Drogheda, Capt. O'Brien, for many years barrack-master of that town.

Maria-Catherine, widow of Capt. H. W. Parish, Royal Horse Art. and dau. of the late Gen. Duncan Drummond, Royal Art.

In Germany, aged 16, Laura, fourth dau. of Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P.

Aged 63, Mrs. Price, wife of the Rev. Joseph Price of Montacute.

At Lymington, aged 54, William Royle, esq. solicitor.

At Birkenhead, Isaac Gabriel Swainson, esq. late Collector of H.M.'s Customs, Kingston, Jamaica, eldest son of the late J. T. Swainson, esq. formerly Secretary to the Board of Customs, London.

At Bonn, on the Rhine, aged 23, Edmund-Lovell, eldest son of Chas. C. Whiteford, esq. of Thornhill, Plymouth.

Jan. 9. Ellen, wife of Alexander Bell, esq. of Highbry-crescent.

At Buckland, Portsea, aged 30, Ann-Sophia Veale, wife of Joseph Bell, esq. surgeon of the Portsea Island Workhouse.

At Exeter, aged 66, Capt. John Bruton, Royal Marines.

In Lowndes-sq. aged 77, Mrs. Carr.

At Reading, aged 75, Sarah, wife of William Corbett, esq.

At Brighton, Richard Carter, esq. late of Crawforfd-st.

In Halsey-terrace, Sloane-st. aged 69, Alexander Comrie, esq. land surveyor, late of Buckingham-st. Adelphi.

At Gillygate, York, Ann, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Deatly, Rector of Wigginton, Yorkshire, and Preb. of Southwell.

At Wootton House, aged 85, Elizabeth, widow of Capt. Hood, who was killed in the action between the Mars and the Hercule, in 1798.

At St. Leonard's, aged 7, Agnes-Rosa, dau. of Major-Gen. James, H.E.I.C.S.

Mary-Sophia, wife of Kingsmill Grove Key, esq. of Wandsworth, eldest son of Alderman Sir John Key, Bart. She was the 2d dau. of G. H. Hahn, esq. of Wandsworth, and was married in 1842.

At Newport, aged 16, Charles Willoughby, youngest son of Major J. J. Lewis, B.N.I.

At Gosport, aged 82, Elizabeth, wife of John Meredith, esq.

Jan. 10. At Beckenham, Kent, aged 73, Catherine-Ann, wife of Neville Browne, esq. Senior Marshal of the city of London.

At Carlton-hill, St. John's-wood, aged 38, Bedford Fagg, esq.

At Southsea, Portsmouth, aged 60, John Fowler, esq. eldest son of the late Thomas Fowler, esq. of Gunton Hall, Suffolk.

At Sevenoaks, aged 29, Olive, only dau. of George Franks, esq.

At Reddish Hall, Amelia Susan Harriett, widow of John Garden, esq. and youngest dau. of the Rev. John Lewis, of Gillingham, Norfolk.

In Upper Harley-st. aged 11, Bertha-Frances,

dau. of the Rev. Thomas and Lady Caroline Garnier.

At St. Nicholas House, York, aged 89, Thos. Johnson, esq. late of Pocklington.

At Herringfleet, aged 77, Louisa-Mary, eldest dau. of the late George Leathes, esq. of Bury St. Edmunds.

At Bath, Julia-Henrietta, wife of Captain Oates.

At Brighton, Caroline, widow of Major-Gen. James Power, R.A.R. and eldest dau. of the late Henry Browne, esq. of Portland-pl.

At Landguard Fort, the wife of Capt. R. P. Radcliffe, R.A.R.

At Stockton-on-Tees, aged 38, Lieut. Charles H. Skinner.

At Broadheath, aged 84, Josepha-Rosetta, widow of John Tozer, esq. and previously relict of Major Clark, of Topsham.

At Penpont, Maria, widow of Henry Williams, esq. Lord Lieut. co. Brecon.

At Clapham, aged 27, William Edw. Wing, esq. F.L.S. Secretary of the Entomological Society. As a draughtsman and lithographer he was highly esteemed; and as specimens of his labours may be mentioned the plates in Miss Catlow's Popular British Entomology, Miss Roberts's Popular History of Mollusca, Mr. Stanton's Insecta Britannica, and in the admirable representations of Crustacea in the Zoology of the Voyage of the Samarang.

At Stoke Newington, aged 72, Robert Woodcock, esq.

Jan. 11. At Teston, aged 81, Elizabeth, widow of John Acton, esq. late of Ipswich.

At Harfield, co. Lanark, John Daniel Collyer, esq. second son of the late Daniel Collyer, esq. of Necton Lodge, Norfolk.

Eliza, wife of Richard Critchett, esq. of Brighton.

At the priory, Maidstone, aged 74, Elizabeth, relict of John Day, esq. M.D.

At Cheltenham, aged 42, Capt. John Erskine, late of 17th Regt. third son of the late Col. Erskine, C.B. 48th Regt. and nephew of the late Marquess of Winchester.

At Liverpool, William Hawker, esq. M.D. formerly of South Audley-st. London.

At Bedford, Alice-Georgiana, wife of Frederick Hogge, esq. of Clifton, Beds., and youngest dau. of the late Tomkyns Dew, esq. of Whitney Court, Herefordshire.

At his seat, Durrant House, in Northam, aged 73. James Smith Ley, esq.

At Cookham, aged 53, George Ralph Leycester, esq. eldest son of the late George Hammer Leycester, esq. of White Place, Berks.

Aged 33, Anne-Isabella, wife of the Rev. L. Miles, Rector of Willoughby Waterless.

At Kingston-on-Thames, aged 48, Anne-Mary, wife of William Pepper, esq. eldest dau. of John Chennell, esq. Park House, Tenterden.

At the residence of his brother, St. Helier's, Jersey, Templer Frederick Sinclair, esq. of Lybster, Caithness-shire, and Deputy-Lient. of that county. He had for some years filled the situation of barrack-master at the Exeter station.

At Weymouth, aged 72, Capt. Chas. Bryan Tarbitt, late of the Hon. East India Company's Marine Service.

Jan. 12. At Eastry Court, Kent, aged 81, William Bridger, esq.

At Morrison's Hotel, aged 19, the Hon. Zoe Anne Butler, last surviving child of Pierce Somerset Viscount Mountgarrett, having survived her younger sister only eight months.

At North Witham, aged 76, Laura, relict of S. J. Charlesworth, esq.

Aged 59, John Petty Gillespie, esq. of Camberwell, and of the Royal Exchange Assurance.

At Lewes, aged 65, Henry Greenhill, esq.

At Kingsbridge, aged 35, G. R. Harris, esq. second surviving son of the late T. Harris, esq. solicitor.

At Hawkshead, near Windermere, aged 69, Ca-

therine, wife of Dr. Hickie, Master of Archibishop Sandy's Grammar School.

At Plymouth, aged 76, the widow of Lieut. Marshall Hoyle, R.N.

At Budleigh Salterton, aged 66, George Roe, esq. M.D., R.N.

Jan. 13. At Burgh Hall, Norfolk, the residence of her son Francis L'Estrange Astley, esq. aged 87, Hester, widow of Sir Jacob Henry Astley, of Melton Constable, co. Norfolk, Bart. She was the youngest dau. and coheir of Samuel Browne, esq. of King's Lynn, was married in 1789, and left a widow in 1811, having had issue a very numerous family, of whom the present Lord Hastings, the gentleman above mentioned, and four daughters are the survivors.

At Bridgeton, Totnes, aged 72, the wife of W. J. W. Bastard, esq.

In St. Martin's, Stamford Bar, Mrs. Brereton. At Sevenoaks, aged 69, Sarah-Ann, wife of the Rev. T. Curteis, Rector of that parish.

At Croydon, aged 23, Ellen-Jemima, fourth dau. of the late John Jackson, esq. East Dulwich.

In Lansdowne-place, aged 19, Frances-Howe, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Darel Jago, R.A. Art.

At Sunning-hill, Berks, Lieut. Francis Jefferson, R.N. He entered the service in 1797, and served for fifteen years on full pay. He was made Lieutenant in 1807. As first of the Cadmus 10 he distinguished himself in 1809 and 1810 in the operations on the coast of Spain. In 1825 he was appointed agent for Transports afloat, which situation he held for several years. In 1836 he was appointed commander of her Majesty's yachts on Virginius Water.

In Weymouth-st. Portland-pl. Jane Lane, last surviving dau. of the late William Lane, esq. of Queen-sq. Bloomsbury.

Charlotte-Jane, wife of Matthew Marshall, esq. Cashier of the Bank of England.

At Bath, aged 61, Hector Rose, esq. late of H.E.I.C.'s Maritime Service, and Justice of the Peace for Hants, Middlesex, and Westminster.

Aged 33, John Sunter Templer, eldest son of the Rev. John Templer, Rector of Teigngrace.

At Prickwillow, near Ely, aged 87, Mr. Mark Willson, farmer. He was looked upon as the father of the Fens; and at the time of his death it was calculated that he was the father, grandfather, and great-grandfather of more than 200 children, living in the Fens and in America. He was buried at Ely.

Jan. 14. In Gloucester-square, Lady Arthur, widow of Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir George Arthur, Bart. who died in Sept. last (see his memoir in our Dec. number, p. 623). She was the dau. of Major-Gen. Sir John Fred. Sigismund Smith, K.C.H.

At Clifton, aged 77, Lady Louisa Bourke, last surviving dau. of Joseph-Dean 3d Earl of Mayo.

At Launceston, aged 63, the wife of Richard Dingley, esq. banker.

At Hexham, aged 77, Thomas Gibson, esq. formerly of Newcastle.

At the vicarage, Much Marcle, Heref. aged 79, Ann, widow of Abraham Cumberbatch Sober, esq. Capt. in Dragoon Guards, dau. of the late Thomas Kemp, esq. M.P. for Lewes, by Anne Read, heiress of Brookland. She was married first to the Rev. George Bythesea, Rector of Ightham, Kent.

At Uptonstone, Lanc. aged 67, Margaret, relict of John Woodburne, esq.; also, the same day and place, aged 27, Mary-Ann, wife of Thomas Woodburne, esq. solicitor.

Jan. 15. At Stoke Golding, Leic. aged 76, Elizabeth-Mary, widow of Dudley Baxter, esq. of Atherstone.

In Dalyston, co. Galway, aged 80, Charles Farrell, esq. M.D. and J.P. late Inspector-General of Military Hospitals.

At Usan, Forfarshire, aged 97, George Keith, esq. of Usan.

At Tulse-hill, Thomas Lingham, esq. wine-merchant.

At Gosport, aged 79, Mary-Ann, relict of W. H. Lys, esq. surgeon to the Forces.

At Stoke Newington, aged 75, John Mallet, esq. At Brighton, Sophia, wife of Chas. G. Phillips, Comm. R.N. late of H.M.S. Polyphemus.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 84, John Preston, esq. In the College, Doctors'-commonons, aged 94, Mrs. Pritchard, sen.

Aged 57, Mr. William Steains, for 30 years Master of the Blue Coat School, Westminster.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 13, Florence-Alexander, sixth and youngest dau. of the late Major Henry Maxwell Wainwright, formerly of the 47th Regt. having survived her mother only three months.

Jan. 16. At Findon, Sussex, aged 66, John Baker, esq.

At Bridlington Quay, aged 64, Mary, relict of Joseph Thomas Beauvais, esq.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 85, Richard Bealey, esq.

In Dublin, Caroline-Susan, wife of Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart. M.P. Her noble conduct at the period of the famine of 1846-7 will be recollected as long as the remembrance of that visitation shall endure among the people of Sligo; and its mention now is the truest and simplest tribute that can be offered to her memory. She was the 2d dau. of the late Thomas Goold, esq. Master of the Court of Chancery in Ireland; sister to the Countess of Dunraven, and to the late Wyndham Goold, esq. M.P. of whom a memoir was given in our last number, p. 195. She became the second wife of Sir R. G. Booth in 1830.

Suddenly, in the street, whilst walking to the North-Western railway, Ralph Carr, esq. of Pinner, and York-terrace, Regent's Park, a magistrate for Middlesex.

At Tiverton, Richard Parish Chapman, fifth and youngest son of the late F. J. Chapman, esq. of H.M. Ordnance, and of North Hyde, Middlesex.

At Kensington, Fanny, relict of Lieut.-Col. Andrew Clarke, K.H. Governor of Western Australia.

Aged 33, John Sunter Templer, eldest son of the Rev. John Templer, Rector of Teigngrace.

At Maryland Point, Stratford, Essex, aged 69, Miss Lucy Elizabeth Dames.

At New-cross, Hatcham, aged 75, Louisa, relict of John Thomas Elyas, esq. of Bromley, Kent.

At Everton, near Liverpool, aged 74, Edward Gibbon, esq.

At Walmer, aged 82, Duncan McArthur, esq. M.D.C.B., F.L.S., late Physician to the Fleet, and for many years Physician to the Royal Naval Hospital, Deal.

At her brother's, Leicester-sq. Margaret Wharton Nind, third dau. of the late Capt. Nind, R.N.

At Andover, aged 86, Miss Mary Noyes.

At Stamford-hill, Harriet, third dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Reece, F.S.A. Rector of Colwall, Heref.

At Fulham, aged 56, Count Henry, eldest son of the late Rev. Count Henry LV. Reuss-Koestritz.

At Hackney, aged 80, Elizabeth Odell Shaw, relict of Lieut. Thos. Gibbon Shaw, R.N.

In Brompton, aged 66, Tace-Davey, the wife of William Theed, esq. of Hilton, Hunts, relict of George Goodman Hewett, esq. of Hilton.

At Torrington, aged 80, Susanna, relict of Thomas Wills, esq.

Jan. 17. In Montagu-sq. Eliza-Camilla, wife of James Clay, esq.

At Willesborough, near Ashford, aged 24, Frederick Collins, esq. youngest son of the late Wm. Collins, esq. Lavender-hill, Wandsworth-road.

At Clifton, near Bristol, Christian, wife of Henry Corke, esq. formerly of Stanley Hall, Gloucester.

At Whitby, aged 72, Elizabeth, widow of Christopher Coulson, esq.

At Cameron House, Dumbartonshire, in consequence of her clothes taking fire, Louisa Leslie Cumming, eldest dau. of the late Alexander Cumming, esq. of Logic, Morayshire.

Aged 66, Richard Edmonds, esq. of Hatcham, Surrey.

At Colinslays, Somerset, aged 65, Mary-Charlotte, relict of the Rev. John Danipler, of that place. She was the only child of the late Rev. Charles Digby, Canon of Wells, and Rector of Kilmington, Wilts (brother to Henry first Earl Digby), by Priscilla, dau. of Wm. Mellior, esq. of Castle Carey. She was married in 1810, and left a widow in 1841.

In Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, aged 16, Helen, eldest child of Major W. Hamilton, late of Madras Cav.

At Greenwich, aged 68, Michael Chapman Harrison, esq.

Aged 21, Margaret-Meek, wife of Mr. Alfred James, of Bermondsey-st. Southwark, eldest and only surviving dau. of the late D. Dickinson, solicitor, of Coleman-st. City, and Mrs. Assender, of Dane Hill, Sussex, granddau. of the late James Meek, esq.

At Barnstaple, aged 80, W. Langdon, esq. late of Heanton.

At Guildford, aged 69, Margaret, relict of James Milligan, esq. M.P., R.N.

At Hastings, Janet, wife of Frederick North, esq. M.P. of that place, and Rougham in Norfolk, and dau. of the late Sir John Majorbanks, Bart. of the Loes, Berwickshire, formerly M.P. for that county.

At Stoke Newington, aged 87, Mrs. Sophia Rivas.

At Clifton, aged 71, John Sawer, esq. late of Exeter.

At Clapham-rise, aged 77, John Sewell, esq. late of Upper Thames-st.

Jan. 18. At Camberwell, aged 98, Mr. Joseph Barker, formerly a merchant at Rotterdam.

At Edinburgh, Alexander Cruckshank, esq. of Keighock, Forfarshire.

At Oakington, aged 91, Miss Martha Day.

At Ilion, aged 46, Edwin Hirst, esq. solicitor, grandson of the late Godfrey Hirst, esq. Northallerton.

At Battersea, aged 68, Wm. Edw. Long, esq.

Aged 72, Mary McTee, mother of James McTee, esq. of Marine-square, Brighton.

Aged 78, Letitia, wife of Christopher Richardson, esq. J.P. of Field House, Whithby, Yorkshire, and dau. of the late Lient.-Gen. Henry Rudyerd, R.E.

At Whitehill House, Newton-Bushell, William Henry Storey, esq. He was many years a guardian of the poor for the parish of Highweek, and Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Board.

At Plymouth, aged 22, John Edward Westropp Scott, Lient. R.M. on the retired list.

At Brighton, aged 89, Lucy-Mary, relict of Richard Lemmon Whitchelo, esq.

Jan. 19. At Brompton, aged 66, William Henry Angelo, esq.

At Eastry Court, Kent, aged 81, William Bridger, esq.

At Avondale, Stirlingsh. Miss Anne Burnet.

Aged 62, W. Burrows, esq. of Chelmsford.

Maria, wife of John Freer, esq. of Mancetter Grounds, near Atherstone.

At Uffculme, aged 75, William Furze, sen. esq. many years proprietor of the Uffculme Brewery.

At Stoke Newington, aged 68, John Gayler, esq.

At Scaford vicarage, Melton Mowbray, aged 24, the wife of the Rev. Walter Hamilton.

At Knutsford, Cheshire, aged 88, Peter Holland, esq. father of Sir Henry Holland, of Lower Brook-st.

At Lingwood Lodge, Norfolk, aged 23, Jane-Mary, wife of Major Hoste, R.A.

Aged 71, Paul Millard, esq. of Camden Town, and late of Clapham-common, Surrey.

At Skelton in Cleveland, in his 107th year, Mr. James Moon. He occupied and managed a small farm by his own labour until he was 100 years of age.

At Stonehouse, Harriet, second dau. of John Hartnell Moore, esq. of Cadeleigh Court, Devon.

At Kensington Palace-gardens, aged 80, Samuel Needham, esq.

At Newton, near Middlewich, at her brother-in-law Archdeacon Wood's, Elizabeth, dau. of the late John Nugent, esq. of Clay-hill, Epsom.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, aged 54, Thomas Piddocke, esq.

Aged 14, Anna, fourth dau. of William Robinson, esq. Shenfield-place, Essex.

At Brighton, aged 77, the Most Noble Harriet Duchess dowager of Roxburghe. She was the daughter of John Chariwood, esq. of Windlesham, Surrey; became second wife of the late Duke of Roxburghe in 1807, and had by him an only child, James-Ilenry, the present Duke. Her Grace was left a widow in 1823, and married secondly, in 1826, Lieut.-Colonel Walter Frederick O'Reilly, C.B. younger brother to the late William O'Reilly, esq. of Knock Abbey Castle, co. Louth. She was left a second time a widow in March 1844.

In Stanhope-st. Regent's Park, aged 78, Major William Downes Spooner, late of 2d Drag. Guards.

Aged 87, Lady Murray Threipland, of Fingask. She was the dau. of Wm. Scott Kerr, esq. of Chatto, widow of Sir Patrick Murray Threipland, the third Baronet, who died in 1837, and mother of Sir Patrick the present Baronet.

At Camberwell, aged 60, Eleanor, fourth dau. of the late Lieut. Robert Warren, of Guernsey.

At Spondon, aged 72, Eleanor-Charlotte, fourth dau. of Sir Wm. Earle Welby, Bart. the 1st Bart.

At Garvald House, Peeblesshire, Mrs. Marion Hunter, widow of John Allen Woddrop, esq. of Dalmarloch and Elsickie, and dau. of the late Robert Hunter, esq. of Kirkland.

John Wright, esq. formerly of Belsize Park, Hampstead, and for many years head of the banking-house of Wright and Co. Covent-garden, London, and youngest son of the late Anthony Wright, esq. of Walsalde, Essex.

At Skelton in Cleveland, aged 90, Mrs. Rebecca Young.

Jan. 20. At Brighton, aged 76, Elizabeth-Frances, widow of Thomas Borradaile, esq. of Streatham-common.

At Kensington, Miss Boivill, dau. of the late Benjamin Boivill, esq. of the Plat House, Putney.

At Gainsborough, aged 38, Bennet Brackenbury, esq. eldest son of the late T. C. Brackenbury, esq. of Sausethorpe.

At Birmingham, aged 73, Henry Christian, esq. late of Hunter-st. Brunswick-st.

At the Hollies, Keswick, Miss Haret Dunlop, of Househill.

At Hampton-wick, Elizabeth, wife of John Fred. Durant, esq.

At Lymington, aged 76, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Fluder, esq.

Aged 72, William Glegg Gover, esq. of Chester-sq. Pimlico.

At Beaconsfield, aged 89, Rebekah, relict of James Hall, esq. of Montagu-st. Russell-sq.

At Stoke, Devonport, George Harrold, esq. of Birmingham, merchant.

At Menadew, Tintagel, Cornwall, aged 68, Francis Iewson, esq.

In Montagu-sq. aged 79, Henry Holland, esq.

At Brearmore House, Hants, aged 73, Maria Lady Hulse, relict of Sir Charles Hulse, Bart., who died on the 25th Oct. last (see his memoir in our last volume, p. 623). She was the 2d dau. of the late John Buller, esq. Lord of the Treasury, by Anne, sister to Sir William Lemon, Bart. M.P. for Cornwall, and was married in 1808.

At Geysyns, Wickham-brook, aged 64, Sarah, widow of the Rev. S. Johnson, and dau. of the late N. W. Bromley, esq. of Basfield Hall.

At Hackney, aged 76, Samuel Large, esq.

At Kensington-gate, aged 32, Benjamin Auber Leach, esq. of the East India House.

At Monk Sherborne, Hants, aged 76, Anne, dau. of the late John Loveday, of Williams-cote, Oxon, D.C.L., by Anne, dau. and heiress of Wm. Taylor Loder, esq. of Williams-cote.

At Cluny Castle, Inverness-shire, aged 82, Mrs. Macpherson, sen. of Cluny Macpherson. She was

Catharine, youngest daughter of Sir Ewen Cameron, of Fassfern, Bart. was married in 1798 to the late Duncan Macpherson of Cluny, Lieut.-Colonel 3d Guards, and left a widow in 1817; having had issue four sons and four daughters.

At the parsonage, Upton Gray, Hants, Orlong-Frances, wife of the Rev. Henry Rookln.

At Scutari, Alex. Struthers, M.D. acting Assistant Surgeon, youngest son of the late Alex. Struthers, esq. of Bricefield, Dunfermline.

At Bridgwater, aged 80, Elizabeth, widow of John William Trevor, esq.

Aged 26, Horace-Andrew, only son of Francis Walpole, esq. of Eaton-sq. by Elizabeth, dau. of the late Thomas Andrew Knight, esq. of Downton castle, co. Hereford.

Jan. 21. At Hull, suddenly, whilst in the act of commencing divine service in Waltham-street chapel, aged 60, the Rev. Joseph Beaumont, in the 42d year of his ministry, one of the most popular ministers of the Wesleyan Church.

At Brixton-rise, aged 75, Anne, widow of John Capes, esq. of Camberwell.

In Exmouth, at the residence of her son, Mr. J. Carter, chemist, aged 91, Elizabeth, relict of Edward Carter, esq. solicitor, &c. of Honiton.

At Bath, aged 53, Ellen-Maria, widow of Bazett Doveton, esq. of the Bombay Civil Service.

In Dublin, Major James Fleming, brother of Lieut.-Gen. Fleming, C.B., Commanding Limerick District.

At Carlton, Derby, aged 35, Commander Frederick Wilmett Horton, R.N. He entered the navy in 1832, passed his examination in 1838, obtained his commission in 1839, and was successively appointed to the *Jasent* 16, *Endymion* 44, and *Dido* 18; and was promoted to Commander 1844, for his services against the pirates of Borneo. In Feb. 1846 he was appointed to the *Cygnet* 6, on the African station, when he moved in the following April to the Kingfisher 12. He paid off the latter vessel in July 1848.

At Whitley, aged 53, Emma, third dau. of the late Thomas Hunter, esq.

Aged 62, Francis-Anne, wife of John Ledger, esq. of St. John's, Southwark, and the Rookery, Shooter's Hill.

At Plymouth, Agnes-Helling, widow of John Hamlyn Luscombe, esq. of Plymouth, surgeon, dau. of the late John Teed, esq. of Plymouth, M.P.

At Chelsea, the widow of James Malcolm, esq. and sister of the late Major-Gen. Ready, Lieut.-Gov. of the Isle of Man.

At Dalton, aged 72, David Nash, esq.

At Canterbury, aged 69, Sarah, relict of Thos. Neame, esq.

In Davies-st. aged 66, Miss Osborne.

At Rothley, Leic. aged 69, Wm. Sturges, gent. formerly of Leicester.

Jan. 22. In Cambridge-sq. Hyde-park, aged 67, William Houghton Allen, esq. of Leadenhall-st. bookseller, and of Sevenoaks, Kent.

At Peckham, aged 69, Charles Thomas Court, esq. many years Accountant-general of the General Post-office.

At Bridge of Allan, near Stirling, Robert Kellie Douglas, esq. of Edinburgh, and late of Birningham.

In Blanford-sq. Regent's-park, aged 62, James Farrell, esq.

At Bath, Charlotte, widow of Wm. Foskett, esq. only surviving child of Samuel Mitford, esq. formerly of Exeter.

At Park-road, Upper Holloway, Mr. W. S. Foster, of the Stock Exchange.

At Bath, aged 75, Eleanor, last surviving dau. of the late Thomas Hough, esq. of Easthorpe, Leic.

At Ternham-green, Miss Elizabeth Kramer.

At Stogumber, Somerset, aged 70, John Southcomb Ling, esq.

At Stratford-green, aged 85, Mrs. Isabella Lowe.

At Stoke, Capt. Henry Dickson Parker, R.N. He entered the service in 1794, on board the *Stately* 64, and served for nineteen years on full

pay. He was present at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, the capture of Ceylon, and the surrender of the Dutch squadron in Saldanha bay. He was acting Lieutenant of the *Pegasus* at the landing in Abonkr bay in 1801, and received his commission in 1803. From 1811 to 1814 he had charge of signal stations in Essex and Kent. He accepted the rank of retired Commander in 1836, and was promoted to retired Rear-Admiral in 1846.

At Croydon, aged 75, John Russell, esq.

At Tuise-hill, aged 80, William Walter, esq.

At Hackney, aged 67, Joseph Windle, esq.

Jan. 23. Aged 73, John Amos, esq. of Hackney. Aged 54, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Henry Hamilton Arnold, of Clifton.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 27, Lieut. William Hunter Blair, late Royal Horse Art., son of Sir D. Hunter Blair, Bart.

Aged 55, Henry Carew, esq. of Aynshford, Sidmouth.

At Laughton Vicarage, aged 80, Thomas Charlton, esq. formerly of Loose, near Maidstone.

In Regent-sq. aged 91, Mrs. Sophia Coates, formerly of Windsor.

At Ilfracombe, Rear-Admiral Edward Augustus Down. He was the son of a Lieut. R.N. and entered the service in 1793, on board the *Prince* 98. In 1794 he served in Lord Howe's actions in the Barfleur; and in 1797, when in the *Excellent* 74, was wounded in Sir John Jervis's victory over the Spanish fleet. He was made Lieutenant 1798, in the *Santa Dorothea* 36; and Commander in 1805. He was subsequently appointed to the *Wellington* and *Adelphi* armed ships, the *Bittern* 18, and *Redwing* 18. In the last he captured, in 1817, the *Verga del Rosario*, a Spanish privateer of 2 guns, and in 1811 *La Victorieuse*, a French privateer of 4 guns. He was posted in 1812, and advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1846. He was for many years afflicted with blindness, and was admitted to the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital in 1828. He married, in 1815, Elizabeth, third daughter of Adm. Philip Patton, sometime a Lord of the Admiralty, and had issue six children.

At Highgate, Sarah Ann, widow of Joseph Drake, esq. of that place.

At Edenbridge, aged 86, Miss Emery.

In Cornwall-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 74, Thomas French, esq.

At Belmont, Lyme Regis, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Fewtrell, dan. of the late Rev. William Speke, of Jordans, Prebendary of Bristol, and Rector of Dowlish-Wake, Somerset, and aunt of the present Wm. Speke, esq. of Jordans, Sonn.

At Rathronan, aged 7, Frances-Anne-Mary, eldest child of the Hon. George S. Gough.

At Diss, aged 74, Anne Manning, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Manning, Rector of Diss.

At Southlens, Major Ferris Charles Robb, late of the Hon. East India Company's Army.

At Woodside, near Lyngton, Hants, aged 87, Maryanne, widow of William Rooke, esq. Bengal Civil Service, and sister of the late Admiral Sir Harry Burrard Neale, Bart.

At Pinhoe, Devon, aged 54, Clifford Shirreff, esq. one of the magistrates of that county.

At Chilswick, aged 73, John Sich, esq.

In Sloane-st. Thomas Radclyffe Sidebottom, esq. eldest son of the late Alexander Radclyffe Sidebottom, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

At Ileton Hall, Durham, Maria-Forster, wife of N. Wood, esq.

Jan. 24. Aged 54, Dr. Alex. H. Baxter, late of H.M.S. *Trafalgar*.

At the house of her son George Chapman, esq. East Retford, Martha, relict of Thomas Chapman, esq. of Stoneleigh, Warwickshire.

At Bruges, Mrs. Monat Harcourt, of Derby-st. Westminster, widow of Capt. Harcourt, H.E.I.C.S.

At Durham, aged 84, George Harle, esq.

At Norwood Park, Notts, aged 25, Mary-E. wife of Lord Arthur Edwin Hill, M.P. She was the eldest dau. of Sir Richard Sutton, Bart., and has left issue a son and a daughter.

At St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, aged 13, Lord John Montagu Hobart Kerr, brother of the Marquess of Lothian.

At Waterloo-villa, Hants, aged 59, Thomas Pelham Macnamara, esq. R.N.

In the Club-chambers, Regent-street, John Spencer Manning, esq. late Capt. 1st Drag. Guards.

At Ramsgate, aged 78, Margaret, wife of B. Nind, esq. late of Throgmorton-st, and Leytonstone.

At Portswood, near Southampton, Harriet, widow of Alfred Pettef, esq. of Norwich.

At Eastleigh House, near Bideford, Eliza, relict of N. Roberts, esq. of Bidwill, near Exeter, and second dau. of the late Alderman Lee, of that city.

In Westbourne-pl. Hyde Park, aged 64, Joseph Spencer, esq.

In Kensington-sq. aged 72, Miss Elizabeth Thoburn.

At Tenterden, aged 83, Mrs. Harriot Weston.

At Yolland House, near Swymbridge, aged 54, Miss Elizabeth Yeo.

Jan. 25. At Ashbocking, John Barker, esq. M.D. of Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

At Heavitree, Anna-Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late D. A. Bielefeld, esq.

At Church-Kirk House, near Accrington, Maria-Anne, wife of the Rev. J. Birchall, M.A.

At the residence of the Rev. Morgan Beavenish, Charltonbury, aged 85, Mary, relict of E. Bird, esq. of Sturminster Newton, Dorset.

At Clayton, Sussex, aged 79, Hannah, widow of James Brogden, esq. M.P. of Clapham and Trimshire, South Wales.

Aged 82, W. W. Deacon, esq. of Dawlish.

At Cheltenham, aged 49, Emily, widow of the Rev. Edmund Dewdney, of St. John's, Portsea.

Aged 90, Elizabeth, relict of David Dicks, R.N.

At Spalding, aged 79, Anna-Maria, widow of George Maxwell Edinonida, esq.

At Shoreham, aged 34, William, third son of the late S. S. Faulconer, esq. of Henfield-place.

Aged 27, Mary-Ann, wife of Edmund Howson, esq. of Dalston, youngest dau. of the late Robert Stewart, esq. of Bromley, Middlesex.

At Goodlingstone, near Swanage, Dorset, aged 49, Mary, widow of Thomas Hunt, esq. author of the "System for the Cure of Stammering."

Vicesimus Knox, of Stratford-pl. London, and late of Writtle House, Essex, esq. bENCHER of the Inner Temple, and Recorder of Saffron Walden. He was the son of the Rev. Dr. Vicesimus Knox, Head Master of Tunbridge School, and Rector of Runwell and Grays, Essex, author of "Moral Essays," and various other works. The late Mr. John George Children the eminent chemist, the late Rev. Dr. Dodd, of Penshurst, and the Rev. John Mitford, of Benhall, were among his school-fellows, and they all retained their early intimacy to the last.

Aged 87, Elizabeth, relict of John Lawton, esq. of Leicester.

At Ottery St. Mary, aged 78, John Ellis Lee, esq.

At Longstanton St. Michael, aged 69, Mary-Ann, wife of Salmon Linton, esq.

In St. Mark's-road, St. Heliers, Jersey, Eliza Lucy Mason, eldest and only surviving dau. of the late Major James Mason, of the 77th Regt.

At Somersham, aged 73, the Rev. Wm. Orriss, for 33 years minister of the Baptist chapel.

At Clapham, aged 59, Henry Read, esq.

At Heavitree, aged 89, J. Salter, esq.

At Clifton, aged 71, John Sawyer, esq. late of Exeter.

At Exmouth, aged 63, William Simpson, esq. late of Southampton.

At Pennycroft, Brecknock, Eliza-Luther, wife of Col. John Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, M.P.

In Mornington-pl. at her son-in-law's George Cruikshank, aged 77, Mrs. E. Widdison, late of Ilington.

At Dorchester, aged 78, John Wood, esq. for many years a memef of the Town Council.

At Rydal Mount, aged 84, Dorothy Wordsworth, sister to the late Poet.

At Grantham, aged 65, Laurence Wyles, esq. one of the magistrates of the borough.

Jan. 26. At Heron Court, Richmond, Surrey, the residence of R. Warwick, esq. aged 53, Miss Archer.

Aged 90, Maria, widow of George Burge, esq. of Clapton-terrace.

At Chuhneigh, aged 79, Mr. Thomas Croote, conveyancer.

In Queen's-sq. Bloomsbury, aged 53, Christopher Crouch, esq.

At North Berwick, aged 87, Mrs. George Dalrymple, relict of Col. George Dalrymple, of the 19th Regt. Her maiden name was Martha Willet Miller. She was left a widow in 1804 with two sons and four daughters; of whom the second, Martha-Willet, is the present Countess of Stair, having become the second wife of her cousin the present Earl in 1831.

At Woolston, near Southampton, Maria, relict of Andrew Eyre, esq. formerly in the service of the Hon. East India Company.

At Bishopston, near Stratford-on-Avon, aged 59, Sarah, wife of E. D. Ford, esq.

Aged 36, Sarah Anne, youngest dau. of John George Fordham, esq. of the Priory, Royston, and later on the same day, aged 74, Sarah, wife of J. G. Fordham, esq.

At Westbury House, Hants, aged 58, the Hon. Thomas William Gage, only brother of Lord Viscount Gage. He married in 1824 Arabella-Cecil, dau. of Thos. W. St. Quintin, esq. of Scampston Hall, co. York, and by that lady, who died in 1840, has left issue an only surviving daughter. The mortal remains of the lamented gentleman were removed from Westbury House to Firle Place, for interment in the family vault.

Aged 79, Mary, widow of Robert Jaques, esq. of Easby Abbey, near Richmond, Yorkshire.

At Islington, Duncan Mackenzie, esq. late surgeon in the H.E.I.C.S.

At Edinburgh, in his 54th year, Augustus Maitland, esq. writer to the signet, second son of the late Sir Alexander Maitland Gibson, Bart. of Clifton Hall, co. Mid-Lothian. He married in 1843, Elizabeth-Jane, dau. of the Rev. Wm. Page Richards, LL.D., and grandan. of Sir John Strachan, Bart. and has left issue.

At Hartleigh, Buckland-Filleigh, Devonshire, aged 84, Joseph Risdon, esq.

At Newark-upon-Trent, aged 81, Samuel Sketchley, esq.

At Brighton, aged 74, Hampton Weeks, esq.

Jan. 27. At Chewton Mendip, aged 96, Benjamin Batt, esq.

In Paris, John Edward Blackburn, esq. late of the Foreign Office, eldest son of the late E. B. Blackburn, esq. Chief Justice in the Mauritius.

In Edinburgh, Hugh Cheape, esq. M.D. late of the Hon. East India Company's Service, Madras Presidency.

At Isleworth House, Middlesex, aged 85, Lady Cooper, relict of Sir William Henry Cooper, Bart. She was the dau. of John Jones, esq.

At Great Fulford, aged 76, Florence-Anne, sister of the late Baldwin Fulford, esq.

At Parkgate, Cheshire, aged 31, Mary-Anne, widow of Charles Green, esq. and dau. of Col. James Henderson, K.H. unattached.

At Barnstaple, aged 58, Elizabeth-Wood, widow of Dr. Hardinge, of Southmolton.

At Exeter, Maria-Gist, wife of Thomas Hart, esq. late of Leicester.

At Hackney, aged 72, Edward Highton, esq. late of Leicester.

At Southampton, aged 60, Elizabeth-Sophia, last surviving daughter of the late Joshua Iremonger, esq. of Wherwell Priory, Hants.

At St. Anne's, Lewes, aged 64, George Molineux, esq. the senior partner of the Old Bank. He was a native of the town, with which he was thoroughly identified, having taken a useful part in every public undertaking connected with its prosperity. He succeeded his father in the Old Lewes Bank, where he for many years took an active and ener-

getic part. Of late he devoted himself to his magisterial duties and to comparative retirement.

At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 86, Mrs. Ann Turner.

At Plaistow, Essex, Eliza, wife of Thomas Woodhouse, esq.

Jan. 28. At Berkswell, aged 83, Adjutant Dennis Barnes. He joined the army in 1785, served in the West Indies for several years during the old French war, led the forlorn hope at the storming of a strong fort in the island of Guadalupe, took down the French flag and hoisted the English in its stead, and at last fell severely wounded, but never relinquished the French colours. He was rewarded with a commission in 1809. He fought as a warrior, and lived as a Christian.

At Albury, near Guildford, aged 51, Thomas Cariye, esq. of the Scottish bar.

At Linn House, Hamilton, Douglas, the widow of Lieut.-Col. Dods.

At Coxleigh, Sherwill, aged 54, Charles Drake, esq. brother to the late Capt. R. Hacche Drake, R.N. of Brannont.

At Hastings, Eleanor-Odell, widow of Thomas Forder Hawkes, esq. formerly of the Royal Dockyard, Devonport.

At Hereford, aged 58, William Maddy, esq. late of Fairfield Mount, Liverpool.

Aged 36, Capt. Henry Beresford Melville, late of the Bengal Army.

At Apsley Guise, Beds., Mrs. Thornton, dau. of the late Thomas Parker, esq.

At Uxbridge, aged 87, Duncan Urquhart, esq.

Jan. 29. At Totness, aged 82, Mrs. Catherine Browne.

At Bellfield, Weymouth, aged 95, Hannah, relict of Charles Buxton, esq. of Bellfield.

Aged 91, Mrs. Finley, of Bury St. Edmund's.

At Brighton, Mary-Frances, widow of John Fitzgerald, esq. of Bough Hall, Suffolk; Naseby, Northamptonshire; Pendleton, near Manchester, and formerly M.P. for Seaford.

In Albany-st. Regent's-park, aged 74, Mary, wife of John Francis, esq. sculptor.

Aged 79, John Freeth, esq. of Galton Bridge House, Smethwick.

In Kensington-sq. aged 41, Clara-Eliza, wife of Joseph Goodeve, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister.

In Hawley-road, Kentish-town, aged 75, Major John Hay, R.M.

At Edgbaston, aged 73, Caroline, relict of Robert Hodgson, esq. and niece of the late George Molineux, esq. of Wolverhampton.

Aged 64, Edward Russell James Howe, esq. of Chart Sutton, Kent.

In Bootham, aged 35, Anne, wife of Geo. Fowler Jones, esq. architect, and third dau. of the late Wm. Matterson, esq.

Feb. 3. At Bishop Wearmouth, aged 80, Mary Carr, eldest dau. of the late Ralph Carr, esq. of Gilling, near Richmond, Yorksh. and grand-dau. of the late Mathew Carr, esq. and Mary Dale of Kyhope, co. Durham. At her own request she was buried in a vault in the churchyard at Seaham.

Feb. 19. At her residence, Alkhead-low House, Cumberland, Agnes, widow of the late Thomas Hewitson, esq. eldest dau. of the late John Ross, esq. of Dalton, Dumfriesshire, and aunt of Mr. John Ross Coulthart, banker, of Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered								Males.	Females.	Births Registered.
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.				
Jan. 27.	711	205	289	347	77	1	1630	791	839	1652	
Feb. 3.	718	207	255	300	74	60	1614	808	806	1648	
" 10.	665	210	252	322	95	2	1546	764	782	1832	
" 17.	658	198	255	302	62	—	1475	741	734	1815	

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, FEB. 23.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
70 3	31 9	25 7	45 3	43 1	41 0

PRICE OF HOPS, FEB. 26.

Sussex Pockets, 14*l.* 10*s.* to 16*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 15*l.* 0*s.* to 20*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, FEB. 26.

Hay, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, FEB. 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 81bs.

Beef	3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.	Head of Cattle at Market, FEB. 26.
Mutton	3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts. 2,901 Calves
Veal	4s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.	Sheep and Lambs 19,880 Pigs 340
Pork	3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.	

COAL MARKET, FEB. 23.

Walls Ends, &c. 19*s.* 0*d.* to 24*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 18*s.* 0*d.* to 22*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 56*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 56*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From January 26, to February 25, 1855, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	30	38	34	29, 93	cloudy	11	24	32	27	29, 53	fair
27	27	33	32	, 94	do.	12	24	34	24	, 43	do.
28	27	36	32	, 91	do.	13	24	29	21	, 36	cloudy, snow
29	28	34	30	, 66	foggy, snow	14	24	32	26	, 27	fr. cldy. snow
30	27	32	28	, 69	snow	15	24	32	25	, 73	do. do.
31	25	30	28	, 43	do.	16	24	28	22	, 82	snow, cloudy
F.1	25	30	25	, 92	cloudy	17	22	26	20	, 84	do. do.
2	26	32	32	, 70	do.	18	23	27	22	, 96	fair, cloudy
3	30	37	38	, 47	rain	19	24	32	27	, 89	cloudy
4	32	41	37	, 28	foggy, rain	20	24	32	22	, 72	fair, cloudy
5	33	42	36	, 27	cloudy	21	22	27	23	, 78	cloudy, snow
6	30	37	34	, 37	snow	22	24	33	27	, 88	do.
7	30	36	34	, 74	cloudy	23	26	35	33	, 81	snow, rain
8	28	31	32	, 71	heavy snow	24	30	36	37	, 83	do.
9	28	29	27	, 85	snow	25	30	40	43	, 83	heavy rain
10	24	30	21	, 82	fair, cloudy						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Jan. and Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.
29		91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		225		4 7 pm.
30	212	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			11 14 pm.	4 7 pm.
31	212	91	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$				4 7 pm.
1	212	91	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$					12 pm.
2	212	91	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$					14 pm.
3	212	91	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$			223		12 pm.
5	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		222		12 15 pm.
6	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$				15 pm.
7	213	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		224		6 9 pm.
8	213	91	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92			224		6 9 pm.
9	213	91	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$					12 pm.
10	213	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92			221		12 pm.
12		91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92			223		6 9 pm.
13		91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$				15 pm.
14	214	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$					6 9 pm.
15	215	91	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		224		12 15 pm.
16	215 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$				6 9 pm.
17		91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	222		15 pm.
19		91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		220		6 pm.
20	214	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		222		6 9 pm.
21		91	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$				12 pm.
22	215	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$				12 pm.
23	215	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		220		6 9 pm.
24		91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$					6 9 pm.

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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.
APRIL, 1855.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE. —The personal records of our Historical Chronicle—Seals for Sers, temp. Richard II.—The Ashfield family, of Gloucestershire—Goulder's Hill—London Pageant, by Taylor the Water Poet	338
The Old Church in Arabia	339
Glimpses of the Olden Time in America : The Visit of Miss E. S. Morton of New York to Madam Dwight of Stockbridge	346
Massey's History of England during the Reign of George III.	349
Souvestre's Popular Lectures on Classical Writers	353
Remains of Mediæval London : its Inns, Gates, and Walls	359
The Autobiography of P. T. Barnum	365
Letter of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough : Marlborough House	373
Sonnet on the Obituary	376
CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN. —Comments on the Biography of Jeremy Taylor—The Compteurian Polyglot—The Stanley Memorial Window in Norwich Cath- edral—House Drainage in Early Domestic Architecture—Memorial Buffetings; Norman Privilege of Retraction, and Character for Uncertainty; Custom of Smutting a Jew at Easter—Touthill, or Totchill, Tothill Fields—Mile End; Huscarl's Manor at Stepney and Mile End—St. Arnill's Chapel, Westminster	376
The Wrestlers' Inn at Cambridge (with a Plate)	377
NOTES OF THE MONTH. —Anniversaries of the Geological and Statistical Societies—Lec- tures by the Rev. Henry Christmas on the Domestic Life of our Ancestors, and by Mr. Schärt, Jun., on Christian Art—The Assyrian Excavation Fund—Discoveries of Greek Sculpture at Argos—Mr. C. Roach Smith's Museum of London Antiquities—Sale of Mr. Bernal's Collection—Sale of Lord Rutherdale's Library—Proceedings of the Cambridgian, Yorkshire, Leicestershire, and Norfolk Societies—The Royal Institute of British Architects —Hotel de Ville at Hamburg—The Universal Exhibition at Paris—Industrial Museum of Scotland—Personal Literary News—Mr. Halliwell's folio Shakespeare—New Stained Glass Windows in Ely and Canterbury Cathedrals—Church Restoration	389
HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS. —The Anglo-Saxon Poems of Beowulf, edited by Benj. Thorpe, 393; Lewis's Life of Bishop Fisher, 394; Wilkins's Memoir of Joseph Kinghorn, of Norwich, 397; Works of Philo Judeus, by Yonge, 398; Morbida, and other Poems, &c.; The Coming Man, by the Rev. G. H. Davis, &c.; Memoir of Old Hum- phrey, 399; The Codex Montfortianus, &c.; Watson's Translation of Xenophon, &c.; Tay- lor's Statistics of Coal, 400; Miller's Fly Leaves, &c.; March Winds and April Showers; Gurney's Grave Thoughts for a New Year	401
ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES. —Society of Antiquaries, 402; Numismatic Society, 404; Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, &c.; Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archaeological Society	405
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE. —Foreign News	407
Promotions and Preferments, 407; Births, 408; Marriages	408
OBITUARY ; with Memoirs of the Emperor of Russia; Don Carlos of Spain; Le Comte de St. Aulaire; Lord Viscount Ponsonby; Lord Kenyon; Rev. Lord Decies; Lord Ravensworth; Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P.; Robert Archibald, Esq.; John Boutof Cooper, Esq., M.P.; Cle- ment Winstanley, Esq.; Lieut.-Gen. Egerton, C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. H. Browne, K.C.H.; Lieut.-Colonel Champion; Lieut.-Col. G. T. Landmann; Right Rev. David Low; Ven. Archdeacon Haare; Rev. John Kitto, D.D.; John Hildyard, Esq.; William Davis, Esq.; G. B. Tyndale, Esq.; Miss Mitford; John Minter Morgan, Esq.; Charles Roger Dod, Esq.; Thomas Winstanley, Esq.; Mr. William Hersche; Copley Fielding, Esq.	411—435
CLERGY DECEASED	435
DEATHS , arranged in Chronological Order	437
Registrar-General's Returns of Mortality in the Metropolis—Markets, 447; Meteorological Diary—Daily Price of Stocks	448

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

A change will be noticed by some of our readers in our present Number, consisting in the omission of Clerical Preferments and of Military and Naval Promotions. We have determined, after due consideration, that these long-continued items of information shall give way to other matters. It is to be remembered that we do not in that portion of our Magazine pretend to furnish news or intelligence, but rather to place upon record matters that may be useful for future historical reference. In the particulars in question a much ampler record is now periodically published than we can attempt to furnish. As the Clergy List appears annually, a search for any particular name or date may be more readily carried through a series of its volumes than through our Magazine: and it is the same with the Army and Navy, of which not merely Annual but Quarterly and Monthly lists are published. The room we gain will enable us to devote more space to the record of Marriages, of which our arrear has occasionally been almost overwhelming: and also to continue other memoranda connected with personal and family history. Anxiously desiring to maintain our peculiar field of the Obituary in unimpaired completeness, it is our constant aim to obtain the amplest and most authentic particulars both for our longer memoirs and for the shorter entries of Deaths, and especially from original and unpublished sources. We cannot find space for such long details of military and naval services as heretofore; but they have been already placed on record in the pages of Phillipart, Marshall, O'Byrne, and others. Above all, it is our wish to be the faithful biographer of those who have distinguished themselves in science, literature, and the arts, and we may refer to many interesting articles in our present Month's Obituary in proof of the sincerity of our efforts.

MR. URBAN.—The Minor Correspondence of your Magazine for January last mentions an impression of an old Seal found near Boston. A description of that identical seal, together with other examples

of the same class, and an explanation of the object of them, will be found in the Archaeological Journal, vol. ii. pp. 378, 379, 380. The explanation appears to establish very sufficiently that these seals were introduced in compliance with the statute of 12 Richard II. (1388), which was passed to prevent vagabondage, through the wandering of labourers and servants from the places to which they belonged. In this case the reading of P' SVIS in the legend will be *pro servis*, i. e. for serfs. The account above alluded to is worth notice, as connected with the origin of a legal provision for the English poor.

Yours, &c. ARTHUR HUSSEY.

The author of "Sketches of the Highlanders," a book mentioned in the same page of our January number, was Stuart, not Grant.

An Old Reader inquires for information respecting the family of Sir Richard Ashfield, who held, or resided at, Eastwood Park, near Thornbury, Gloucestershire, about the year 1640.

R. A. W. inquires for the locality of Goulder's Hill, the country residence of Mr. Dyson, a friend of the Poet Akenside.

The semi-dramatic compositions generally known as London Pageants have been introduced on several occasions to the notice of our readers: particularly in a bibliographical catalogue which we printed in 1824, and which was re-edited by Mr. John Gough Nichols, in 1831, 8vo. They have also occupied two of the volumes of the Percy Society, edited by Mr. Fairbolt. Mr. C. F. Angell, of the Office of Ordnance, Pall Mall, has formed a series of transcripts of such as were prepared at the expense of the Company of Clothworkers, and is now anxious to obtain a loan of that for the year 1634, entitled "Triumph of Fame and Honour, at the inauguration of Sir Robert Parkhurst, Knt. Clothworker. Compiled by John Taylor the Water Poet." He has inquired in vain at the British Museum and Bodleian Library. A copy existed in the year 1773, when it was sold in the library of James West, esq. Pr. R. S.

THE
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THE OLD CHURCH IN ARABIA.

Early Christianity in Arabia; an Historical Essay.
By Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A., &c.

NOTWITHSTANDING the assertion of Procopius, that the disciples of Christ had filled the provinces of Arabia with the churches of God, there are few subjects of which we have such imperfect and scanty knowledge as the history of Primitive Christianity in Arabia.

The volume which Mr. Wright has recently delivered to the public shows us that such history is, in some degree, like the city, palace, and splendid gardens which Aad, the son of Uz, constructed in Ah Ahkaf, and which are believed to be still standing in the desert of Aden, miraculously hidden from common view, but to be seen by those who will give themselves the trouble of research.

The idolatry of the early Arab tribes was the cause of their ruin and extirpation. Of the many among which the country was divided there are but two from which the present Arabs are said to have sprung. The tribes of Joktan, the son of Eber, and of Adnan, a descendant of Ishmael, are the sources whence have descended the present race, who dwell in but do not possess the land. The Koriesh tribe, of which Mabouet was a member, claimed Ishmael for its renowned father.

But of all the lords of the "blessed East," none have achieved such fame as the princes of the Hamyarite dynasty, whose sovereign bore the general title of *Tobaa*, and which can boast of a duration which extended to two thousand years. The most famous of the race was that Abu Karrub *Tobaa*,

the "father of affliction," whose armies swept Asia across to the sea-board of China, and whose name is yet remembered, under some variety of sounds, throughout the continent.

"The religion of the Hamyarites," says Mr. Wright, "resembled that of the idolatrous nations who surrounded them, and their devotions were addressed to a number of deities, of which the principal were represented by the sun, the moon, and the planets; but amongst their philosophers there were many who acknowledged but one chief deity, the creator and director of the universe." The history of Hamyar, and of the expeditions of the *Tobaa*, until the introduction of Christianity, is told in the volume before us with lucidity, brevity, and elegance. The skilful condensation of materials, as shewn in Mr. Wright's narrative, deserves very high praise.

Christianity seems scarcely to have been known in the southern part of Arabia before the fourth century, but we are told that Abd Alal, one of the Hamyarite sovereigns, "is said to have embraced the Christian faith, but from political motives never to have openly professed it." Into Arabia Felix Christianity did not penetrate until long after it had been accepted by neighbouring nations. It is not improbable that there were Christian communities in Arabia at a very early period, but these were, no doubt, few and scattered; and in times of persecution and confusion, the members of these communities are supposed to have taken refuge in Abyssinia, Hindostan,

and Armenia. The apostle Bartholomew is said to have taught the rudiments of the Christian faith among the Hamyarites, and probably the Kereishite traders who resorted to the fairs of Bostra and Damascus heard and were influenced by the preaching of St. Paul, when the great apostle was sojourning in the Syrian kingdom of Aretas. No portion of the Scriptures, however, is known to have been translated into any of the dialects of Arabia. Gibbon infers that an Arabian version must have existed, because it was the established practice of the synagogue to expound the Hebrew lesson by a paraphrase in the vulgar tongue of the country; and because of the analogy between the Armenian, Ethiopic, and Persian versions, quoted by the early fathers, who assert that the Scriptures were translated into the barbaric languages. Mr. Wright thus details, upon the foundation furnished by Nicephorus, the circumstances whereby the cause of the Christians in Arabia became favoured, in the reign of Constantine:—

A Tyrian philosopher, named Meropius, emulating the travels of Plato and the ancient sages, and instigated by the example of Metrodorus, who had recently travelled in search of knowledge among the distant people of India, determined to visit the Hamyarites of Arabia Felix. He was accompanied by two young men, who were both his kinsmen and his disciples in philosophy. On their return in an Egyptian ship, they were compelled to put into one of the Hamyaritic ports for a fresh supply of provisions. It happened at that time that the peninsula was in a state of warfare, and on landing they were treated by the natives as enemies, and either slain or made slaves. Among those who perished were the philosopher and most of his attendants. Of his two companions, who were carried to the King, one, named Adraius, was made the royal cup-bearer. To the other, whose name was Frumentius, and in whom he perceived more than ordinary abilities and learning, the King entrusted the care of his books and treasures. Having both served him faithfully for some years, on the death of the monarch, they were rewarded by the Queen with their liberty, and obtained permission to go wherever they wished. Availing themselves of her liberality, they were preparing to return to their native city of Tyre, when the Queen earnestly requested them to stay, and undertake

the guardianship of her infant son, and of the kingdom, until he should arrive at a proper age to assume the administrative. They obeyed, and the first use Frumentius made of his power was to cause strict search to be made for the few Christians who might live under his jurisdiction. Those whom he found he treated with great kindness; he built them a place of worship, and soon by his favour and encouragement increased the number of converts to the Christian faith. As soon as the young King was capable of ascending the throne, Frumentius and Adraius returned to Tyre, where the latter was raised to the dignity of a presbyter. From Phœnicia, Frumentius repaired to Alexandria, where he related his adventures to Athanasius, then lately elevated to the head of the Church, representing to him that many people in Hamyar were well inclined towards the true faith, and begging that he would immediately send them a bishop and priests. The primate, having consulted the bishops who were then at Alexandria, judged that no one could be better fitted to govern the Christian Church in Arabia than the person who had first introduced it there, and Frumentius returned as bishop to Hamyar, where he built many churches, and greatly conduced, by the example of his own piety, to the propagation of the Christian faith.

The Arabian idolatry seems to have been at least as tolerant as that of Rome, and not to have been offended with any form of worship, as long as that form did not politically threaten the existence of that observed in Arabia. Thus Jew, Christian, and the disciples of Zoroaster found a safe refuge among the Hamyarites, and were allowed as much civil and religious liberty as the most exigent among them could desire or expect. Gradually, however, the headstrong race of Jews grew into power, and they no sooner became conscious of the possession, than their hand, with a scourge in it, fell heavily upon the Christian race. It was the intolerant Jewish advisers and subjects of the Hamyarite chief who stirred him up to the persecution of the Christians within his jurisdiction.

An example of the nature of this persecution is given in the spirited details furnished by Mr. Wright, of the persecutions inflicted on the Beni Huleb who inhabited the city of Nadiran, who were Christians, presided

over by a bishop, and who had a church which was resorted to by many of the Arab tribes.

Before this place Dzu Nowass sat down with a large force, required the inhabitants not only to surrender it, but to renounce their faith also; and, failing to achieve his object by force, had recourse to fraud. The citizens, who had withstood his arms and his menaces, were foolish enough to trust his promises, and, on his engaging to protect them and their religion, they surrendered their stronghold, and found themselves his victims. He had begun the war in the spirit of a Muscovite Czar; his pledges and assertions were equally void of truth, and the Beni Huleb had to regret placing confidence in a man who called Heaven to witness that he meant them no harm. The soul of Nowass tabernacled in the late Nicholas.

The King of Hamyar disguised his treachery no longer than was necessary to gain the object which he had in view by it. Nadiran was plundered by his army; large pits were dug in the neighbourhood, and filled with burning fuel, and all who refused to abjure their faith, amounting, according to the Arabian authors, to many thousands, including the priests and monks of the surrounding regions, with the consecrated virgins, and the matrons who had retired to lead a monastic life, were committed to the flames. The chief men of the town, with their prince, who is known by the name of Arethas, and who is called by the Arabian writers by the name of Abdulla Ibn Althunier, a man distinguished for his wisdom and piety, were thrown into chains. The tobbaa next sought their bishop, whose name was Paul, and when he had been informed that he had been some time dead, he ordered his bones to be disinterred and burnt, and their ashes scattered to the winds. Arethas and his companions were urged to apostacy, both by threats and persuasions, the Arabian king alleging that God, who was incorporeal, could not be killed or crucified; that Christ, therefore, ought not to be worshipped as a God, but should only be considered as a human being; and that he did not wish them to worship the sun and moon or any created thing, but the one God who had produced all things, and was the Father of all generations. But his insidious arguments were treated with contempt, and Arethas declared that he and his companions were all ready to die in the cause of their Saviour. The tobbaa

accordingly ordered them to be conducted to the side of a small brook or wady in the neighbourhood, where they were beheaded. Their wives, who had shewn the same constancy, were afterwards dragged to a similar fate. One, named Ruma, the wife of the chief, was brought with her virgin daughters before Dzu Nowass. Their surpassing beauty is said to have moved his compassion, but their constancy and devotion provoked in a still greater degree his vengeance. The daughters were put to death before the face of their mother, and Ruma, after having been compelled to taste their blood, shared their fate.

The picture of Simeon Stylites will doubtless ever present itself to every one whose thoughts are directed to a consideration of the history of Christianity in Arabia. We are accustomed to think of him as for ever perched upon his pillar, performing his endless genuflections, repeating his never-ceasing round of prayers, and never closing his eyes by night or day. We take Simeon Stylites, however, to have been a far more active personage than history or legend has painted him. The pillar on which he was raised was the pillar of faith, on which he rested, and he was by no means the sleepy yet sleepless instructor of the tribes who flocked to hear him. He was in some sort a species of John Wesley of the desert, and to his preaching was owing the conversion of multitudes of Saracens. He was bitterly persecuted, of course; but in place of allowing himself to be a martyr, he made one of his chief oppressor. This latter individual's name was Naaman, a Saracen chief in the interest of Persia. Alarmed by the new "method" of Simeon, whereby the Saracens were not only converted, but led to prefer the service of Rome to that of Persia, he forbade them, therefore, from attending at the foot of the pillar or pulpit of Simeon, whose style of preaching was as well fitted to his hearers as was that of Wesley or Whitfield to their respective audiences, whether these consisted of the household of Caesar, Kingswood colliers, pitmen of Newcastle, or charcoal burners from the Forest of Dean. The prohibition to the Saracens forbade them from listening to Simeon, on pain of death; but Naaman, who issued it, was speedily brought to a more praiseworthy state of mind; and this was

the process whereby that desired consummation was effected : Naaman, the night after he had published his prohibitory edict, was aroused from slumber in his tent " by the appearance of a venerable man, of commanding mien, accompanied by five attendants." The superstitious Arab chief, affrighted at the vision, fell at the feet of the ghostly sage, who asked him how he dared persecute the people of God ? The querist did not wait for a reply, but making a sign to his attendants they seized on Naaman, fastened him down to his couch, and beat him till he was reduced almost to the consistency of Professor Whewell's " man " who inhabits the planet of Jupiter—a consistency of pulp. When the visitors had thus pummeled the chief into the " concatenation accordingly " which they desired, the venerable man ordered him to be released, and then courteously informed him that he had thus been pounded to a jelly because of his edict against the Christians, and if he did not promise to recall the edict, or if he failed to keep his promise, the venerable man undertook to sever the limbs which had already been all but mashed. Naaman consented to every thing that was asked of him ; and so convinced was he by the arguments of Simeon Stylites and his co-adjudicators, for of course his visitors were no others, that he would at once have become a convert to Christianity but for fear of his feudal sovereign the despot of Persia. Naaman treated the matter as a supernatural vision, but the bruises on his body were as logical proof to the reality of the matter as those which so puzzled the simple Sganarelle. We are pleased to contemplate Simeon taking this profitable sort of recreation by night, and then hastening back to his pulpit, where he looked as demure as any monk of old who, after a jovial night, held forth at sun-rise from St. Paul's Cross.

Of his useful actions, and of those of St. Saba, Mr. Wright thus succinctly speaks :—

Simeon, who, from the mode of life in which he is said to have passed part of his days, was named Stylites, was by birth an Arab, and was initiated into the monastic life by Marcus, Bishop of Galala. His name was famous even among the Sabaeans of Yeman, and his friendship was

courted by Arabian chiefs. Among the numbers of his converts were the idolatrous inhabitants of the mountains of Libanus. The Christians of Arabia were supported and increased by his miracles and his eloquence, and it was his boast that they were respected equally by the wandering robber and the ferocious wild beast. When he died he left the orphan and widow to mourn the loss of a friend. St. Saba, who was one of the acquaintances of Euthymius' later days, is celebrated among the Syrian Christians as the " Star of Palestine," and is eulogised as the colonizer of the desert, by turning its barren sands into flourishing towns. From his solitary cell near the Jordan, his name was known far around as the friend of the unfortunate. When he first entered the desert to seek retirement, he met some hungry Arabs, who were reduced almost to starvation, and he gave them freely what he had, to satisfy their wants; from that hour his cell was always furnished with abundance by the grateful Seanites, and in contemplating their officious kindness he wept over the ingratitude of his fellow-creatures towards the Giver of all things. His name afforded protection to the numerous eremites who had established themselves in the wilderness, and, in the midst of continual scenes of bloodshed and rapine, the pious and defenseless inhabitant of the solitary cave was suffered to live uninjured and unmolested.

It was no uncommon thing to see some of these noble missionaries at the courts of chiefs, who listened meekly to the men they once had menaced with death. The contrast was not greater than that which so many years subsequently was to be seen in England, when Whitfield, the Gloucestershire pot-boy, preached in the drawing-room of the once gay Fanny Shirley (the aunt of Lady Huntingdon) to sexagenarian royal mistresses and ex-debauchee Secretaries of State; and when even Chesterfield himself subscribed to the building fund of chapels which Lady Huntingdon wished to erect, and only begged of her not to let any one know of the deed. He was as much afraid of " the quality " suspecting him of being a Christian, as Naaman was afraid of being taken for a convert by his master the Persian.

The old people of whom so much is agreeably related in Mr. Wright's pages appear, on some occasions, to have been exceedingly clever in fram-

ing devices by which the truth should appear to have been kept when it was really broken. Thus we hear that Aryat of Yemen was deposed, that Abrahah, a Christian, was made sovereign in his stead, that both parties raised armies, but that the two chiefs, with a wisdom which we could wish we were able to compel upon all monarchs who declare war against each other, resolved to decide their quarrel by single combat. Abrahah was not a hero according to our ideas of such a being. He was as short as Epaminondas, but then he was as fat as Daniel Lambert. Aryat, on the other hand, was of god-like stature and as strong as Milo. In the combat which took place, the tall adversary wounded his enemy in an ignoble place. He aimed a javelin at his brow, which however did most damage to his nose, and Abrahah became the "Balafré" of his countrymen, and wore a scar which got for him the name of *Al Ashraim*, or Abrahah with the split nose. It happened, however, that the wounded knight had a very doughty squire, who, when he saw his master wounded, and his assailant contemplating the deed with natural satisfaction, made a thrust at Aryat which slew him outright. The effect of this last stroke of argument was such that the followers of Aryat became immediately convinced that the cause of Abrahah was the proper cause for them to support, and they went over accordingly. We will request Mr. Wright to tell the rest:—

After the death of Aryat, the new King of Hamyar solicited a reconciliation with the Nadjach. The latter, if we credit the Arabian histories, had vowed, in the first moment of his rage against the usurper, that he would not lay aside his arms till he had trampled under his feet the land of Abrahah, both mountain and vale; till he had stained his hand in his blood, and dragged him by the hair of the head. To appease the anger of the indignant monarch, Abrahah caused two sacks to be filled with earth collected from the mountains and vales of Hamyar. He suffered himself also to be bled, and filled a small bottle with his blood. To these he added some locks of hair, which he had cut from his head. "Oh! king," he said, in his letter to the Nadjach, "I and Aryat were both thy servants. He merited his death by his tyranny and injustice. Empty the

earth out of the sacks, and tread it beneath thy feet; it is the land of Hamyar. Stain thy hands in my blood which is contained in the bottle, and drag with thy hand the hair which I have myself cut from my forehead. Thus having fulfilled thy oath, turn away from me thine anger, for I am still one of thy servants, and am but an offending tributary among thy tributaries." The Nadjach was appeased, and Abrahah was confirmed in the kingdom of Hamyar, after having promised faithfully to continue for ever his tribute to the crown of Abyssinia.

This "for ever" has, like many other political eternities, long since come to an end. Arabia has ceased to be dependent on the cousins who ruled in Abyssinia; while Abyssinia has preserved a Christian system which ought to shock even a mediæval Anglo-Catholic. The most conspicuous ornament in the chief Christian church of Abyssinia is a set of coloured sporting prints from Fores's in Piccadilly. The congregation probably took them as representing orthodox Europeans out on a foray against low-churchmen and heretics!

We have said that Abrahah was a Christian sovereign. His wrath against the Koreish tribe, who held the city of Mecca, was therefore natural. The Kaaba, or temple of Mecca, with that mysterious stone which was brought from heaven by the angel Gabriel, and which was of such brilliancy, all black as it was, that mortal eye could no more leisurely gaze at it than at the sun, was the glory and property of the tribe. The idols of the temple were the protectors of the people, and the fanatic Koreishites might have been called the most pious of people had their piety been only properly directed. Throughout the last month of the year there were assemblages of the faithful idolaters at Mecca, which for fervour and multitude may be likened to the May meetings at Exeter Hall. The Arabs came from all parts, and modest pilgrims stood by ancient chiefs, like Angell James on the same platform with the Duke of Argyle. The pilgrims told their experience with a sort of holy fury, like Dr. Duff. The people assembled in the temple, then cast off their garments and exposed their deformity, as more orthodox people have occasionally done at home. In this condition, they made the circuit of the

Kaaba, and kissed the sacred stone ; and when they had slaked their religious thirst at the holy well of Zemzem, they proceeded to the mountains, "and seven times in as many successive days hurled stones against the evil genius in the valley of Mina." In this last respect they were better employed than many modern Christians who delight less in molesting the evil genius than in denouncing the brother Christian who differs from them by a poor hair's-breadth. The three journals which divide our religious public, the *Guardian*, the *Record*, and the *English Churchman*, with great talent and good intentions in each, are as bitter against each other, and are as actively occupied in hurling stones of invective against their respective opponents, as the Koreishites who flung their more material missiles against the common enemy of all. We can recollect but one sample of superhuman charity among Christians which even the Koreishites could not match. We find it in that Scotch Presbyterian minister who, so far from hurling stones even against the devil, proposed that he should be devoutly prayed for, as being more in want of the prayers of the faithful than any other being of whom the minister had ever heard.

We may notice that the month's meetings of the Koreishites ended with a sacrifice of sheep and camels ; and we believe that our own May meetings are followed by as wide a slaughter at least of mutton ; beef and rarer produce taking place of the camels ; the hunch of which, barbecued, was the diet among the well-satisfied Koreishites.

To counteract the effect of the splendid idolatry at Mecca, the Christian King of Hamyar erected a magnificent church at Sanaa. It was the most gorgeous building that had been erected within the recollection of the Arabs, but the idolatrous among the latter could not be won away by it from the glories of the Kaaba. A proclamation was accordingly issued by the orthodox king, commanding all religious pilgrims to take the more convenient route to Sanaa, in place of their old and long journey. This was largely obeyed, with as much decrease to the profits of Mecca as the Reformation brought to the shrine at Wal-

singham. The Koreishites were angry, but they were also ingenious :—

The Arab tribes have ever been celebrated for their frequent ablutions, and for their peculiar abhorrence of anything that is considered impure or polluted. One of the tribe of Kananah, who was bribed by the guardians of the Kaaba, had been admitted to perform some of the duties appertaining to the church of Sanaa. Seizing an opportunity during the preparations for an extraordinary festival, he entered the church by night, and strewed it with dung, and then immediately fled from the town, spreading everywhere in his flight the news of the profanation of the Christian Church. The profanation of the church of Sanaa was a signal of revolt to the idolatrous tribes of the north. Many of the Arab chiefs were bound by the ties of gratitude to the service of Abraha.

. . . The wrath of the King of Hamyar was doubly inflamed by the profanation of his church and by the death of the King of Modar, and he vowed to take exemplary vengeance by the reduction of the tribe of Kananah and the entire demolition of the temple of Mecca."

Abraha, mounted on a white elephant, led his host onward, experiencing little opposition till he approached the neighbourhood of Mecca. In his army he had a numerous body of men mounted on elephants, and these terrible animals appear to have excited as much consternation among the Koreishites as the horses of Pizarro among the Peruvians at Tumbez. The idolaters at length, in despair, were almost ready to give way.

In the negotiations which preceded his advance to the city, a third part of the wealth of Hedjaz was offered as a ransom for the Kaaba, but the king was still inflexible. Abdolmolalleb desired an audience of Abraha, and was admitted to his presence, and treated with all the respect his age, his beauty, and his dignity deserved. Abraha descended from his throne, and seated himself by his side. But the Prince of Mecca came only to solicit the return of his camels, which had been taken among the plunder collected by the Christian soldiers. Abraha expressed his surprise that the guardian of Mecca should think of his private property, amid the evils that threatened his city. "The temple of Mecca, oh king," answered Abdolmolalleb, "has its own lord, who will doubtless defend it, as he has defended it before. But I alone am the lord of my own camels." The camels were restored to him.

The Christian army advanced to attack the city, but they were assailed on their way through a narrow pass by multitudes of Koreishites, who safely slew their enemies beneath showers of rock and other missiles incessantly poured on the foe by their assailants. The Christian host was almost annihilated; the forlorn wreck struggled back to Sanaa, where Abra-hah "died soon after of vexation as much as of his wounds." The Arabians have taxed their ingenuity and powers of invention to account for this defeat.

The elephants of the Christians, they tell us, awe-struck at the sight of the holy buildings, resisted every attempt to proceed till towards evening, when an immense flock of birds, of a kind which are called *ababeil*, rose like a cloud from the sea, and took their course towards the camp of Abra-hah. These birds were about the size of a swallow, with green plumage and yellow beaks. Each carried three pebbles, one in its beak and one in each claw; and each of these stones had inscribed upon it the name of him whom it was to strike. They fell with such violence on the soldiers of Abra-hah as to pierce through their helmets and bodies, and even the animals on which they rode.

The origin of the Monophysite heresy, the progress of the Eutychians, and the history of Jacobus Baradeus, are told briefly but intelligibly. The young student of history, while reading these details, will probably be struck by the utter want of charity in the polemics of this age of Christianity—an age, be it remembered, in which Christianity had "sadly fallen from its pure and primitive condition. The great religious leaders of the day were as desirous of destroying one another as M. Veuillot of the *Univers* is of burning Protestants at the stake; and the joy with which they contemplated the idea of suppressing opposition by the conclusive argument of slaying opponents, shows that the "glorious idea" on which Dr. Cahill has so often expatiated—of putting down Protestantism by planting Romanist bayonets in the bosoms of its professors—is but a paltry plagiarism after all. On these matters, however, we cannot proceed. We will only cite a sentence of Mr. Wright's which assures us that the "controversialists of the ancient church were not over scrupu-

pulous in the choice of their weapons, and books were frequently forged to support their arguments." For this assertion the author supplies ample authority. Its truth should tend to make the admirers of antiquity cautious in their admiration, and humble in their acknowledgment of it.

The Koreish idolatry has been a powerful antagonist against both Christianity and Mohammedanism. The black stone of the Caaba resisted the forces of the orthodox Arab, and the prophet of Islam, with all his abhorrence of idols, was compelled to tolerate this abomination. Of the history of the prophet Mr. Wright gives us a sketch, with a remark appended, to the effect that, of the early history of him who began his work in sincerity, but departed from the right faith in which he made a few steps, very little is known. The German students of oriental history and literature are, however, beginning to throw very much light on that period of the prophet's life of which we have hitherto learned so little. These contributions to the marvellous story of the career of the "Impostor" will be eagerly read by all who are careful touching the truth, or curious as to the doings and sayings of great men. We must say, for our own parts, that some of the Christians against whom the army of Islam directed their attacks were but very sorry knaves—Christians in nothing but the name. It was not their maxim, as it was that of their opponents, that prayer is better than sleep. They thought sleep better than prayer, or than fighting, in order that they might both sleep and pray as Christians. To them the face of the true God was as much hidden as it was to Mahomet himself when he ascended, as he lyingly alleged, to the throne of God, and saw seventy thousand veils on the face of the Most High.

The Christian fortresses which fell before the Mahometan hosts did not so fall by power of the arms of the infidels, but by the treachery of the Christian defenders. This was the rule; it had some glorious exceptions, but the fact generally is not to be disputed. In a multitude of cases the Christian leaders were accessories with the Saracens in their own destruction. What can be more melancholy than the peril-

ling of a good cause through the dis-honour of those who are bound to carry it out to ultimate triumph? Treachery, or neglect, which in fact is treachery, gave to the infidels such strong places as Aleppo and Antioch, Bostra and Baalbec, Cairo and Herus, southern Spain, Tripoli, and the stronghold of Yermouk. The love of wealth, as we have before had occasion to observe, the love of life, the love of drink, the love of women, or the love of revenge, each feeling in some chief of the Christian party flung the above-named celebrated localities into the hands of the infidels. Jerusalem and Alexandria form the chief glorious exceptions to this melancholy rule. The former, after a desperate resistance, worthy of the men who knew where, as well as wherefore, they fought, refused, even in its extremity, to surrender to any one but to the Caliph in person. Since the year 637, the holy city has been in the hands of the successors of Omar, saving during the ninety years when it was again entrusted to Christian

keeping, the unworthiness of which was followed by deprivation.

The Christians of Jerusalem owe the toleration which from the earliest times has been awarded to their religion to the forbearance of the Caliph Omar, who would not enter their churches, for, had he done so, his very presence would have converted them into mosques for ever. By his accidentally kneeling on the steps of the church of St. Constantine, they became forfeit to Islamism, and the Saracens took half the porch in which were the steps on which Omar had prayed, and built a mosque there, which inclosed those steps within it.

But we are passing beyond the limits of Mr. Wright's useful volume. We return to it in order that we may conclude with an expression of the gratification we have had in its perusal, and with our hearty commendation of it to those who are especial students of that part of history which is treated of in the volume which we now finally close.

GLIMPSES OF THE OLDEN TIME IN AMERICA.

FROM THE UNPUBLISHED DIARY OF MRS. QUINCY OF CAMBRIDGE.

WHILE on a visit to Stockbridge, Massachusetts, one of the many beautiful villages of New England, the present writer recovered various precious memorials of the devoted missionary John Sergeant, the immediate predecessor of the illustrious Edwards. This is not the place to dwell upon the life-labours of Sergeant, that (with the residence of Edwards, during which the immortal argument of the "Inquiry" was up-built,) have long consecrated Stockbridge, and made it one of the few pilgrim-spots of America. But among these recovered MSS. there are large extracts from the unpublished diary of Mrs. Quincy of Cambridge, (formerly Miss E. S. Morton of New York) wife of the late president Quincy, of Harvard University, the distinguished son of the great patriot and statesman of the Revolution—Josiah Quincy. These extracts relate wholly to Madam Dwight, the widow of Sergeant, and afterwards the wife of Brigadier-General Joseph

Dwight. She was a gifted and remarkable woman, and her name is associated with nearly all her eminent contemporaries. But the present selection from these extracts is submitted to the readers of the Magazine as affording "Glimpses of the Olden Time" in America—of manners and things long since passed away. In this hurrying age it cannot be uninteresting nor unprofitable to revert to the more sedate and stately generation of the past. It is well to preserve these fast-obliterating landmarks. May a hope be indulged that very soon the entire diary of Mrs. Quincy shall be given to the public? Stretching back to the early French-American war, and coming down to a comparatively recent period, this diary is full of the rarest materials of history. We are introduced to all the great names of America within that inner circle which gives the very "form and pressure" of the time. What is wanting in artistic (or book-making) skill is amply made

up by the graphic fidelity, the evident contemporaneousness, the reverent watchfulness, and the womanly wit of the accomplished diarist.

Edinburgh.

A. B. G.

At this period an old friend of my mother, Madam Dwight of Stockbridge, came to spend some weeks at our house. She was a perfect lady of the old school; an excellent, amiable, and very sensible woman. She realised my ideas of the admirable Mrs. Shirley and other characters of that style that I had read of in fiction. In her dress and manners, Madam Dwight preserved the distinction that used to exist between different classes in society. She was the daughter of Col. Williams, and very early in life married Mr. Sergeant, a very respectable man. Being left a widow with an only son, she again married to Col. Dwight, one of the first men of that day. They were the parents of the late Mrs. Sedgwick and of Henry Dwight (father of the present H. W. D.). Madam Dwight was again left a widow with the two children. Before the Revolution, she, with her daughter Pamela, often came down to New York, and upon an acquaintance then formed an intimate friendship was founded between my mother and Madam Dwight; and between my aunt Mrs. Jackson and Pamela Dwight. These [were] both young women. They always stayed at my mother's house. When Mr. Sedgwick married, Mrs. Jackson was invited, and spent some time with her at Stockbridge. The friendship between the families has continued until the present time. When Madam Dwight visited New York in 1786, she was between sixty and seventy years of age, tall, straight, composed, and rather formal and precise, yet so benevolent and pleasing that every one loved her. Her dress was always very handsome, generally dark-coloured silk. She always wore a watch, which in those days was a distinction. Her head-dress was a high cap with plaited borders, tied under the chin. Everything about her distinguished her as a great woman, and inspired respect and commanded attention. To this lady I became very much attached; and when she was to return home she proposed taking me with her. To my great joy

her request was complied with, and I was speedily equipped and consigned to her care. What a new world now opened before me!

We went up the Hudson in a sloop, in which we were the only passengers. The captain seemed to feel as much reverence for Madam Dwight as I did. My feelings towards her were much like those described by Mrs. Grant in her "American Lady" as felt by her towards Madam Schuyler.

I cannot describe my sensations at the first sight of the Highlands—the noble river, the mountains, even the vessel itself, filled me with wonder and delight. The captain had a legend for every scene, either supernatural, traditional, or of actual occurrence during the Revolution; and not a mountain reared its head unconnected with some marvellous story. One of the men played on the flute, which awoke the gentle echoes of the scene, while the captain fired guns to make the hills reverberate a more tremendous sound. All this was to me enchanting. We were nearly a week on the river ere we arrived at Kinderhook, twenty miles below Albany. Here we stayed at the house of a Mr. Van Schaick—a scene of good old-fashioned Dutch hospitality. This family lived in a style superior to any that I had been accustomed to see, and here I saw the same modes of living described by Mrs. Grant. Her account of the domestic slaves, and the manner in which they were brought up and treated, was the same as in this family. The elderly male and female slaves exercised as much influence over the children of the family as the heads of it. They were very respectful in their manners, though very affectionate towards the master and mistress, as well as the young people of the house. Three brothers of the name of Van Schaick lived near each other. Two of them were without children; but they adopted some of the third brother's family and those of their sisters. These adopted children were brought up as their own, and the young people considered their uncle and aunt as their parents. We stayed at Mr. Van Schaick's till the waggon came down for us from Stockbridge. I was seated by my dear Madame Dwight, and we were driven by her grandson, a son of Dr. Ser-

geant. Dr. Sergeant and his family resided with Madame Dwight in her own mansion-house, she retaining the best parlour and bed-room for her own use. Dr. Sergeant was an excellent man; the most distinguished in that part of the country. After a long day's journey, we reached Stockbridge at twilight. The first thing that attracted my attention was a fish placed on the steeple of the church for a vane. I said to the lady, "How can they put up that poor fish so far from its own element? It ought at least to be a flying fish." Madame Dwight seemed much diverted at this remark from the lips of a young child; and I often heard her repeat it to other people. She said she had never heard any one else make the observation, nor been struck with it herself; and her notice of my remark has fixed it in my memory.

We were received with much joy and gladness by Dr. and Mrs. Sergeant and their family, composed of a number of sons and daughters of all ages. As I was much fatigued with my journey, my kind friend soon took me to her room and put me into her own bed. She kissed and welcomed me to her abode, and expressed her pleasure in having me with her. Dear, excellent lady! never can I forget her love and kindness. Her excellent precepts made an impression on my heart in favour of virtue and true piety which time has never effaced. Her temper and character formed a living mirror which reflected an image of such loveliness that, though very young, my heart was firmly bound to her; and her letters, which I have always preserved, well confirm all my youthful impressions with regard to her excellence. This invaluable friend made me her constant companion, taught me many little works, read to me and talked to me with perfect confidence. I have ever considered it one of the greatest blessings of my life that I was permitted to see "virtue in her own shape so lovely," and to have been allowed and invited to love it as it deserved. Here, too, was cultivated and increased my admiration of the beauties of Nature. The morning after our arrival, on opening the window-shutters, the beautiful

view of the valley of the Housatonic, softened by the wreaths of mist which were rising and dispersing over the mountains in the beams of the morning sun, burst on my delighted vision. It seemed to me like the sight of fairy-land. I cried out, "Oh, Madame Dwight, it looks like the happy valley of Abyssinia! There are the river and the mountains! why did you never tell me how beautiful it was?" My friend seemed to be surprised at my enthusiasm, familiar as the prospect had been to her. She scarcely realized how beautiful it was; but, though she shared my pleasure, could not sympathise in the raptures the scene awakened in my youthful mind.

In this happy home I spent several months, becoming much attached to the members of Mrs. Sergeant's and Mrs. Sedgwick's families. The latter lived upon the "plain," while Dr. S.'s family resided on the "hill." The church with the fish-vane was situated half-way up the hill, to reconcile the differences between the contending parties that divided the town, each wishing to have it in their own immediate vicinity. As is usual in such cases, neither party was accommodated; but I suppose they took comfort in the thought that every body was put to equal inconvenience. Be that as it may, it was in a very pretty position, in a grove of pine trees. The first Sunday I went to church I rode on a pillion behind Patty Sergeant, the rest of the family in a waggon, except Madame Dwight, who rode in her own chaise. Among the other members of the family, I ought to mention Dr. Partridge, a brother of Mrs. Sergeant. He was an old bachelor, and the most complete personification of the character that I ever saw. He had a number of patients, and used to ride about on an old pacing horse, with saddle-bags full of medicines. He was a remarkably humane man, though somewhat of an oddity. He possessed some property, and generally visited and gave professional advice without fee or reward. In dress and appearance he resembled a Quaker. He was very kind to us young people, and reminded me of Dr. Levett,* commemorated by Dr. Johnson, only their sphere of action

* These lines on Levett are printed in Boswell's Life of Johnson. See an account

was so totally different, the one seeking the abodes of poverty in the crowded parts of London, the other seeking them out among the valleys and mountains of a beautiful country; but still the same sympathy, benevolence, and industry marked them both:—

Officious, innocent, sincere,
Of every friendless man the friend ;
His virtues walk'd their narrow round,
Nor made a pause, nor left a void ;
And sure the eternal Master found
The single talent well employed.

On Sunday, when I entered the church, I saw that Dr. Partridge had carried his old bachelor habits so far as even there to keep aloof from every one. He had constructed a pew up in one corner, almost as high as the ceiling, to which there was an ascent by steps from the gallery. There he sat, with one or two young lads of the family. And so great was the respect with which he was regarded, that this singular arrangement did not seem to excite either observation or ridicule. After spending several months in Stockbridge very delightfully, I was recalled home. I parted from my dear old friend with the greatest reluctance, and she expressed as much regret at the separation. She endeavoured to comfort me by saying that she should probably visit New York in the spring,

and that I should return with her to Stockbridge. But I felt a sad foreboding that I should never see her again. She was prevented from ever coming to New York again; and various obstacles prevented me from ever visiting Stockbridge till after her death. In one of her last letters, when she could not write the whole herself, are these affecting expressions, written with her own hand: "When you come again the next summer, my dear, perhaps I shall not be here to welcome you; but you have a heart that will lead you to shed a tear on my grave. Oh, my dear child! may you be happy when I am no more." She died soon after. When I next visited Stockbridge, which was not until several years had elapsed, I could not stay at Dr. Sergeant's, where every object so painfully reminded me of the loss of my friend and beloved companion. I stayed at Mrs. Sedgwick's, whose daughters had often stayed at our house in New York. With one of them I returned to Stockbridge in the summer of 1792, and passed several months there. I frequently visited the grave of my friend: at that time, and until the present moment, her idea always awakened feelings of the deepest interest and gratitude.

'Tis past, dear venerated shade ! farewell :
Long on thy worth shall grateful memory dwell.

ENGLAND DURING THE REIGN OF GEORGE III.

A History of England during the Reign of George the Third. By William Massey, M.P. Vol. I. 8vo. Parker and Son.

WE do not share in the opinion expressed by Mr. Massey in his preface, that "the public transactions of the reign of George the Third are now perhaps completely elucidated by recent publications and by documents which are easily accessible." The Chatham and Grenville and Rockingham and Bedford papers, and other publications of that class, have been most valuable contributions to the history of the period alluded to, but many similar papers still exist unpublished,

some lurking in private cabinets, unknown or uncared for, and others held back by feelings which we deem to be mistaken. Are there no Bute papers? no unpublished Grafton papers? no Cavendish papers? no Camden papers? —we need not further enumerate. Many are the noble houses in which invaluable collections exist, waiting the time when the accidents of life shall disperse them, or they shall descend to some one sufficiently enlightened to understand the history of England

of Levett, by Mr. G. Steevens, in Gent. Mag. for Feb. 1785. See also Nichols's Literary Illustrations, vol. vi. p. 147.

is not a private possession, and that they who have it in their power to throw light upon the historical actions of our forefathers lie under a patriotic obligation to do so.

In the present state of things authors write our history to a certain extent at a venture. Any day may witness the production of documents which may reverse or modify conclusions arrived at with the greatest care and by the application of the soundest judgment, but which have been founded upon imperfect materials. Still, honest historical books are always welcome. Every fresh writer brings some additions to our knowledge, and if it be not, as in the instances of the books we have alluded to, by increasing our store of materials, it may be, as in the case of the book before us, by the application of a free judgment to the facts which have been collected by others.

Mr. Massey is a practising barrister, and holds, we believe, the office of Recorder of Portsmouth. He is also Member of Parliament for Newport, in the Isle of Wight. He writes freely, and, without attempting any high flights of eloquence, runs on in a pleasant equable style, which makes his book easy and agreeable reading. In his examination of facts we trace a lawyer-like precision and care. His conclusions are enforced with a little of the zeal of an advocate, and are occasionally stated with something like overperemptoriness and dogmatism.

Lord Mahon, or as we should now term him Earl Stanhope, is the writer with whom Mr. Massey comes into the most direct comparison and contrast. Eminently candid, and desirous to be just and even generous in his historical judgments, as every one admits Earl Stanhope to be, he cannot conceal his political leanings. No more can Mr. Massey. But his leanings are adverse to those of Lord Stanhope, so that between the two, we have the opposite conclusions of men of contrary political views. In drawing a comparison, however, between these two writers, it ought not to be forgotten, that Lord Stanhope, although often depending upon Annual Registers and other ordinary sources of information, has added considerably to our historical materials, whilst Mr. Massey does not pretend to do anything of the

kind. He takes the books of other writers as his brief, and gives us his judgment upon the facts and men with whom he thus becomes acquainted. Lord Stanhope treats also of the events of the period more completely than Mr. Massey, who passes lightly over transactions in India, Ireland, and America, and over all incidents which he deems to have been of only temporary moment.

Mr. Massey's volume opens with a character of SIR ROBERT WALPOLE, or rather with an excuse for that celebrated minister with reference to the charge of having governed by corruption. Mr. Massey admits the truth of the charge, but offers a palliation on behalf of the culprit. It is the attempt of a counsel to mitigate the punishment of a guilty client. "Walpole may not have been nice," Mr. Massey remarks; "but to charge him with originating a system of venality in public affairs is to confound cause with effect. A minister who could venture to offer a member of parliament a bank note must have found venality ripe to his hands; and the utmost that can be fairly alleged against him is, that, finding corruption, he did not attempt to repress it, but rather turned it to account. . . . Political purists may cavil at the means . . . but I leave such politicians to their paper constitutions and impossible Utopias." Such dallying with political corruption, if it do not amount to an actual defence of it, will, we hope, meet with little approval at the present day. Even at the risk of being condemned as "political purists," we must express our most emphatic dissent from Mr. Massey's conclusions. There may be a difference in the shades of iniquity, as between an originator and a practiser of corruption; if so, in deference to Mr. Massey, let Walpole's memory have the benefit to be derived from the distinction; still, by the admission of his advocate, he is to be taken as guilty of the minor offence, that of practising corruption on a scale so daring as thereby to influence the government of the country. Mr. Massey says that by so doing he saved the Protestant succession. We think, on the contrary, that he imperilled it. What was it that dissatisfied the people of England with the government of the House of Hanover? The fact that it was a govern-

ment of corruption. People knew that the new dynasty was supported by venal means. They were aware that the minister's majority in those parliaments which hurried forward the country in a course of policy subservient to German and not to English interests, was composed of men whose hands were soiled with bribes. Can it be a subject of wonder that under such circumstances the new dynasty became unpopular, and that the people, smarting under indignity and injustice, were ready to restore the elder family, or do any other silly thing, in the mere hope that change would bring improvement?

In the argument of Mr. Massey he commits the mistake of which he complains. The evil which created the dissatisfaction is put in the place of its own natural consequence. In any case the bribery practised by Walpole was odious, disreputable, and destructive of free institutions. At the best it was a doing of evil that good might come; an endeavour to secure public benefits by means of private vices. They who hold, with Mr. Massey, that the evil was necessary, should have the grace to regret it. To make its presumed necessity a ground for treating with contempt men of a better faith, argues little for the state of political morals amongst ourselves. If Walpole had been as much of a "political purist" as Stanhope, or Chatham, or Rockingham, we cannot doubt that our constitution would have been equally secure, whilst Walpole's reputation would have been saved a very conspicuous and damning blot.

Walpole, by continually boasting that he was "no saint, no Spartan, no reformer," and laughing at those who talked of "patriotism," reared around him men ready to tread in his steps. THE ELDER FOX was one of his genuine disciples. After stating that he was "experienced, able, and ready," Mr. Massey adds, with somewhat of his customary overstrength in censure, that "if he was distinguished for any quality, it was, that in a corrupt age he exhibited a pre-eminent contempt for public virtue."

The singular character of THE ELDER Pitt comes of course to be treated by Mr. Massey. He sets forth its inconsistencies, but acknowledges its greatness. He says truly that his was "a genius for brilliant achievements, for

extraordinary emergencies, for the salvation of a country." In this statement we think every one will agree. But when he immediately proceeds to assert that, "as a statesman, Pitt can endure comparison with the greatest names of modern history—with Ximenes or Sully, Richelieu or De Witt," his readers will pause and ask, whether the latter assertion be not a contradiction of the former, as well as at variance with the conclusions to be deduced from the life of the Great Commoner? We agree that Pitt was a statesman for emergencies; we doubt whether, like Burgley or Richelieu, he ought to be praised for a continuous and well-sustained faculty of statesmanship. His greatness was true greatness, but it was a flashing, meteoric, greatness, a greatness of fits and starts.

Mr. Massey gives due honour to Pitt's oratory; but even that partook of the ebb and flow to which all his other qualities were subjected. When he prepared his speeches he failed; when, stirred up by great occasions, he gave utterance to the god within him, never were audiences so electrified, so over-powered. Mr. Massey comments justly on his affection, and the unmanly self-abasement with which he approached royalty. He quotes Pitt's description of "the weight of the irremovable royal displeasure" of George II:—it is "a load too great to move under; it must crush any man; it has sunk and broke me; I succumb, and wish for nothing but a decent and innocent retreat." These are rightly said to be "shameful words." They read as if they were mere scornful irony, but they were not so. In striving to explain or understand them, we must recollect that vain, selfish, affected men are always the grossest of flatterers. Mr. Massey sums up his remarks on the character of Chatham in the following words:—

If it were just to resolve the character of such a man into detail, it would be easy to collect passages from the life of Chatham which should prove him a time-server, an apostate, a bully, a servile flatterer, an insolent contemner of royalty. All these elements are to be found in the composition, as poisons are to be detected in the finest bodies. But, taken as a whole, a candid judgment must pronounce

the character of Chatham to be one of striking grandeur, exhibiting many of the noblest qualities of the patriot, the statesman, and the orator.

NEWCASTLE, whom every one laughs at and condemns, does not escape Mr. Massey's censure, but there seems some uncertainty and contradiction in his view of the character of this successor of Walpole in the application of secret-service money. In one page we are told, that although his absurd manner has exposed him to ridicule, he "really was not the strange compound of knave and fool which his character has been represented. Newcastle was far indeed from being a competent minister; but, doubtless, men have filled his office, both before and since, and obtained a respectable place in history." In the next page we learn that he was "without parts or knowledge, or one single quality of a statesman; notoriously false, fickle, and timid; grotesque in deportment and absurd in speech." This is Mr. Massey's reading of a character which he thinks others have too severely condemned.

GEORGE THE THIRD's youthful character is depicted by Mr. Massey in the hard words of Lord Waldegrave. His sulky temper, his "too correct a memory" of offences, his incipient obstinacy, his want of application, are all duly chronicled. Due praise is given to his conduct in the relations of domestic life, and the defects in his character are ascribed to that radical defect, the want of proper education:

His understanding, naturally sound and not below mediocrity, was enlarged neither by study nor travel, nor conversation; of letters and of the arts he was wholly ignorant. But on matters the discussion of which does not require much cultivation of mind, administrative and political details, he generally went to the point, and, according to the measure of his capacity and information, acquitted himself with shrewdness and good sense.

Amongst the persons who pass over the pages of Mr. Massey's volume and fill niches in his portrait gallery, JOHN WILKES has of course a place. We are told of his great sense and shrewdness, his brilliant wit, his extensive knowledge of the world, his infamous debaucheries, his outrages upon religion and decency. The account closes

with an observation that deserves to be remembered:—

Profligacy of morals, however, has not in any age or country proved a bar to the character of a patriot. The favourites of the people seem to be chosen with as little regard to merit as the favourites of the court; but in the one case they are commonly selected by caprice, in the other they are almost always the accidental representatives of a grievance or a principle.

The eloquent but cold-hearted MANSFIELD, the formal official GRENVILLE, the generous popular GRANDY, whose "open countenance and bald head" still ornament so many a sign-board, and the unpopular BEDFORD, the victim of Junius, and now, we may add, of Mr. Massey, who comments upon his conduct with great severity, these are some of the persons who pass in review in the course of Mr. Massey's present volume, all treated with vigorous freedom, not always, as we think, justly, nor without occasional contradictions, but in a way to command attention, and to call for a reconsideration of old opinions derived from other authors.

Of the opinions of Mr. Massey himself we will point out some two or three.

He does not believe in the existence of "the king's friends" as a secret party organised in the way insisted upon by Burke, in his pamphlet on the cause of the Present Discontents.

He does not think the evidence which connects Sir Philip Francis with the authorship of Junius so satisfactory as it has appeared to "more competent judges;" meaning, we suppose, Mr. Macaulay, Lord Stanhope, and Lord Campbell. But Mr. Massey's hesitation is expressed with great deference, especially to Mr. Macaulay. His objections have most of them been already stated by other writers. They are: 1. The doubtfulness of conclusions drawn from alleged similarity of handwriting. 2. The unsatisfactoriness of evidence of presumed similarity of style. 3. The too great force attributed by the Franciscans to the circumstance that Junius did not attack Lord Holland. 4. The improper stress laid by the same persons upon the fact of Francis having communicated to Almon a report of a speech of Chatham's which contained passages similar

in expression to sentences found in Junius; the report in question being (as we may add) copied from one of several contemporary newspapers which all contained it. And 5. The too extensive inference drawn from a mistake made by Junius about Sir William Draper's half-pay, that Junius had some private acquaintance with the forms of the War-office, in which Francis was a clerk. Mr. Massey replies, that every half-pay officer, with many clergymen and magistrates, were officially acquainted with those forms. He admits, however, that Francis's leaving the War-office on account of Chamier's promotion over his head,—the anger of Junius upon that subject, so disproportioned to its comparatively insignificant character,—and the cessation of Junius when Francis sailed for India,—are facts which have "a more pointed application;" but he cannot think they constitute such evidence as, were Mr. Macaulay a juror, he would deem sufficient to "hang a man," which is said in allusion to Mr. Macaulay having asserted that the evidence against Francis is such as would "support a verdict in a civil, nay in a criminal proceeding."

In a closing chapter Mr. Massey reviews the state of parties and of the constitution from the accession of George III. to 1770, with glances at the state of things at the present time. This is a portion of the book which will attract readers, and deserves to do so, not from its absolute accuracy or free-

dom from error, but from its having a modern and present application, as well as being written in the same tone of independence which characterises the rest of the book. In the course of this chapter Mr. Massey comments upon the support endeavoured to be obtained by the government of those days from the employment of hired literary partisans. Shebbeare, Murphy, Smollett, Mauduit, and Dr. Johnson appear in his list of "pensioned writers for the court." We wish he had applied himself to a full collection of the facts upon this portion of his subject, and had forborne to imitate the style of the writers of whom he complains. He who loudly condemns the arrogance and ill-temper of Johnson should not have condescended to imitate his bad example by terming him "the son of a huckster."

We commend Mr. Massey's volume for the freedom of his style and his opinions. It is a valuable part of the process analogous to fermentation by which history ultimately assumes something of a settled shape, that its facts should be examined and commented upon by persons of different opinions. The readers of other histories of this period may turn to Mr. Massey, not for new facts, but for fresh and vigorous comments upon the facts which others have adduced. We often dissent from his views, but we applaud him for stating them with the straightforward freedom which becomes an Englishman.

POPULAR LECTURES ON CLASSICAL WRITERS.

Causeries Historiques et Littéraires, par Emile Souvestre. (Cherbuliez, Genève.)

THE recent death of M. Emile Souvestre invests his works with a fresh and a regretful interest. One of the most blameless of modern French writers, generally pure and remarkably agreeable in style, he was a man who loved to dwell on the good side of every thing he looked at, and yet was by no means blind to evil, or weak in encountering it. A Breton by birth, and extremely fond of the study of local antiquities, he brought forward, first in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and afterwards in distinct publications,

many curious illustrations of the manners, traditions, literature, and superstitions of his countrymen. These were severally entitled, "Les Derniers Bretons," "Les Derniers Paysans," &c. Afterwards came some tales of less merit. But then followed his admirable "Confessions d'un Ouvrier," his "Philosophe sous les Toits," his "Mémoires de Famille," &c., together with several dramas. These works, which have been compared to those of M. Topffer, of Geneva, appear to us to display a mind of considerably higher



order than that of the Geneva novelist. Topffer is always amiable, but surely often dull. Neither does he ever give tokens of anything within better than his writings. Decidedly it is not so with the late M. Souvestre. One is often, in his later works especially, surprised by little flashes of thought and feeling, which could only issue from a mind that has enough and to spare, and rather keeps back than pours wastefully forth its riches. We have yet to learn almost everything about the actual life of one for many of whose writings we feel so high a respect; but it seems impossible that these, being so far to his honour, can have been out of harmony with his career. Before us lie two volumes of lectures, revised and published after their delivery "dans les principales villes de la Suisse Française"—"Cause-ries," their author calls them, "Littéraires et Historiques."

The plan of these lectures is so simple, that the chief wonder is it has never, that we are aware of, been executed in a like manner in this country. Lectures on classical subjects, addressed to university students, we have indeed all read, and Schlegel's valuable course on dramatic art and literature, now well translated and published (thanks to Mr. Bohn) at so low a price, is, or should be, in the hands of all who wish to know the opinion of a learned and enlightened man on a subject of large interest. Yet, M. Emile Souvestre, following, not in a servile manner, but with native good sense, has framed a course including the history of literature from its earliest periods, with numerous specimens, which will better answer the object proposed than anything which has heretofore been accomplished.

Nous n'avons point eu (says he) la prétention de donner un cours complet d'histoire littéraire, nous avons seulement voulu faire connaître aux femmes et rappeler aux hommes du monde les principales sources de notre littérature classique.

In the pursuance of this idea, the subject-matter of M. Souvestre's lectures is very much more extended and, of course, more superficially treated than that of Schlegel; and, while to many scholarly men this very word "superficial" presents nothing but an image of the flashy and worthless,

we are mistaken if it does not here prove to be the subject of a wise preference above what is deeper and of narrower reach. Suppose an audience here in England of very respectable men and women of the middle ranks, such as may frequently be seen at our literary institutions; consider only or chiefly the object of conveying to minds, not probably very well prepared, sound and true information on any particular kind of literature, is it not quite essential to a truthful view that some account should be given of the state of manners and thought, the prevailing influences in short, of the period in which an author wrote? Much of this information, which Schlegel takes for granted as known already, is to be found in these "Causeries." When, for instance, Aristophanes is in question, much is told us of the leading features of the time, and of the bearing of the celebrated piece of "The Clouds" on the character of Socrates, while considerable specimens are given of the dialogue.

These specimens, however, being translations we cannot, of course, always compliment them as correct transmissions of their authors' minds. The French language cannot always receive that desirable impress, but we have to be thankful for an escape from the narrowness of the school of Voltaire, and very often considerable pains have been taken with the translations. On the whole, the work wears a truthful and candid and very intelligent aspect. Far below, in both compass and profundity, the labours of the Schlegels, his own successfully convey the right impression of the value of ancient thought and speech. From the commencement of the first and opening lecture we are tempted to make a short extract.

Certain pure economists suppose that men who are met in community for the supply of wants first plant themselves upon a newly-discovered soil; from hence the derivation of agriculture, another word for settled abode, and family life. Afterwards the earth's products are wrought into new forms; from hence springs industry, the mechanical arts, the gathering together in towns; lastly, the want of a medium of exchange creates commerce, whence roads have been made, and seas explored! Then at last, people, secure

of having the necessities of life, turn their thoughts to superfluities. Solidly resting on their economical basis, well clothed, well fed, they bethink themselves of improving upon life and leisure by inventing literature and the arts.

This, we allow, is a rational explanation ; it supposes a prudent, well-ordered race of human beings, resolved not to take its pleasure till its accounts are balanced, nor till economists give permission so to do. Unfortunately this race of human beings is yet undiscovered. That which we know, born of Adam and Eve, has always been more inquisitive than logical, and its predilections for amusement have been stronger than those tending towards the prudent. Far from possessing the utilitarian tendency here supposed, men have always provokingly regarded the superfluous as the most necessary article. The savage of the Orinoco willingly dispenses with shoes, but he wishes for ear-rings. The Negro of the coast of Guinea may renounce his well-being and his freedom, but not his dances and his songs. The [wild] earth is covered with people without agriculture, commerce, manufactures, but no countries are found without ornamental workers, or without poets. What is our inference from hence ? That man has wants of two quite distinct kinds, unsubordinated each to each, but which co-exist, because answering to faculties inseparable from our nature. When it is said that "man does not live by bread alone," an absolute truth is stated, capable of extension beyond the domain of religion. Man is nourished by whatever corresponds to his primitive wants—expansion, melody, motion (we are not now speaking of the higher aspirations). Take away these immaterial appetites, you have not God's creature at all, but a being of our own devising—a supposition, an impossibility !

We firmly believe, then, that art and literature were the brother and sister of the first created man, born in the same cradle, on the same day ; and if we know not what was their intercourse in the first ages of the world, we can conjecture by what we see in our own day among those tribes which have remained or returned to a state of social childhood.

Now, among these tribes, the literary sense, *that is, the tendency to formalize thought for some other purpose than that of satisfying positive wants, and only for the pleasure of the formula itself*—this literary sense, I say, has but one mode of expression, which is Song. (Vol. i. p. 5.)

After a few remarks of this kind, varied by early specimens of song, M. Souvestre passes on to the fable.

The ideas are not new, but they are well put. The lecturer firmly believes that a savage regards the objects of the chase in a manner very nearly akin to that with which he regards an enemy's tribe, instancing his recorded appeals to and defiance of the wild beasts of the forest, as, for instance, in the case of the Indian hunter cited by the missionary Hecwelder, who, after wounding a bear, which uttered many and plaintive cries, thus addressed the animal :—

"Arise, bear, thou art a coward, and no warrior, as thou pretendest to be. If thou wast one, thou wouldst show it by thy firmness, and not by old woman's complainings. Thou knowest very well, bear, that our tribes are at war. Thine commenced it, but, finding the Indians the strongest, thy tribe conceals itself in the forest, to devour our hogs. I would wager that at this moment there is the flesh of this animal in thy stomach. If thou hadst conquered me I should have died like a brave warrior ; but thou, bear, thou remainest there, and criest on without remorse for dishonouring thy tribe by thy weakness."

When the Indian had ended his harangue, Hecwelder asked if he really supposed the bear understood him.

"He understands me well," replied the warrior, "saw you not how ashamed he appeared when I reproached him?" (p. 20.)

It may readily be divined how easy is the transition from these views of the human side of brutes (if we may so express it) to the employment of the fable, in which animals are made to give lessons to man. It is indeed an exaggerated satire of man ; the energetic traits of the animal nature being made use of to make the picture of good or evil stronger. We have always believed in the power of fable upon children and savages ; but a very curious instance of its influence in the busy region of France and under the author's own experience is described.

I cite it (says M. Souvestre) because it is personal, recent, and has left an inerasable recollection on my mind. It was after the *émeute* of June, 1848. Paris was hastily demolishing those barricades on which the pierced and bloody flags of all parties had been raised. The battle hardly over, people tried to resume the ordinary habits of life with that feverish haste which betokens the need that is felt of order, and the impatience of a chaos. The public readings of the evening had

been agreed on a few days before the *émeute*, indeed on the very day on which it broke out I was to have had my inaugural one. As soon then as the cannon ceased to sound, I took my books and went to the place appointed. I found about two hundred auditors, workmen or *bourgeois*, who looked defiantly at one another; evidently they had been enemies the preceding evening. Those hands had prepared cartouches on opposite sides of the barricade; their countenances were gloomy, their glances suspicious. I spoke, I read, as well as one can speak and read under such a load of events, and with such an audience. Spite of myself, my ear, like theirs, was turned towards the door, anticipating the fusillade or cannon. This distraction and anxiety lasted for nearly an hour, while my own voice only went up and down, making a fruitless utterance. Just at the moment of finishing, I opened a volume of Florian, which was lying beside me, and I read the fable of the Two Lions.

The fable which M. Souvestre read, is that striking one of two enormous Lions meeting together at the brink of a little river, whose shrunken thread of water was nearly run out. Together they might have quenched their thirst in peace; but pride stepped in — pride suggested that one alone should drink; they fought; fought for a long hour, burning with thirst the whole time; then, covered with wounds, they stopped, and each dragged himself half dead to the stream. Alas, during their combat, the stream had dried up!

How singularly appropriate both the fable and the moral!

Vous lisez votre histoire,
Malheureuse incensée, dont les divisions,
L'orgueil, les fureurs, la folie,
Consumant en douleurs le moment de la vie !
— Hommes, vous êtes ces lions,—
Vos jours, c'est l'eau qui s'est tarie !

I cannot tell you (adds M. Souvestre) what an effect was produced by this fable, whose application was so immediate and direct. At first a slight murmur arose, then a louder cry. Those two hundred auditors, immovable and dumb just before, looked at each other, murmuring out the last verses. In every eye, in all voices, were traces of emotion which could not be concealed. When I went out, I found under the portico the crowd talking with a painful degree of vivacity — minds were open to reasonable views, and sympathy was re-awakened in their hearts. I re-

gained my own rooms, less sadly traversing the dark and disturbed faubourg; the ground still seemed to tremble under my feet, but I felt that some hearts at least had righted themselves again.*

We trust this was no delusion on the part of the reader; for among the least agreeable characteristics of our own time we are disposed to rank the small and very momentary influence of even the most striking passages from books. Generally speaking, although the social atmosphere in which we live is full, even to oppressiveness, of bookishness in all its forms, we fear there never was a time in which the best thoughts, in which the greatest beauties of our very best thinkers and writers, were more thrown away for all practical purposes. People, young or middle aged, do not seem thoroughly to know even the books they most praise. For the literature of the day, they scarcely look upon it as really meant to be *read*, but only run through, in order to see how the book is put together, and whether it is something to be talked about as bad or as good; but if the latter, who is the better for it? Critics and readers form a chain conducting the notion, perhaps, the actual form, of the book from one to another; but it seems to stop nowhere; on it goes, travelling from hand to hand, the next member of the reading society forwards it to the next; or one of Mudie's vehicles for its circulation calls week by week to deposit the new book and remove the (by that time) old one. So one's powers both of enjoyment and understanding get weakened, and *that* which Milton has put into the mouth of Him who "spake as never man spake," becomes a deep truth, worthy even of *such* an utterer —

—— who reads

Incessantly, and to his reading brings not
A spirit and judgment equal or superior,
Uncertain and unsettled still remains,
Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself.†

With regard to older literature, we fear the case is more serious still. Even Shakspere — even Milton — are there many among Englishmen who have time to digest their exquisite beauties — to turn over and over again their profound thoughts? We hope rather than believe that it may be so; but, how-

* Pp. 26, 7, 8.

† Paradise Regained, book iv.

ever this may be, we are always glad to be recalled to what is most worthy of remembrance in past literature, whether of native or foreign growth, by the voice of the lecturer. People who have been too little accustomed to search for themselves, will sometimes, at the bidding of a Coleridge, a Schlegel, and a less learned Campbell or Souvestre, think it worth turning back to the works of an older time; and it is refreshing to believe that in this way they get glimpses of life and thought of quite another sort from that which surrounds them. One can hardly conceive of a modern audience, made up, as probably that of M. Souvestre, for instance, was, of moderately informed men and women, hearing through his analysis (which, far inferior to Schlegel's, is yet interesting and animating,) of the great *Trilogy* of Eschylus, the depth of symbolical meaning, the conversion of the Furies into the Eumenides, the preparation for the sublime Gospel of love and forgiveness—then the grand fable of Prometheus, with its vast meanings—without picturing to oneself a certain heightening and refreshing of the spirits. It is not so much an amount of positive information as a quickening of the mind.

Again, when such an auditory has listened in succession to sketches of the lives of ancient orators and historians, there is a consciousness of what man has done under a variety of social aspects, worth much more than the perusal of our easily constructed modern books. The lecturer, if full of his theme, and imbued with the spirit of what he teaches, has a power which no mere writer can possess.

When M. Emile Souvestre arrives at length at the age of the Cæsars, he utters words which we scarcely think could have been ventured in France itself; so impossible does it seem to evade their meaning.

The era of the Cæsars! A sort of vertigo seems to have come upon every man who arrived at the dignity of empire; power produced upon him the effect of some magic potion; reason was disturbed, he lost the consciousness of his humanity, he fancied himself a God.

And what a God! The world, given up to his passions, is like a field in which he is the mower; but one being henceforth pervades the empire; others are his instruments, his means of pleasure. Inevitable consequence of arbitrary power! Man, a vacillating incomplete creature in himself, never can with impunity be trusted without checks. If he can do whatever he wills, sooner or later he will wish to do evil, through the imperfection of his own nature. To limit his power is not to throw peculiar suspicion upon him, it is simply to treat him as a man, that is, as corruptible. Omnipotence is fit only to belong to Omniscience, and Omniscience is God's alone. Let those who doubt the dangers of arbitrary authority re-read the history of the successors of Augustus. They will see how the madness of empire gained insensible sway, and blinded and rendered them deaf to all beside. All the Cæsars began like angels, and ended as monsters.* . . .

Again, speaking of Tacitus—

Besides the Pope, who scattered his ashes to the wind, we may cite Linguet, who has heaped as many reproaches upon him as if he had been his contemporary; and the Emperor Napoleon, who, impatient of his revelations concerning the Cæsars, treated him as a foul-mouthed writer.

Do you know how he justified such an expression? By what Tacitus says of Nero. According to him, the Latin historian calumniated the son of Agrippina; he did not understand that, after all, this Emperor had helped to consolidate the unity of the Roman power; he forgot how, at the death of this supposed monster, certain provinces had lamented over him and erected altars to Nero.

As to the alleged calumny, we beg to say that, if it was so, it did not proceed from Tacitus only, but from all who wrote the history of that reign; and it would be very strange if all voices concurred to repeat the same lie. And are not the facts there? Who poisoned Britannicus? who made Seneca open his veins? who assassinated his own mother? Did the unity of the Roman empire require these crimes?

Is it true to say that the establishment of the empire constituted the unity of Rome? Is it not from this point that we may date the revolt of the Legions, the double and triple nominations of Emperors, which enabled the provinces to attack Rome, and detached them by degrees from her?†

* Vol. ii. pp. 315, 316.

† Well says a writer of British birth, when speaking of Tacitus: "I am inclined to look upon his work as one of the most stupendous efforts of truly moral greatness

"There are modern pedants elsewhere," observes M. Souvestre, "who by dint of habitual correction of Latin exercises have thought they understood the Latin language better than Tacitus, and have declared that he does not belong to a good school." Well, in reply to such, does he dwell "sur son admirable concision, qui semble cristaliser la pensée, et l'en-châsser dans le récit comme une pierrière étincellante. Ce qui est moins connu (he adds) c'est la sou-

Tu es donc heureux, Agricola, non-seulement d'avoir vécu avec tant de gloire, mais aussi d'être mort à-propos.

Ceux qui ont assisté à tes derniers entretiens disent que tu as subi ta destinée sans regret, comme si tu eusses voulu par ton courage absoudre l'empereur. Mais pour moi, pour ta fille, ce n'est pas assez, de l'amertume de ta perte ; il faut encore qu'à notre tristesse s'ajoute la douleur de n'avoir pu assister à ta maladie, soutenir ta vie défaillante, nous rassasier de ta vue et de tes embrassements. Ah ! pourquoi n'avons-nous pas recueilli tes volontés et tes paroles, pour les fixer au fond de notre cœur ! C'est là notre regret, notre blessure. Forcés d'être absents, nous t'avons perdu quatre années avant ta mort. Sans doute, ô le meilleur des pères, grâce au dévouement de la plus aimée des épouses, rien n'a manqué à tes honneurs suprêmes ; mais il a manqué des larmes à tes restes, et tes yeux, dans les dernières lueurs de la vie ont dû désirer quelque chose.

S'il est un asile pour les mères des hommes vertueux ; si les grandes âmes, comme les sages aiment à le penser, ne s'éteignent pas avec le corps : — repose en paix, et rappelle-nous de nos regrets impuissants et de nos plaintes effeminées, nous qui sommes ta famille, à la contemplation de tes vertus, qu'il n'est point permis de pleurer. C'est par notre admiration, par nos louanges éternelles ; c'est en te ressemblant, si nous en avons la force, que nous honorerons dignement ta mémoire. Tel est le véritable hommage, le mieux devoir de ceux qui te sont unis. J'exhorté ta fille, et ta femme à rendre ce culte au souvenir de leur père et de leur époux. Qu'elles aient toujours présentes toutes tes actions, toutes tes paroles ! Il vaut mieux qu'elles contemplent ta gloire dans l'image de ton âme que dans celle de ton corps.

plesses onctueuse de son style lorsque l'attendrississement le gagne."

From the concluding sentences of that exquisite composition, the life of Agricola, we are here strongly tempted to place, by way of comparison, the French translation and that of Davanzati, in Italian. Our readers will do justice to the pains-taking Frenchman while they appreciate the immeasurable advantages of the language of Italy :—

Beato te, Agricola, che vivesti sì chiaro, e moristi sì a tempo ! Abbracciasti la morte, come contano quei ch' udirono i tuoi ultimi detti, con forte cuore e lieto : quanto a te, quasi scolandone il principe. Ma, a me e alla figliuola tua, oltre all'acerbezza dell'aver perduto un tanto padre, scoppia il cuore che non ci sia toccato ad assistere nella tua malattia, aiutarti mancarti, saziarti d'abbracciare, baciare, affissarci nel tuo volto : averemmo raccolti pure precetti e detti da stamparli ne' nostri animi. Questo è il dolore, il coltello al nostro cuore. Già quattro anni prima, per esser stato assente, sei morto a noi. Senza dubbio, o ottimo padre ! per la presenza della moglie tua amatissima ti soverchiarono tutti le cose al fatti cuore : ma tu se' stato riposo con queste meno lagrime : e pure alcuna, cosa desiderasti vedere al chiuder degli occhi tuoi.

Se le sante anime sono in alcun luogo, se gli spiriti magni (come i savi vogliono), non muoiono insieme col corpo, riposati in pace, e retrò noi, famiglia tua, del vano desiderio e donneco pianto, al contemplar le tue virtù : per le quali non convien piangere né percuoterti, ma adornati più tosto di maraviglie e laudi che durino, e se natura tante forze può darei, imitarti. Questo è l'onor vero e la pietà de' congiuntissimi : così a' tuoi figliuoli e moglie imporrei venerar la memoria del padre e del marito : rivolgersi per la mente tutti suoi fatti : abbraciar la sua fama e la figura dell'animo più che del corpo.

that we know of. I allude especially to the triumph of self-sustaining energy it manifests. In most other biographies of nations there are magnificent materials to work upon; Tacitus had worse than none. . . . He had a civilised desert for his landscape; a moral graveyard for his scene. The conflict of political powers was over and past;

M. Emile Souvestre terminates the course of lectures with one on Dante ; and once more he gives it a political turn, and, of course, one not favourable to the present successful rule in his native land. He points to Dante as a memorable instance of a man grandly free in all his general views and intentions, but failing through succumbing to a present expediency. In his "Treatise on Monarchy," he says Dante wishes to exalt the emperor in order that the restoration of the Roman empire and the glory of Italy may follow. The law of might is advocated as the law of right—a

fatal patriotic error, upon which Austria may comment with sword and staff.

The concluding passages are extremely beautiful; we only wish our space allowed us to insert them here ; but we close the volumes with a feeling of regret that a voice lifted up in behalf of adherence to duty and principle, and advocating the noble dictates of Christian morality rather than the "positivisme aride," which too much prevails in the political world is now silent, and will declare itself no longer except through the medium of a transcript of its genial utterances.

REMAINS OF MEDIEVAL LONDON.

MEDIEVAL LONDON, or the physiognomy of the metropolis during the Middle Ages, is now almost as much matter of recondite investigation, as that of London under the dominion of the Romans. The Great Fire, sweeping as it did from east to west, left but little of the elder features, the historic marks of civic story, whereby we could recall one of the most ancient cities of Europe. What the fire spared time and improvements have gradually removed from our sight. Old gabled houses, with their projecting stories, bow-windows, and quaint decorations, one by one yield to the destroyer, where they served as landmarks to indicate the boundary of the ruthless element, which inflicted in a few days such an extraordinary catastrophe on our city. The general aspect of London is modern ; it is not like Paris, or Cologne, or Frankfort, and other continental towns and cities, whose venerable spires and cathedral towers give so much picturesqueness, and convey to the mind so much food for reflection ; but, on the contrary, London in its general character does not carry the spectator beyond two centuries.

The casual visitor might wander throughout the town for weeks without meeting with any memorial which gave him an appearance of antiquity beyond the time of Elizabeth, and not often the opportunity of seeing anything so early even as that. I do not mean that he would not see here and there a relic of greater antiquity, as in the abbey of Westminster and the Tower, but these are exceptional cases, and do not tend to alter the general idea conveyed.

However, a hundred years since it was somewhat different. At that time many medieval characteristics remained, and with them, one might say, institutions of the middle ages. But an immense revolution has taken place. In 1755 there were ancient grumblers, who thought the constitution in danger because we did not take a week between London and York, and had given up the waggon for a stage-coach. But the glories of the latter, with its prancing four horses, and its blithe, red-faced, jolly coachman, had not been yet developed to their fullest extent. The innovation was a luxury as great then, as breakfasting in Lon-

the cataract had worn itself down. No man dreamed any more of a democracy—no man imagined the restoration of an aristocratic commonwealth was possible. . . . Think what it was to have the heart to write at all at such a time. Think what it was for one, whose soul was untainted by his time, to write of it. Think what the strength of that spirit must have been to produce a work like his, and that despite the oppressive consciousness that he should never live to see the day when it could be appreciated, possibly without any distinct hope that it should ever be so."—M'Culagh's Lectures on History.

don and dining at Liverpool now. These changes have wrought others; and in none more is the contrast seen than between the inns or hotels near the great railway termini, and the old-fashioned, caravanserai-looking places, such as are the old metropolitan commercial inns, where they preserve their pristine appearance. These inns are chiefly found in Holborn, Bishopsgate Street, the Borough, and Aldgate, these being formerly the chief outlets to the metropolis, and taking the position that the great railway termini do at the present time. They consist in general of three sides of a quadrangle, or rather parallelogram, the fourth side having the gateway, beneath which the inn is approached. Galleries are formed all round, from which the bed-rooms open, and so that the inmates could issue therefrom and look down upon the starting coach or waggon, either to see to their property being forwarded, or to prevent it starting off without them. For protection they were shut in by large gates, with a wicket entrance, and guarded by a porter or watchman all night. I speak of them in the past tense, not that they do not in many instances still exist, but because the principles that supported them are gone, and now they are relics only, which are disappearing very fast, and are, in some instances where they remain, extensively modified. I will enumerate a few of those which yet bear some of the ancient characteristics. In Holborn, the Old Bell and the Black Bull; in Bishopsgate Street, the Green Dragon, Four Swans, and Bull; in Aldgate, the Bull, Blue Boar, and Saracen's Head; in the Borough, the King's Head, White Hart, Talbot, Queen's Head, and others.

I have named but a few scattered instances, and these not all bearing the same appearance. Some are more modified than others, and some of more importance. There are also a great number from which stage-coaches started, not having the arrangement or accommodation of the older inns, but yet of good standing. There are also scattered about in the same vicinities as those I have named, inns for carriers, and extensive accommodation in stabling, which recall to us the days of the travelling chapmen, when much

of the commercial business of the country was conducted by mounted horsemen and packhorses. All this belongs to a mediæval development, and has only vanished during the last half century. It is not that these inns have left behind them actual buildings of a mediæval time, and it is quite an error to suppose even that the Tabard in Southwark is the same structure as that in which the Canterbury Pilgrims were lodged; but the arrangement is unquestionably the same. It is also one of the most picturesque we possess, and perhaps the earliest in date that can be found in London, and doubtless preserves much of the character of that which it superseded. But remains of much older inns yet exist in some country towns, and at Gloucester there is still a portion of the New Inn standing, which was erected in the fifteenth century. A curious and interesting account of English inns, written in the sixteenth century, is somewhat illustrative of the arrangement:—

These townes that we call thorowfaires have great and sumptuous innes builded in them, for the receivng of such travellers and strangers as pass to and fro. The manner of harbouring wherein is not like to that of some other countries, in which the host or goodman of the house doth challenge a lordlie authoritie over his guests, but clean otherwise, sith every man may use his inne as his owne house in England, and have for his monie how great or little varietie of vittels and what other service himself shall thinke expedient to call for. Our innes are also verie well furnished with naperie, bedding, and tapissarie, especiaile with naperis; for, besides the linnen used at the tables, which is commonly washed dailie, is such and so much as belongeth unto the estate and calling of the guest, eech commer is sure to lie in cleane sheets, wherein no man hath beene lodged since they came from the landresse, or out of the water wherein they wer last washed. If the traveller have an horse, *his bed* dooth cost him nothing, but if he go on foote he is sure to paie a penie for the same; but whether he be horsemen or footemen, if his chamber be once appointed, he may carie the kaine with him as his owne house so long as he lodgeth there. If he lose ought whilst he abideth in the inne, the host is bound by a generall custome to restore the damage, so that there is no greater securiteie anie where for travelllers then in the grettest innes of England In all innes we

have plentie of ale, beire, and sundrie kinds of wine, and such is the capacite of some of them that they are able to lodge 200 or 300 persons and their horses at ease, and thereto with a verie short warning make such provision for their diet as to him that is unacquainted withall may seeme to be incredible.

Thus much saith Master Harrison. Mr. Britton states that at the beginning even of the present century, "it was a common practice at the travellers', now called commercial, inns, to charge six-pence or a shilling for the guest who either walked or travelled by stage, whilst the bagman or farmer who had a horse was exempt from bed charge." But our habits have wondrously changed: travelling horsemen passed out of date when [the stage-coach became a fast and comfortable conveyance all over the country, and bagmen and farmers indulged in the luxury of a gig on springs. The inns changed a little, or were adapted to the innovation; but now a greater has taken place, and all is changing together, through the development of railway travelling. The stage-coach is a rarity, or a mere ghost of a departed principle; the old ponderous waggon, covered with dust, and driven by dusty, awkward, and self-willed countrymen, has disappeared altogether,* and these changes, effected in the last half-century, have done more to break a connecting link with mediæval manners and customs, than the whole time that elapsed between the reign of Elizabeth and the accession of George III. The result of it will be to gradually efface all the remnants of such inns as Harrison describes with so much unction.

The old Angel inn at St. Clement Danes, Strand, near the corner of Wych Street, had until recently quaint galleries round the court-yard, which have been lately removed as alterations are now taking place to suit the new habits which have arisen. This inn nearly two centuries ago was that where the coaches to Cheltenham and the west of England started from. The changes which the removal or reconstruction of our old coach inns, the old carriers' inns, and stabling effect, may not appear to alter features to a casual observer, but to

the curious visitor they are much, and indicate a social change of great importance. The old inn is connected with commercial habits and intercourse now quite out of date, when fairs were not merely places of idle resort, but large annual markets for such wares as could not easily be procured from great distances, and when the chapmen were a most important class in our community. Both these and the bagmen travelled with horses and pack-saddles, and the inn was developed for their accommodation, as well as for those travellers of a miscellaneous kind, who found the stage coach a luxurious conveyance in comparison with the slower and humbler waggon, which, however, still maintained its ground with those whose poverty was a bar to the quicker and more pretending vehicle.

The oldest inns yet remaining in London are those of the Borough, and they are ranged on the east side of the street from London Bridge, which, before the destruction of the old bridge, contained a number of most picturesque dwellings, that gave a quaint character to the approach. All of these inns have undergone great modifications, but with all this they are exceedingly interesting. There is a marked feature in them which is worth noting, viz. that they are all situated at the end of a long gateway, and consequently at a distance from the street. This arrangement, which is more or less the case with all old inns, was a suggestion of convenience and safety; for when travellers carried about with them their money, and did not as now pass it through a banker's hands, it might often happen that these inns contained a rich booty for the expert and daring thief: but these avenues shut in by gates, and the approach always commanded by the bar of the inn, must have rendered it very difficult for a marauder to make an attempt. As we arrive from the city, the first we come to is the King's Head, of which perhaps but a small part of the original inn remains; but it is nevertheless exceedingly picturesque, a large portion of it being constructed of wood, with galleries on the south side, having a row one above the other. It does not seem to be much older than

* Acts of Parliament in 1767 contain curious details on the required structure of these waggons.

the beginning of the eighteenth century, but this refers to its externals, which may be merely alterations: the inn stands on a great depth of ground. The next is the White Hart, whose plan is a long oblong; it has a double tier of galleries all round, that is, on three sides of a square. It has also a quadrangle behind the house of great depth, and yet possesses some windows which may belong to the latter part of the sixteenth century or beginning of the seventeenth, and a very high gabled roof. The George is the next, and is remarkable for its very spacious premises, which extend back a very long way. Its plan is like the last, an oblong, and it has a large quadrangle of stabling behind the house, and even premises in the rear of this. Its character has undergone great changes, and, although enough remains to show its claim to be ranked among the rest, yet is there less in this than in the others. But the most famous of all these, not the less from its present appearance than from its connection with Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, is the Talbot, formerly called the Tabard. This inn is not only the most picturesque of the group, but it is probably the most so of any of our old metropolitan structures. It has a more obvious claim to antiquity than any of the others, though there is nothing to connect it with the identical condition it was in when the Canterbury Pilgrims issued forth from its gates. But, nevertheless, we may console ourselves that the changes are not radical, but chiefly in detail. Like the others, it is placed in a retired court-yard at a distance from the street, and is reached by a gateway. Of this court-yard it occupies but two sides, forming one angle, and this appears to be the old arrangement; but it may have been larger. It is not a lofty structure, and has but one row of galleries, which hang over, supported upon brackets, though here and there with the addition of a pillar. The gables are high, and have windows constructed within them, and the whole has a very quaint air, as much so as if an old lady with Elizabethan ruff and farthingale walked amongst modern fashion in Kensington Gardens. As I lately saw it, with carriers' waggons being unloaded, packages lying here and there, and

other appurtenances of an inn yard, it seemed as if purposely arranged for an artist's sketch; and the sunlight played over the whole, casting this into shade and bringing out that into relief, making a perfect picture. The present structure cannot be older than the sixteenth century, though possibly some portions of an earlier edifice may remain: it has spacious premises at the back, according to an arrangement that seems to govern all these establishments. The Queen's Head is the last of these, and has suffered a great deal from changes. The inn is a modernised building at the end of the gateway, and there is on the north side a portion of its galleries remaining, but they are appropriated to other purposes, being occupied by a hop merchant. The premises are very spacious. Besides these, there are the Half Moon and Catherine Wheel, which possess characteristics of the old inn.

On the city approach to the bridge, many old inns have passed away. The Cross Keys in Gracechurch Street has been pulled down and rebuilt for offices. The Spread Eagle yet remains, but is in no way remarkable. In Cullum Street the Ipswich Arms was an old inn with galleries all round, and was pulled down last year. In Mark Lane is an old inn which was not embraced in the all-devouring fire of 1666, but it has for many years been let for a hemp and flax warehouse: its sign was the Golden Key. The Bull in Leadenhall Street is now in process of transformation, and its old galleries destroyed; and the Blue Boar in Aldgate is very dilapidated. The Saracen's Head, near Aldgate pump, yet retains some marks of antiquity, and has not yet followed in the wake of so many of its fellows. But in some instances, where the inn is retained for its legitimate purpose, a modification has taken place, as in the Four Swans, Bishopsgate Street, where the galleries are now glazed in. This inn is a good example of the arrangement, having undergone few alterations. The plan is oblong, with galleries of a double tier around the three sides: it is rather narrow across, not at so great a depth from the street as many others, nor are the premises so spacious; but the arrangement is very complete, and the

bar is conveniently placed for observing all that goes on in the yard. The Green Dragon and Bull have both received extensive alterations; the latter is large and has a spacious quadrangle.

In Holborn, the Bell is the most remarkable, and preserves its old galleries and arrangement. The Black Bull is an old inn, but modified. Close to Day and Martin's blacking manufactory is an extensive range of galleried dwellings at the end of a yard, which was part of an old inn. The public-house at the corner of the gateway has for its sign the Angel, but it is an ordinary tavern of low class. These were some of the principal inns that formerly received the metropolitan traveller: most of them were of early origin, and indeed the signs alone are a mark of their antiquity, as they are for the most part the heraldic cognisances of great families, and these particularly carry us back to the Middle Ages.

But in the last century we have lost the most interesting features of mediæval London, that is, the whole of the City Gates, and the entire Wall, with its towers. As regards the former, they were indeed of comparatively modern construction, the chief of the city gates having been destroyed, or nearly so, by the Great Fire of 1666. But their very existence in any shape was a reminiscence of the Middle Ages, and some no doubt had their first foundation even in Roman times. As regards the wall, it was for the main part a construction of our Roman conquerors, probably, however, late in their occupation of this island. We may find it delineated with accuracy in some maps of London. In that of 1710, it is particularly clearly defined, but it occurs in those of much later date, though not always well drawn out. In the earlier maps it appears kept nearly free from dwellings, especially on the inner side; and if we make the tour of its demarcation now, we shall perceive, by the character of the dwellings on its site, that they are none of them earlier in construction than the date of the destruction of the gates, 1760, and many are much nearer our time. The first innovations on the integrity of the wall were made by openings through it at the end of streets, which was particularly necessary on the north side; accordingly breaches were made at

the end of Broad Street, Coleman Street, Basinghall Street, and Aldermanbury. Bethlehem Hospital was on the outside, having its front towards Moorfields, whilst its back rested on the wall; and when this was pulled down and removed to St. George's Fields, the wall which remained at that part was removed too, and the present range of dwellings between Moorgate Street and Bloomfield Street erected: which change has been effected in the last forty years. At this spot the agger is perhaps traced by a slight elevation of the soil on which these houses stand. Proceeding eastwards we come to the church of All-hallows, where some faint traces of the wall can still be seen: the church itself is modern, and can claim to be considered as ugly a structure as any in London. The wall ran at the back of the houses on the north side of Wormwood Street, which probably conceals remains of it, and when we arrive at Bishopsgate Street, the site of the gate will be found indicated on a house at the corner of Camomile Street. The latter street also continues the line, the houses on the north side having been constructed after it was destroyed; they are all of a recent character, as well as its continuation, Bevis Marks and Duke Street, formerly called Shoemakers' Row; and here again the agger can be traced by the rise of the ground at Castle Street, which crosses into Houndsditch. This brings us to Aldgate, and on crossing over, the line is imperfectly continued by Jewry Street being between it and the Minories, and it is probable that in this neighbourhood many remains of the wall may yet be found. Continuing on towards the Tower, which cannot be done by any continuous street, we shall find large portions of the wall yet standing in the immediate neighbourhood of Postern Row, greater part of which would long since have been destroyed but for the energy of Mr. C. Roach Smith; but it is to be regretted that this portion is, after being many years visible, now hidden by new buildings.

A short time since, a portion of a buttress or tower was discovered in this vicinity. It was of medieval construction.

I will now return to view the western side from Moorgate, between the site

of which and that of Cripplegate large warehouses for carriers have been constructed, which must have rendered it necessary to throw down what remained of the wall; but a small portion of it is preserved within an inclosure nearly opposite Sion College. It offers nothing very remarkable, and the line continues by Hart Street to the extreme angle inclosing Lamb's chapel, anciently a hermitage, of which the crypt remains, but the superstructure is modern. It is so secluded a nook, even now, that it might well be selected for retirement from the world, although in the midst of its hurried and fevered struggle; for the original arrangement, being just without the operation of the great fire, remains, and is a bar to any active thoroughfare. Portions of this angle of the wall with semi-circular bastions are yet to be seen in Cripplegate church-yard, the church being without the old walls. The line of the wall hence is obscure, and not well defined by the line of the streets; but Monkwell Street and Noble Street, the back of whose houses rested on the wall, carry us to Aldersgate, and from thence it proceeded to Newgate, embracing the monastery of the Grey Friars, now Christ's Hospital, but leaving on the outside the priory of Saint Bartholomew. Passing thence by the street known as the Old Bailey—a term which belongs to ancient fortification—it reaches Ludgate Hill close to St. Martin's church, the site of the gate being a little to the east of the termination of the former street; and by crossing to the court opposite we find a portion of wall remaining, in a narrow court leading down to Bridge Street, where a portion of a tower has recently been discovered. Hence it went straight down to the side of the Fleet, and followed its course to Blackfriars.

But this latter part from Ludgate was not the Roman boundary, which went direct to the castle of Montfichet, which stood near where is now the Times office, and terminated at Castle Baynard. King Edward the First made the alteration in 1277, and it is probable the term "Old Bailey" might then be applied as distinguishing the old from the new work.

The wall was flanked or defended by towers at irregular distances, the arrangement being determined by the defence required. In 1734 an author tells us* that they were fifteen in number, and at that time they must have been in tolerable preservation. In 1760 another writer says† that fifteen towers remain; but it appears from his account that only a few exhibited their ancient condition. One he speaks of as "inhabited by a baker above the middle of Houndsditch, over against the end of Gravel Lane, but having its entry from Shoemakers' Row." It was twenty-six feet high, but appears to have been much decayed. Another, eighty paces nearer to Aldgate, twenty-one feet high: and a fragment of one on the west side of the Minories, a piece about eight feet high, serving as a basement to a new building of three stories, in front of which, on a large stone, is this inscription:—

GLORY BE TO GOD ON HIGH! who was gratiously pleased in a wondrous manner to preserve the lives of all the people in this house, 12 in number, when the old wall of this bulwark fell downe three stories high, and so broad as two cartes might enter a brest, and yet without harme to anie of their persones.

The Lord sanctifie this his great providence unto them all. Amen and Amen.

It was on Tuesday the 23th of September, 1651.

We have here a date of the destruction of one of these defences; and it is most probable that many were in a state of decay, or only maintained in repair when they could be converted into use as dwellings or for other purposes. Encroachments on the wall had been made chiefly between Aldgate and the Postern or Tower-hill, and again at the western part of the wall between Cripplegate and Blackfriars. Externally they appear more general, the consequence of filling up the ditch and making a street along its site, as at Fore Street and Houndsditch: and the town ditch is marked in a map about the date of 1738, beyond the angle at Cripplegate church; but it was doubtless only a name given to the spot where it had remained longer than elsewhere.

* N. Bailey.

† Dilworth.

Several of the towers and portions of the wall have been laid bare by the pulling down of houses: one at Ludgate-hill, in 1792, after a destructive fire; it is figured in Smith's *Remains of Ancient London*. A piece of the wall, of Roman work, was more recently discovered when the opening was made for the Blackwall railway. In that neighbourhood there yet remain many fragments of the wall in a perfect condition, although concealed by warehouses, especially at Coopers' Row, where one part of the parapet is well preserved.

The distribution of the fifteen towers or bulwarks was as follows: between the Postern by the Tower and Aldgate, three; all of which I think have had their remains laid bare at different times, and destroyed. Between Aldgate and Bishopsgate were also three; but only one between the last gate and Moorgate; for it must be remembered that, as the large fen or moor went quite up to the city wall at this part, it formed of itself a military protection, and rendered any additional bulwark unnecessary. Between this and

Aldersgate there were four, perhaps two between each gate. Between Aldersgate and Newgate, two. And the same number between Newgate and Ludgate. I think this enumeration must be taken with some reserve, for it leaves a portion of the wall from Ludgate to the Fleet Ditch without that protection; then again it must be recollect ed this portion was of a later date, and was perhaps a mere wall for inclosing the city, and of no great strength as compared with the more ancient construction. The height of the old wall has been given at twenty feet, and ten feet in thickness, and the towers about forty feet in height. In 1477 (17 Edw. IV.) it underwent a repair at the charge of the different companies, to which work the executors of Sir John Crosby contributed, and it was completed in one year during the mayoralty of Ralph Josceline, who, with his company of Drapers, was at the charges of that part between Bishopsgate and All-hallows-in-the-Wall.

J. G. WAILLER.

(*To be continued.*)

LIFE OF P. T. BARNUM.

Written by Himself.

BIOGRAPHY is doubtless a very delightful branch of literature, but we have always considered that to render it amusing or instructive there must be some interest attached to the hero of the work, or he must have moved amongst persons of note, or the book itself must have literary merit; an impression which is not removed by the perusal of this work. "Barnum the Showman," as he (with republican plainness, or, as we think, with a touch of "the devil's darling sin, the pride that apes humility,") delights to call himself, belongs to a class which certainly holds an important place in the view of persons of a certain age, but that age is unfortunately one at which reading is rather a trouble than a delight. We well remember when we thought Wombwell must be a very great man indeed, and when Richardson held a place in our estimation little, if at all, inferior to that of the glittering monarch whom the tall man of his

company represented; but we confess to having somewhat changed our opinion about such celebrities, and this may perhaps account for the fact that this biography does not interest us by virtue of the greatness of its hero. Barnum's private friends, Uncle Sam, Esquire Hoyt, and a host of others, are not interesting persons on paper, and we even doubt whether we should appreciate their society if we were within the range of the practical jokes which pass for fun in America. The persons with whom Barnum has been connected in his public capacity of showman are likewise singularly uninteresting, Jenny Lind alone excepted, and of her nothing new of any interest or importance is told. The only person with whom he associated in England, whose name is known to the public, is his friend Albert Smith, whom at that time he seems rather to have looked down upon, as being merely an "author, dramatist, and dentist;" but whom

he warmly congratulates on having at last attained to the "dignity of a showman." It is plain, therefore, that the society in which Mr. Barnum has moved does not give interest to this book; most of his friends are, in fact, only not so bad as himself. To literary merit the work does not aspire; it is fair, however, to state that it does not betray any remarkable lack of knowledge of the English language. But why should such a book be published? We know that Dogberry was desirous to be written down an ass; his object was, however, to have evidence of the absurd slander in black and white; but why should a man who has acquired more than a competence write a book to guard the public from falling into the mistake of supposing that it was got by reputable means? This long puzzled us. The large sale, which we fear was too justly anticipated, did not to our minds furnish a satisfactory explanation. The palpable blind conceit of the *hero* (we apologise for the expression) helped us a little, but we were not quite satisfied till it struck us that even we, who have had the misfortune to be born on English ground, and do not pretend to be up to Yankee tricks, had hit upon the real object. The book is an advertisement, an elaborate specimen of "the puff oblique." The wonderful museum, its great additions, its gradually improving returns, its 500,000 specimens; Hadaway, the popular actor at the said museum; the great Asiatic menagerie; the Pequannock Bank, which has been fortunate enough to obtain a person of Barnum's position and character as president; the favourite speculation of the new city of East Bridgeport; the copper mine at Litchfield; and alas! another book, "The History of Humbug," which the relentless Barnum threatens to inflict, are all duly heralded. The author admits that he built his house after the model of the Pavilion at Brighton, as an advertisement, for he thought "that a pile of building of a novel order might indirectly serve as an advertisement" of his various enterprises; and now he has concocted a book of a novel order, which not very indirectly advertises all his favourite schemes and also himself and family.

Mind your pockets, gentlemen! We

fear that Barnum will soon be here to reap the fruits of his advertisement, with some valuable curiosities from his museum; possibly with some of his much-advertised family, should any of them display any talent for balancing, rope-dancing, or any other arts valuable to a showman; or, perhaps, it may happen that this lucky man's grandchild, Miss Frances Barnum Thompson, may not grow at all, or may grow as tall as O'Brien, or as fat as Lambert; in which case the pockets of her Majesty and the aristocracy first, and then of the whole community, will suffer.

As a biography this book has the great fault of not profiting by the caution contained in Fielding's life of that other hero Jonathan Wild the Great, "that as greatness consists in bringing all manner of mischief on mankind, and goodness in removing it from them, it seems very unlikely that the same persons should possess them both; yet nothing is more usual with writers who find many instances of greatness in their favourite hero [as Mr. Barnum clearly does in himself], than to make him a complement of goodness into the bargain, and this without considering that by such means they destroy the great perfection of uniformity of character." Into this error our showman falls. He says in effect, I am a very great man; I have become so by lying and deceit, and I glory in the fact. Religion is and has been the great consolation of my life, and I "have been a public benefactor, to an extent seldom paralleled in the history of professed or professional philanthropists." Surely his assumed goodness is inconsistent with his greatness. Mr. Barnum's success appears to have been in great part fortuitous; but he is a clever showman in his appreciation of the power of the press or the art of advertising, and in this line his entire and professed disregard of truth gives him a great advantage, as we hope, over most of his brethren. If any interest attached to the book it would be in the light it throws upon this system of advertising, but we do not find anything in this line which does not come under the classification of our old friend Puff, in the Critic, of "the puff direct, the puff preliminary, the puff collateral, the puff collusive,

and the puff oblique, or puff by implication," and certainly that gentleman illustrates the system far more happily than the pages before us. Perhaps the best mode of guarding our readers against being beguiled into perusing this much-advertised and much-advertising trash will be to give them a sketch of the author, reduced from the picture drawn by his own morally suicidal hand.

Phineas Taylor Barnum was named after his maternal grandfather, and most worthy progenitor, who "would go further, wait longer, work harder, and contrive deeper to carry out a practical joke, than for anything else under heaven." In return for the honour conferred on him by having his name so honourably perpetuated, this grandfather achieved one of his most brilliant sallies in settling "Ivy Island" on his namesake, keeping up the joke by talking to his grandson of his landed estate till that youth was twelve years old, when he discovered "Ivy Island" to be an inaccessible swamp. The portentous birth took place in the year 1810, immediately after the roaring of the cannon on Independence Day had ceased, which circumstance the author improves by confessing to one of the great qualities that go to form his character, namely, cowardice: assuring us, with a feeble attempt at a joke, that "if he were forced to go to war the first arms he should examine would be his legs." Bethel, the place of birth, was a kind of Yankee paradise, as its population employed themselves principally, if not entirely, in taking each other in, either commercially or by practical jokes, which to a certain extent were also matters of business, as all American jokes appear to end in pecuniary gain to the wags who perpetuate them. Page after page is filled with the recital of these practical jokes, and dreary indeed is the perusal of them.

Mr. Barnum began to trade at a very early age as a pedlar selling molasses candy on training days, and he was shortly afterwards, on account of his dislike to work, installed as assistant in a store or general shop, in which

It was dog eat dog—tit for tat. Our cottons were sold for wool, our wool and cotton for silk and linen: in fact nearly everything was different from what it was

represented. The customers cheated us in their fabrics: we cheated the customers with our goods. Each party expected to be cheated, if it was possible. Our eyes, and not our ears, had to be our masters. We must believe little that we saw, and less that we heard. Our calicoes were all fast colours, according to our representations, and the colours would generally run fast enough, show them a tub of soap-suds. Our ground coffee was as good as burned peas, beans, and corn could make, and our ginger was tolerable, considering the price of corn-meal. The tricks of trade were numerous. If a pedlar wanted to trade with us for a box of beaver hats worth sixty dollars per dozen, he was sure to obtain a box of "conies," which were dear at fifteen dollars per dozen. If we took our pay in clocks warranted to keep good time, the chances were that they were no better than a chest of drawers for that purpose—that they were like Pindar's razors, made to sell, and if half the number of wheels necessary to form a clock could be found within the case it was as lucky as extraordinary.

Mr. Barnum relates with great glee as one of his early feats how he managed to pay a pedlar with whom he bartered some articles "with unsaleable goods at exorbitant prices." Selling lottery tickets was an important source of profit to our showman in those days, and, as he now resides in a part of the country where lotteries are illegal, he exposes the system on which these affairs were conducted, and gives the public very good advice to avoid them.

After embarking in various other schemes and making some little profit by practical jokes, for one of which he admits he might have been successfully prosecuted for swindling and obtaining money under false pretences, Mr. Barnum set up a newspaper, which he edited for three years, during which time he was three times prosecuted for libel. On one occasion he was fined several hundred dollars, and on another was (of course by a partial judge who took pleasure in the sentence) condemned to pay one hundred dollars and be imprisoned for sixty days in the common gaol. If Mr. Barnum was, as he represents, found guilty under the rule "the greater the truth the greater the libel," as he asserts, we can only say he was very unfortunate; there are sins of an opposite kind to which

we should have thought him more addicted; and if this indeed be so, we think he should have been let off on the schoolboy's plea of "first fault." His release from imprisonment was a triumph, as we learn from the most satisfactory authority—the report of that event in *his own newspaper*. Mr. Barnum shortly afterwards sold his journal.

Our showman's father, who was a farmer, tailor, and tavern-keeper, had previously died utterly insolvent. Lotteries had been put down in Connecticut; Barnum's business as a store-keeper and vender of porter had not been remunerative, and he removed to New York, with his wife (a certain tailoress) and family, to seek his fortune. Here his genius was for a time obscured in the unworthy office of drummer or touter to various shops, but the clouds rolled away and it broke forth in all its brightness. He made his first attempt as a showman by the hire of an old impostor, known as Joice Heth, a negress, who pretended to be one hundred and sixty years old, and to have nursed the great George Washington. Evidence of these pretensions there was none; a document was shown, which, if authentic, proved that one Joice Heth had been sold by a member of the Washington family, and from the date of this document, and the description of the slave, it appeared that the subject of that sale must be one hundred and sixty years old, if living. The truth of the circumstances alleged by the proprietor of the old woman to prove her identity could easily have been tested; Mr. Barnum, however, good easy man, with a simplicity quite refreshing, though unworthy of his birth and parentage, made no inquiries, but tells us the account seemed satisfactory. He hired her for one year, and favours us with a verbatim copy of the agreement, which would be most useful as a precedent, if the habit of taking old women on lease were more common than, according to our experience, it is. When the interest of the public began to fail, it was revived by a pretended discovery made by a newspaper correspondent (not Barnum, of course,) that the negress was a beautiful piece of machinery, and the exhibitor a ventriloquist. The poor wretch died, and

a post-mortem examination proved that her age was not extraordinary: but Mr. Barnum seems to be still puzzled to account for the fact that she knew more of Washington's history than he did, and was well acquainted with very old church music, and asks triumphantly, "Who taught her these things? I did not." Now, whatever might be the showman's skill in history, we cannot see why an old woman who had lived in the time of the war of independence, and may very likely have seen the great general's nurse, should not know more about Washington's private history than Mr. Barnum; or why one who had lived eighty years, and been in the hands of another showman, should not know anything but what Barnum had taught her. Her knowledge of old music was about on a par with that of an elderly clergyman who visited her, and any proof of old age drawn from it would apply as much to one as to the other.

Mr. Barnum's next speculation was in an Italian juggler, named Antonio, whom he first saw in New York, and whom (having changed his designation to that of Signor Vivalla) he pressed upon an incredulous manager, with this honest argument, "My dear sir, I should never have imported Signor Vivalla from Italy unless I had authentic evidence that he was the only artist of the kind who ever left that country." The most remarkable incident in this engagement was a public trial of skill between him and a rival juggler, which was what our sporting men call "a cross," got up by and for the benefit of Mr. Barnum. The Signor afterwards figures as the butt of a practical joke, carried out at Mr. Barnum's instigation, by some of his company, dressed as Indians, who rob and bind him. The narrative reminds one strangely of the invention of another genius, in which an increasing body of "men in buckram suits," together with some "knaves in Kendal green," are said to have borne a part.

Our author now became a partner with the proprietor of a travelling circus, one Turner, said to be an original genius; and certainly, if a genius, he was of a very original order, for in return for a joke (?) through which Barnum was nearly killed by a mob,

he poses the genius with such trash as the following :—

Suppose, said I, a man is thirty years of age, and he has a child one year of age, he is thirty times older than the child. When the child is thirty years old, the father, being sixty, is only twice as old as the child. When the child is sixty, the father is ninety, and therefore only one-third older than the child. When the child is ninety, the father is only one hundred and twenty, and therefore only one-fourth older than the child. Thus you see, gentlemen, the child is gradually, but surely, gaining on the parent, and as he must certainly continue to come nearer and nearer, in time he must overtake him. The question, therefore, is: Suppose it was possible for them to live long enough, how old would the father be when the child overtook him and became the same age?

This sorely puzzles the original genius, who is convinced that the son must in time overtake the father, and the joke of course ends in a bet of a dozen of champagne, which Turner has to pay. His connexion with these travellers leads Mr. Barnum into some self-glorification on the wonderful escape he has, in his own opinion, had from becoming a "loafer and a vagabond." We quite agree with the spirit of these reflections, in considering that he is not as other men are, at least on this side of the water.

Getting tired of the travelling business, he entered into partnership with a German in selling a confection of his own, as German Cologne water, under labels copied from the German ones, bear's grease made of hog's lard and tallow, and other valuable compositions. We cannot regret that he was swindled by his partner in this attempt to deceive the public.

Aster this an unsuccessful speculation in the sale of Bibles, during which he also conducted, under another name, the Vauxhall Saloon, made Mr. Barnum "about as poor as he should ever wish to be," when it happened that the American Museum at New York was for sale, and the manner in which he acquired this property is too characteristic to be passed over without especial notice. The museum was in the hands of an administrator as trustee for the children of the late proprietor. The building in which it was shewn belonged to one Ormstead,

GENT. MAG. VOL. XLIII.

a retired merchant. Mr. Barnum applied by letter to Ormstead, explaining that tact and experience were alone wanting to make the show, which had previously been a losing affair, a very profitable one, thereby securing the payment of Ormstead's rent. He then suggested that Ormstead should purchase the collection, undertaking to allow Barnum to become the owner of the property on repayment of the purchase-money by instalments, with rent for the premises in the meantime. An interview followed, and a request by Ormstead to have some security from Barnum for his payments was met by him with an offer of a mortgage on "Ivy Island," described as five acres of land in Connecticut, free from all lien or incumbrance, which, on the supposition of its being, as Ormstead said, "doubtless valuable," was accepted. Barnum asserts that, as Ormstead's agent, he obtained a verbal promise for sale of the museum for twelve thousand dollars, but no legal contract was entered into. Subsequently, however, the administrator received a better offer, and sold the collection to the directors of Peale's Museum for fifteen thousand dollars, one thousand of which were paid down, and the residue was to be paid on the 26th of December, or the deposit forfeited. Barnum then obtained a promise from the administrator that if the company failed in their payment he should have the museum for twelve thousand dollars, and it was agreed that this arrangement should be kept secret. Our showman then set to work to destroy the credit of the company, so that their stock being valueless, it should not be convenient to them to meet their payment, and this he did by a series of newspaper attacks, to which his "good friends" the editors readily lent their columns. The company, well knowing whence these squibs came, sent for Barnum, and offered him the place of showman to the exhibition, when purchased, which he accepted, at a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, giving them, on their stating their expectation that no more newspaper attacks would appear, an assurance that "he ever tried to serve the interest of his employers." The directors, knowing that

no other opponent was in the field, now felt perfectly secure of their purchase, did not pay on the 26th, and on the 27th, at half-past nine o'clock in the morning, Barnum reaped the fruits of his dirty tricks, the directors losing their purchase and their deposit.

Soon after this triumph of "management" Mr. Barnum fell in with a mermaid, apparently a novelty to him and to his naturalist, albeit, as it seems to us, in all probability the same "absurd fabrication" laughed at by Sir Humphrey Davy, and by him declared to be "the head and bust of two different apes fastened to the lower part of a kipper salmon."^{*} It is hardly to be doubted that Barnum's description of his "ugly, dried-up, black-looking, and diminutive specimen," and the description given in a letter published in the Evangelical Magazine for September, 1822, apply to the selfsame mermaid. In the mermaid Mr. Barnum never pretends to have believed. Had it been genuine it certainly would have supported Sir Thomas Browne's theory, that "the syrens which tempted Ulysses were of another description, containing," as he asserts, "no fishy composure, but made up of man and bird."[†] Anything less tempting than the Fygee mermaid it is not easy to imagine. Mermaids not being very rare articles (in American museums at least), it was necessary to puff her with no common care and ingenuity. Barnum's man Lynam became "Dr. Griffiths, of the London Lyceum of Natural History," who had purchased the mermaid in China, and was journeying with his prize to London. That convenient class, the newspaper correspondents, called attention to the facts, or rather fictions, of the case, in a series of articles written by Barnum, and sent by him to be posted by accomplices at the place and time of date. The public curiosity being raised, the Doctor was induced to permit his treasure to be exhibited for one week only, which was of course prolonged till the mermaid ceased to draw, when it joined the other valuables in the museum.

We now come to that most successful little humbug General Tom Thumb. "He was only five years old, and to exhibit a dwarf of that age might provoke the question, how do you know that he is a dwarf? Some licence might indeed be taken with the facts," and accordingly he was announced as "a dwarf of eleven years of age, just arrived from England;" where he had never been. As a specimen of Barnum's ethics, we will quote his observations on this advertisement.

This announcement contained two deceptions. I shall not attempt to justify them, but may be allowed to plead the circumstances in extenuation. The boy was undoubtedly a dwarf, and I had the most reliable evidence that he had grown little, if any, since he was six months old; but had I announced him as only five years of age, it would have been impossible to excite the interest or awaken the curiosity of the public. The thing I aimed at was to assure them that he was really a dwarf, and in this at least they were not deceived.

We need hardly point out the obligation that the public are under to Mr. Barnum for thus striving to save them from error, even at the expense of his own veracity. He does not however say that the General has not since grown; it would be painful to find that Barnum's self-sacrifice had only the effect of leading the public into error and filling the showman's pocket. The pages devoted to Tom Thumb's travels, with the stories of the stupidity of Mr. Stratton (the General's father), and a day with Mr. Albert Smith at Stratford, Coventry, and Warwick (on which Mr. Barnum is charitably sparing in his remarks), appear to us to be curiously dull. At Stratford, however, Mr. Barnum met with a fabulous animal, in whom it would be far more difficult to believe than in his Fygee mermaid, in the shape of a young gentleman who, when his father said "Edward, this is Stratford, let us go and see the house where Shakspere was born;" replies, "Who the devil is Shakspere?" The history of the success of Tom Thumb in England is not

* *Salmonia*, p. 287; where may be seen another story of a mermaid, who turned out to be a young gentleman bathing, who was viewed by some ladies at such distance that they mistook "both genus and gender."

† *Sir Thomas Brown's Works*, edited by Wilkin, vol. iii. p. 143, and see note.

an agreeable subject with us, although we were not among those who were taken in; we all remember how royalty led the way, how the aristocracy followed, and the people rushed after them, to gaze at a show which, to say the least, was by no means of a high order. The facts suggest to our showman various sneers at our love of fashion and at the forms and ceremonies of the court, some of which perhaps are fair enough. Other remarks have their rise in the vulgarity of the author; for instance, we are not surprised that he could not distinguish between the gentlemen and the servants at Baroness Rothchild's, and think it possible that the mistake might be mutual, and that neither the gentlemen nor the servants there recognised in our author "*the private American gentleman*" he in another place refers to.

In the autumn of 1849, the negotiations for Mr. Barnum's great speculation—his engagement with Jenny Lind—were commenced through an agent, who found Jenny not apparently much disposed to cross the Atlantic; the engagement was, however, effected in January, 1850, and the public was assured that money was not her principal object, but she was determined to visit America from admiration of the country and its institutions. The contract as finally concluded was for one hundred and fifty concerts, with an option to Jenny Lind to terminate the engagement with the one hundredth concert on payment to Barnum of twenty-five thousand dollars. The reception of Jenny by the Americans was enthusiastic beyond precedent; indeed our cute transatlantic friends appear to have made themselves more ridiculous than the people of any other country. She was serenaded and waylaid everywhere. It was with difficulty that Mr. Barnum could prevent the "beau monde and fashionables of New York" from monopolising her; crowds awaited her at the quays and stations, and our showman was forced once to pass his daughter for Jenny Lind, and on another occasion Jenny Lind for his daughter, to obtain a free passage for her. Mr. Barnum represents that Jenny was very fond of him, and various simple remarks by her, with Barnum's awkward attempts at jokes in reply

(intended to represent conversation), are reported at length. The fact, however, appears to be, that at the end of the ninety-third concert Jenny could bear the company of her contractor no longer, and made what we should suppose to be a good bargain to get rid of him at once, on payment of one thousand dollars for each of the seven remaining concerts of the one hundred, at the same time, of course, paying the twenty-five thousand dollars according to the agreement. The gross receipts of the ninety-five concerts (two were given under a different arrangement) are stated to have been, seven hundred and twelve thousand one hundred and sixty-one dollars (£142,432); Jenny's net receipts were one hundred and seventy-six thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars, and Mr. Barnum's gross receipts after paying Jenny Lind were five hundred and thirty-five thousand four hundred and eighty-six dollars.

Mr. Barnum has been concerned in various "side shows," amongst which a certain woolly horse bought from an exhibition at Cincinnati, and advertised as having been caught by Colonel Fremont in the rocky mountains, is conspicuous. This seems to have failed; for a relation of the Colonel, being aware of the falsehood, caused Barnum's agent to be arrested for obtaining money under false pretences; he failed in his prosecution, but seems to have succeeded in exposing the trick. Another notable device was the purchase of some young calf buffaloes, about a year old, and very tame, with which, at the suggestion of the newspaper correspondents, a buffalo hunt was got up, and one of Barnum's men suddenly became "one of the most daring and experienced hunters of the West, arrived thus far on his way to Europe, with a herd of buffaloes captured by himself near Santa Fé:—"

Precisely at two the buffaloes emerged from a shed in the centre of the enclosure, my man French having previously administered a punching with a sharp stick, hoping to excite them to a trot on their first appearance. He immediately followed them, painted and dressed as an Indian, mounted on a fiery steed, with lasso in one hand and a sharp stick in the other, but the poor little calves huddled together and

refused to move! This scene was so wholly unexpected and so perfectly ludicrous that the spectators burst into uncontrollable and uproarious laughter.

This show was gratuitous, and Mr. Barnum's profit was the receipts of the ferry which the people had to pass, to get to the place of exhibition. His name did not, of course, appear in this affair, otherwise he would probably have returned home in tow of his own ferry boat, unless he be right in what he seems to suggest, namely, that the American people rather like being cheated.

The attempt to purchase Shakspere's house, for removal to America or resale to us, fortunately failed, and so did the well-remembered attempt to pass off Harvey Leach, *alias* Signor Hervio Nano, *alias* the Gnome Fly, as that wonderful animal the "What is it?" Mr. Barnum represents himself as merely an accessory before the fact; but perhaps this may be modesty, for we believe unsuccessful attempts at fraud are disgraceful even according to a showman's morals.

We must not forget to refer to what appears to us to be Barnum's two most impudent pieces of humbug; his becoming chairman of a banking company and of an agricultural society. His fitness for the former may be judged of by the foregoing narrative, and if this appointment is a fair specimen of the disregard of moral character in America, we are the less surprised that, as Mr. Barnum tells us, "Statistics reveal the astounding fact that sixty-seven out of every hundred retail merchants in the city of Boston fail in business, and that ninety-three in every hundred wholesale merchants become bankrupt!" Of his unfitness for chairman of an agricultural society he gives a pretty fair proof in the statement that he cut all the grafts from some young trees, mistaking them for noxious shoots.

We have now mentioned the principal schemes in which this worthy has been concerned; they are all either directly fraudulent or supported by falsehoods, which he indeed asserts to be innocent, or extenuates by such reasoning as we have quoted in the case of the Tom Thumb advertisement. He has another curious theory; that, if a person be induced to visit his mu-

seum by the hope of seeing a real mermaid or a "great model of Niagara" (in fact 18 inches high) and, being disappointed in these objects, has the rest of the museum to fall back upon, which in Barnum's estimate is well worth the admission money, he has nothing to complain of; by the same reasoning a man would be fairly treated who, having purchased a leg of mutton, had the value sent home in tenpenny nails.

This book before us abounds in little bits of piety, (which look as appropriate in this work as a Bible would for the sign of a gin palace,) and in assertions of the strong influence which religion exercises over the author's mind, and he even gives us an extract from a sermon which he preached. Now whether the poet be right or wrong in his celebrated lines—

For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight,

His can't be wrong whose life is in the right—the reverse of that proposition, namely, that his can't be right whose life is in the wrong, will be admitted by all; at least we presume that no one will assert that a man can systematically indulge in deceit, seek his own interest by every means, if necessary the most indirect, and yet be a religious man; in fact, a man cannot be a Christian and a rogue at once. In the most charitable view, these passages show an extraordinary amount of self-delusion. We trust they will not blind that large and respectable class of readers, (already impressed in favour of American books,) who have lately arrived at the stage of convalescence after the Uncle Tom fever, to the general immorality of this biography.

Mr. Barnum likewise represents himself as a teetotaller, and ascribes his very high state of moral preservation to having taken the pledge. We by no means underrate the value of the teetotal movement to those who have not sufficient self-control to avoid excess. No doubt Barnum was one of this class, for we learn from his own pen, that his wife shed tears when she heard of his taking the pledge, and confessed "that she had passed many a weeping night, fearing that his wine-bibbing was leading him to a drunkard's path," a fear that she had never dared to express from apprehensions of his anger. Probably, then, Barnum was quite right to take the pledge, though

the public would have gained had he quietly followed his wine-bibbing instead of publishing the mischievous trash before us. But should not the reverend gentleman who saved our author from the bottle have carried his instructions a little further? Should he not have explained to him that he belonged to another temperance society which he entered by baptism? That the rules of this society extend beyond the mere regulation of the appetites, and teach that those things which proceed from man defile him? Truly, the reverend gentleman performed but a small part of his duty, and left his disciple a striking proof, if any were wanting, of the absurdity of the theory of some of the extreme teetotallers, that the pledge is the panacea for all moral disease and infirmity.

We do not think it necessary to apologise for devoting so large a space to a book which belongs to a class which it is generally better to pass by in silence. The name of Barnum has struck the public ear, the book is published in the cheapest form, and will probably be read by thousands. It will no doubt speedily be forgotten, but we fear that the great doctrines of Mr. Barnum's faith, that cheating is smartness, that lies are innocent figures of speech, and that a great number of

transactions to which harsher names might be applied at the Old Bailey are to be classed under the easy name of Humbug, will remain on the minds of many when the practical jokes and wonderful stories of Mr. Barnum's friends, and his own vapid attempts at wit, are forgotten. The man who is the subject of a biography becomes a hero worthy of imitation to the unthinking vulgar, though that book be little more than a forestalling of those recitals which are generally kept for a last dying speech and confession. To others success is the criterion of merit. We would suggest to these a cause for such success in the words of Lord Bacon, who says, "that mixture of falsehood in man's nature is like alloy in coin of gold and silver, which may make the metal work the better, but it embaseth it."

In conclusion, we must express our regret that this book has appeared in the cheap literature of the day. These publications are engines of enormous force for good or evil; they have great influence on the public mind of the present day, and may be expected to go far towards forming the opinions of a great part of the rising generation. Such books as the present "trouble the silver spring where England drinks," and are equally disgraceful to the author and publisher.

LETTER OF SARAH DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

WE are enabled to present our readers with a curious and very characteristic epistle of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, hitherto we believe unpublished.

It relates to her town residence in

Pall Mall, still known as Marlborough House. That mansion had been erected in the years 1709 and 1710, upon a site in close proximity to the palace of St. James's.* We have her Grace's own assertion in the letter before us

* Mr. Cunningham, in his Hand-Book of London, has quoted a Treasury Doequet of the 10th June, 1709, as showing that Marlborough House was built on ground which had been previously used for keeping the royal pheasants, &c. and on a garden which had belonged to Mr. Secretary Boyle; and Mr. Tinbs, in his recent "Curiosities of London," repeats this statement, with others evidently copied from Mr. Cunningham's book. But on consulting the document in question we find that its import was somewhat mistaken by Mr. Cunningham. The house was not built on the site of the Pheasantry, which had been granted for the purpose in Oct. 1708, but which was in fact surrendered to the Crown in June 1709; when the Duchess of Marlborough's trustees, in consideration of the sum of 2,000*l.* paid to the trustees of her late Majesty Queen Catharine, for their surrender of a lease, and of a covenant on their own part to lay out 8,000*l.* in new buildings, received a fresh grant of "All that house, yards, gardens, curtilages, ground, and buildings, and other the premises, which were demised by the late King Charles the Second in trust for Queen Catharine," to hold for the term of fifty years, at the old rent of 5*s.* yearly; and at the same time a grant of "that

that it had cost 44,000*l.*, the architect employed being Sir Christopher Wren, instead of Vanbrugh, with whom the Duchess had quarrelled at Blenheim.

There were, it appears, various tenements, described in the present document, which obstructed a free access to the new mansion. The palace of St. James's was surrounded by all manner of private encroachments, which one hungry courtier or another had from time to time found his opportunity to make, and of which some idea may be conceived from the appearance which the other side of the Palace, towards the west, continued to exhibit until within these few years. It was, like the Tower of London, a little town of itself. Her Grace of Marlborough's view was open to the park; but her access to the street was hedged in, and from that side it appeared as if Marlborough House was driven into a corner. The present Letter shows that more than twenty years after the mansion was built and occupied, it was still elbowed by neighbours of the lowest class: and that it was in the power of a discarded servant to thwart the owner's wishes, and maintain a very disagreeable annoyance.

Unfortunately the address of the Letter is lost; though possibly other documents may be in existence, from which the name of the party might be ascertained. If that should be the case, within the knowledge of any of our readers, we shall feel obliged by the information being imparted to us.

We find that Mr. Cunningham, in his *Handbook of London*, has quoted from a contemporary newspaper a passage which relates to the same business, and at nearly the same date:

"Yesterday her Grace the Duchess dowager of Marlborough viewed several old houses in the Friery, St. James's, her Grace being about to purchase them in order to be pulled down, for making the entrance to her house more spacious and commodious." *Daily Journal*, Jan. 6, 1733.

And Mr. Cunningham adds, on the authority of Dodsley's *London*, that the Duchess was busily trying to effect

the necessary purchases, when Sir Robert Walpole, wishing to vex her, stepped in and bought the very leases she was looking after.

Tunbridge Wells, Aug. 12th, 1733.

Sir,—I believe you will wonder at this Address from one that is so much a stranger to you; but the extraordinary good character I have heard of you makes me believe, that you will assist me in a matter, because I am sure I should be glad to serve you in the same Thing, if it had happen'd to be your Case, as it is mine: But to shew you the Reasonableness of what I am going to desire, I must beg you would have the Patience to read a very long Account, because I cannot make you sensible of it without giving you That Trouble. I have been told, that Mr. Hughes is a Servant of Your's, and that he has a Right to a short Lease of Houses in the Pall Mall from his marriage with Mr. Arnold's daughter: Who, as I understand, took a Lease of them from Mr. Jackson, who has now only the Ground Rents. This Mr. Hughes's Father serv'd me many years. At first, he was under Mr. Wise, who kept my Garden at Windsor Lodge by the Great: He allow'd him but £30 a year for all his Labour: And he had a Wife and two Children to support. This I thought too little, considering how much Mr. Wise was allow'd to keep those Gardens. And for many years I was very kind to him, and allow'd him several things in my Park that were of use towards his living. And when his Children were sick of the Small Pox, I sav'd this Mr. Hughes's Life by carrying him myself Cordials. And if I had not been very kind to Mr. Hughes for many years, he cou'd not have supported his Family with so small an allowance: After this, I took Mr. Hughes to be my Gardiner at Blenheim, and I gave him a House to live in, that many Gentlemen would have been glad of, in the Park, Where he had other advantages that made it like a small Farm. And besides this, I gave him an uncommon Salary: Which I believe was never given by any Subject to a Gardiner. I allow'd him £100 a year in clear mony for wages, and paid all his accounts relating to the keeping the Gardens: Which he by degrees brought to so extravagant a Sum Yearly, that I made an Agreement with him to look after them by the Great. And he continued some Time,

piece of garden ground taken out of St. James's Park, then in the possession of Henry Boyle, one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State," for which they were to pay a yearly rent of 13*l.* 15*s.* MS. Harl. 2264, art. 26.

Mr. Cunningham states that the great Duke died at Marlborough House in 1722, but the *Biographia Britannica* says "at Windsor Lodge." (Second edit. 1784, iii. 557.)

I don't remember how long, doing my Business in that manner; but he was so very covetous, that he could not part with Money that was in his own Power, and let the Gardens run to Ruin, and I was forc'd to part with him, and was put to a very great Expence in putting my Gardens into Order again, after he had broke his Contract with me, and receiv'd a great Sum of Money for keeping these Gardens, tho' he did it in a very scandalous Manner. In the Time he liv'd with me I never refus'd to give him any Recommendation to advance his Children: Sometimes they succeeded, and sometimes not. And his Son, who is a Clergyman, I always intended to give him a good Living, as soon as it was in my power. So much I say to shew how much his Children have been oblig'd to me. But I have liv'd too long to think there is any Thing to be expected from Gratitude. And therefore I will now come to the Reasonable part; and shew You that what I desire is as much for Mr. Hughes's Advantage as for mine. And I think more; because all that I want is what I can obtain by Law.

Queen Anne gave me a Grant for the House and Ground that was Queen Dowager's, and the Way into that House is in a Plan annex'd to my Grant. Some time after her Death, finding the Neighbours had committed many Trespasses that made it uneasy and disagreeable to get into my House, I sent to Mr. Lowndes of the Treasury, who had drawn my Grant, to ask him what I should do? Upon which he examin'd the old Leases, I believe of Mr. Jackson's, and measur'd the Ground, and told me, it was plain the Builders had incroached Eight Feet beyond the Lease. And that it was no matter which end the Incroachment was on, for the Crown could take it. And that it was most likely to be taken from the Passage into Queen Dowager's House, because the other end was so near the Gate of St. James's Palace, that it cou'd not be there. Notwithstanding this, I had no mind to make a Dispute; but endeavour'd by an extravagant Price to have bought the Corner House in the passage, which is a miserable, small, and rotten House. And by that means, I shou'd have been able to get into my House well enough, and shou'd have been contented to let all the other Encroachments stand: But this I could not obtain. And since this, the Neighbours have made many new Incroachments, by building Sheds and Cellars upon my Ground. Which Mr. Jackson, the first Proprietor, has own'd I may pull down. This, I think, could not be done without Mr. Arnold's Direction, who had the first

Lease from Mr. Jackson: And who, I suppose, did it to make his Houses lett better, tho' it made it difficult for me to get into a House that cost me of my own Money £44,000.

This put me upon a thing, that otherwise I should never have thought of. Which was, to get a Grant of the Reversion after Mr. Jackson, of four very little Houses. And I paid the Fine and Fees to the Crown for it. And there is now but six or seven years remaining of the Old Leases. And when this Term is out, these Houses are mine for as long a Term as the Crown cou'd grant. The Corner House (which would have been down before now, if it had not been prop'd upon my Ground) is all I want for my Purposes to be quiet. An old Frenchman, who took it of Mr. Arnold or Mr. Hughes I don't know which, was with me lately, and told me that his Lease was out, and said he could not pay his Rent to his Landlord, unless I would speak to the Board of Green Cloth to continue his Licence to keep an Ale-house: which I have found means to get taken away, it being a great nuisance, they putting out all manner of Nastiness in the way that I must go by to my House. And besides, it was very disagreeable to have an Ale-house so near for under-servants to be at. This French-man told me that he must leave his House, if I would not obtain this Favour for him, for he could now lett it for nothing for any other use. And if you sent any body to view it, you would see that for any thing but an Ale-house, nobody would give £10 a year for it. However I have lately offer'd £200 down for the whole term of this miserable Place: Which I am told is a prodigious Price for such a Thing, Which the Landlord has so short a Time in, and is oblig'd by his Lease to leave it in Repair.

I believe, S^r, that you are a very good Judge, what the real value of it is. And consequently will see, whether 'tis not much better for Mr. Hughes to take what is offer'd, and avoid a chargable Lawsuit. For tho' I have submitted twenty years to what I needed not have done, I can bear it no longer. And as Mr. Hughes is your Servant I suppose you have a just Influence upon him. I do assure you upon my Honour that all the Facts which I have related in this tedious Account are true, that I desire you to do nothing in this matter but what is just and Reasonable, and whatever you do towards contributing to my Ease, I shall always acknowledge as an Obligation done to,

S^r,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
S. MARLBOROUGH.

SONNET ON THE OBITUARY.
(FOR THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.)

THESE are the thrillings of the mind's repose—
While mute attention pauses o'er each tale,
The flush is deepen'd, or the cheek grows pale,
The gasp is breathless, and the eyelid flows :
Whether with infant hush'd at mother's breast,
Or bounding freely from the guiding arms,
Or beaming bright in full resplendent charms,
Or with grey locks, upon the pillow'd rest,—
Whate'er the ties which may have sever'd been,
Widely around there still hath been bereaving
As this list tells, much sorrow and sad leaving,
Or in tumultuous or in quiet scene—
Here shew, as passing now before the eye,
Those on Life's road who long since have gone by.

March 17th.

C. V. L. G.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Comments on the Biography of Jeremy Taylor—The Complutensian Polyglot—The Stanley Memorial Window in Norwich Cathedral—House Drainage in Early Domestic Architecture—Memorial Buffetings; Norman Privilege of Retraction, and Character for Uncertainty; Custom of Smiting a Jew at Easter—Touthill, or Totthill, Tothill Fields—Mile End; Huscarl's Manor at Stepney and Mile End—St. Arnulf's Chapel, Westminster.

COMMENTS ON THE BIOGRAPHY OF JEREMY TAYLOR.

MR. URBAN.—In the following pages I purpose to offer some comments upon a portion of the elaborate biography of Jeremy Taylor written by Bishop Heber, and lately re-edited by the Rev. C. Page Eden. The life as well as the writings of Taylor must be of interest to all lovers of English literature. Not only are we glad to meet with any notices of him during the troublous years in which he wrote the greater number of his works, but we are also curious to learn something more than is generally known of his manner of life during his early days at school and college, in which the foundations of his future greatness must have been laid. And if we cannot see him as a school-boy and an undergraduate, we shall not deem it lost time to learn only the dates of the turning points in his life.

That Jeremy Taylor was born in Cambridge, that he was at school and at college there, are facts well known; but as to the date of his birth and the time he passed within the walls of Caius College, his biographers are not agreed. Bishop

Heber speaks with hesitation, and his recent editor has added very little to our information on these points. For the little we have learnt since Heber wrote we are indebted to the elegant biography by Mr. Willmott, which is quoted by Mr. Eden, and which had been enriched from sources of information supplied by Mr. Smart Hughes's research—sources to which the latest editor appears not to have resorted.

1. Bishop Heber, in the Life by him (p. xi. Ed. Eden, 1854), states that "Jeremy, third son of Nathaniel and Mary Taylor, was born in Trinity parish, Cambridge, and baptised on the 15th of August, 1613."

In what parish he was born will be doubtful till it can be determined in which of two houses his father and mother lived at the time. According to tradition (and on such a point tradition may be worthy of trust), he was born in the house which is now the Wrestlers' Inn, though this does not stand in Trinity parish, but in St. Andrew's. But, not to spend time and space upon discussing this question,

* In the Rev. J. J. Smith's Cambridge Portfolio, 4to. 1840, is an interesting article on the Old Houses, and particularly the old Inns, of Cambridge, written by the Editor.



we may make one of two suppositions, either that Jeremy Taylor was born in the Wrestlers' Inn, and baptised in the neighbouring church, where his grandfather had been warden and his parents were married, and that at a subsequent period before 1621 his parents moved to Trinity parish, occupying the house which was the Black Bear (not the Bull, as the biographers have it), and in which, perhaps, his grandfather Edmond Taylor had resided; or we may suppose that he was born in the parish in the church of which he was baptised, and that some years afterwards (after 1621) his parents went to live in the house now the Wrestlers' Inn, and that after Jeremy had become famous people began to point out the house in which his parents had dwelt and died as the place of his birth. However this question may be settled, we must pass on to one of more personal interest, and this is, the date of Jeremy's birth.

2. Towards the determination of this question there exist:—

I. The documentary evidence of his baptism in the register of Trinity parish, which is given correctly in note (a) to Heber's biography. From this we learn that he was baptised on 15th August, 1613, his brother Nathaniel having been baptised on 8th December, 1611, and his brother Thomas on 21st July, 1616.

II. The no less authentic document of his admission to Gonville and Caius col-

lege, which is given correctly in a note on pp. 3, 4 of Bonney's Life.†

This document is not to be confounded, as it has been by Heber (p. xiv.) with the memorandum inserted on a page of the *Annales Collegii*. The volume containing "Caius' Annals," with the continuations of William Moore and others, is quite different from the "Admission Book," or, as it is commonly called, the "Matriculation Book," which has been continued regularly by the successive registrars of the college to the present day.

The memorandum in the Annals may be inaccurate in another of its statements; but the evidence of Jeremy Taylor's age does not rest upon such a document, for it is the formal and authentic entry in the admission book that we have now to consider. In this entry it is stated that he was admitted 18th August, 1626, "anno aetatis sue 15^o"; that is, he was fourteen years old, but not fifteen. According to this statement, the date of his birth will be after 18th Aug. 1611, and before 18th Aug. 1612: hence, at his baptism (15th Aug. 1613), he may have been a year old, or nearly two. This statement well agrees with the suggestion given by Mr. Eden in his note (h) to p. xiii.

Bishop Heber, supposing him to have been baptised shortly after his birth, goes on to state that—"At three years of age, Jeremy Taylor is said to have been sent to the grammar school then

The Wrestlers' Inn stands in the street called the Petty Cury, and was built in 1634. The street front has fallen a victim to the modern taste for plain brick and mortar: but the adjoining house is still one of the most interesting examples of domestic architecture in Cambridge, "If the observer penetrate beyond the surface, in the Inn Yard he might imagine himself living in another age of building. Here he beholds portions advanced like oriels, and rising aloft, having the whole breadth of each face occupied by windows, and terminating in pediments which are either surmounted with minarets of wood carved in some fantastic shape, or support, at the vertical angle, pendants of similar character. On another side a gallery runs between the basement and upper story, into which all the rooms of this floor open. The front is intersected by beams, and presents a surface of plaster worked in a hexagonal pattern. Between these timber studs the bricks, when first they were brought into use, were laid obliquely, as may be seen in this and a few other cases in Cambridge and the neighbourhood. The undefended staircase invites the curious to investigate the internal distribution of this antiquated structure; but there is nothing within to gratify his expectation."

The spirited etching of The Wrestlers' Inn which we have now the pleasure to present to our readers, was made by a very talented young artist, the late Mr. John Barak Swaine, from his own drawing: and, whether the tradition that Jeremy Taylor was born within its walls be well founded or not, we consider it will be acceptable as a specimen of the ancient architecture of Cambridge. EDIT.

* But he does not note that "Postea Episc. D." is in another hand, an omission which might allow the inference that the entry was of a date long subsequent to that of the admission.

recently founded in Cambridge under the will of Dr. Stephen Perse, and kept by one Lovering." This statement (p. xiii.), made on the authority of Bonney (p. 3), may, after what has been said above, be thought inaccurate. In the entry of admission before referred to is the statement that he was "literis instrutus in schola publica sub M^o Lovering per decennium." Now, this phrase *per decennium* may denote a period of but little more than nine years, and might have been used if young Jeremy had made his first appearance in school after the Midsummer holidays of 1617, being then nearly six years of age, a young scholar of the new school. Heber, however, goes on to repeat, on the authority of Rust's Funeral sermon, that Taylor was but thirteen years old on his admission to Caius College. That his friend and encomiast Bishop Rust should have fallen into error on this point is not very surprising, at least is not so improbable as that his age should have been misrepresented to his tutor Bache-croft. Indeed, it may not be uncharitable to suppose that so warm an encomiast as Rust,* and one so fond of rhetorical effect, may, with the remembrance of Wolsey and Francis Bacon, have sought, by understating his age, to heighten the effect of the picture he proceeded to draw of him who, "had he lived among the ancient pagans, had been ushered into the world with a miracle, and swans must have danced and sung at his birth; and he must have been a great hero, and no less than the son of Apollo, the god of wisdom and eloquence. He was a man long before he was of age," &c.†

Against the rhetorical assertion of Rust may be weighed the more deliberate and sober statement of Sir James Ware, who, in the catalogue of Irish bishops, has supposed Taylor, at the time of his death, to have been two years older than, according to Heber's view (see note n), he really can have been.

As to the supposition in note (n), that "it is probable that his parents, in order to facilitate his becoming a member of the university, represented him as older than he really was, and having attended school longer than he could have done with any advantage," we may remark that in 1633 we find one *Landisdale* admitted "annum agens 14^m"; and Nicholas Ferrar was easily admitted to Clare Hall in his thirteenth year, according to the two biographies of him lately edited in a very admirable manner by Mr. J. E. B. Mayor.

3. Next, as to the amount of profit which he derived from Lovering's instructions, we need not form a depreciatory opinion, because Taylor himself (in a letter no longer extant) wrote to the head of Caius that he was "solely grounded in grammar and mathematics" by his father. What little is known of Lovering does not indicate an incompetent master. It appears from the Admission Book that whilst he remained master of the Perse School many of his pupils were admitted to the college, often after five or six years' instruction by him; that he subsequently removed to the school at Norwich, and, among other pupils, instructed *literis grammaticis*, for seven years, "Thomas Bacon, filius Francisci Justiciarii de Banco Regis."

4. We come now to the dates of Taylor's career at college. We have seen that according to the college Admission Book, which still remains, he was "entered" on 18th August, 1626; and from the university registrar's book we find that seven months later he was "matriculated," viz. on the 17th March, 1626.

If we were to follow Heber in the account he has given of the duties and position of a *pauper scholaris* or sizar in Taylor's time, or examine the picture he has drawn of the state of learning in Cambridge and the studies of the place, we might tire out the patience of our readers, and certainly exceed the limits of an article. But, though these subjects may be devoid neither of interest nor instruction to us in these days of historical inquiry and university reform, we must pass on to a dry statement of facts and dates, drawn from the books of the college, which may well be proud to have cherished the genius of Jeremy Taylor. It is not unnecessary to produce the following evidence, when we find Bishop Heber writing, and his editor (p. xvi.) unable to contradict with authority, the statement respecting Jer. Taylor, that "whether he received any emolument or honorary distinction from Cambridge is doubtful." It will appear that he was first a sizar, or "pauper scholaris," for nearly two years; then a scholar on the foundation of Dr. Perse for five years, and afterwards a fellow for above two years, and as such taking pupils and receiving stipend from about Michaelmas, 1633, till Lady-day, 1636. He was thus a member of Caius college for above nine years.

Taylor having been admitted as a "pauper scholaris," or sizar, did not obtain a foundation scholarship at once as those did

* See Heber's opinion of Rust (p. xvi.): "Less anxious to discover the truth than to relate whatever reports were likely to raise the character of his hero."

† Funeral Sermon.

who were admitted in *commeatum scholarium*, but waited, as other sizers appear to have done, for about eighteen months or two years before he received the scholarship, and thereby vacated his sizarship. His name therefore does not appear till Michaelmas 1628, either on the lists of the Master, Fellows, and Scholars contained in the volume entitled, "Lib. Exit. et Red. ab Ann. 1619 ad Ann. 1677," or in the college account books, "Liber Bursarii," or "Liber Computus," &c.

I. This "Exit. & Redit. Book" supplies the following information:—

Under the date "Mich. 1628" is a list of the Master, Fellows, and Scholars, wherein as sixth and last of the scholars "Ex fidat. D^r Perse" appears "Taylor Jun." The "Taylor Sen." whose name is fourth on this list was the Thomas Taylor, educated also at the Perse school, and admitted, at the age of 16, in *commeatum scholarium*, in the same year as Jeremy Taylor, at the age of 14, became *pauper scholaris*. The name of the elder Taylor appears from the date of his admission on the lists of Perse Scholars. (N.B. The *elder*, not the *eldest*, for there was another Taylor, Richard, admitted 15 Dec. 1624, a Frankland Scholar.)

In the account "A festo Michael. 1628," of the "Exit. & Red." occurs the entry in its proper place,

"Taylor Jun. Exiit 17^o Octob. Redijt 22^o ejusdem. Exiit 27 Decemb. Redijt 3^o Januar."

Such like entries occur every half year, the last being in the account "A festo Mich. 1635,"

"M^r Taylor Redijt 13^o Octobr. Exiit 14^o Octobr."

Ten days afterwards Abp. Laud wrote the letter by which Taylor, after nine years' residence in Cains College, was transferred to All Souls', of which he was a Fellow for about three years, residing but little at Oxford.

II. From the *Liber Computus* it appears that Taylor received his stipend as Scholar for ten half years from Annunc. 1629 to Mich. 1633, and as Fellow for the next five half years to Annunc. 1636, and also that he remained in debt to the college four years after he had ceased to be a member thereof.

III. In the Admission Book occur the following entries of Taylor's Pupils:—

P. 234 a. "Henricus Eve filius Roberti . . . annos natus 16, admissus est pauper scholaris Maij 31, 1634, fide jussore M^r Taylor, solvit pro ingressu . . . xij^d.

P. 235 a. "Johannes Angier filius Ed-

vardi Jurisconsulti, natus Cantabrigie, et ibidem literis instructus in schola fundationis Dr^r Perse sub M^r Lovering per novennium, annos natus 16, admissus est pensionarius minor in com. scholarium Julij 3, 1634, fide jussore M^r Taylor, solvit pro ingressu . . . iiiij. iiijd."

On the other side of the leaf—

P. 235 b. "Julius Bedell filius Francisci Jurisconsulti Huntindoniensis . . . annos natus 16, admissus est . . . in com. scholarium Aprilis 7^o, 1635, fide jussore M^r Taylor."

The accounts in the "Liber Computus," relating to Taylor's debts to the college, shew also that he had the charge of other pupils; and among these were Martin Perse, and his future brother-in-law Edward Landisdale.

5. "Adm. Book, p. 231 a.

"Edvardus Landisdale filius Gervasij generosi, natus in Holborne, London, literis instructus Cantabrigie in schola publica sub M^r Lovering per biennium, admissus est pensionarius minor in *commeatum scholarium*, annū agens 14^o Octob. 1^{mo}. 1633, fide jussore D^r Bachcroft Custode hujus collegii, solvit pro ingressu . . . iiij. iiijd."

Landisdale or Lansdell* was a scholar on the Frankland foundation till Annunc. 1636. Thongh entered under Bachcroft, he appears to have been under Taylor's tuition; at least Taylor was made responsible in the accounts for his debt to the college.

May it not be that Landisdale's father died in 1634 or 1635, and thus his means were so reduced that he left in debt and without taking a degree? Or did he follow Taylor to Oxford?

Now his biographers tell us that on the 27th of May, 1639, Taylor married a Phoebe Landisdale, daughter of a widow.

Thoresby, in his History of Leeds (fol. 1715), gives, at p. 29, the following inscription:—

"Edward Langdale, Dr^r of Physick, was born Nov. 24th, anno 1619, and here interred Jan. the 7th, 1683." See also Appendix, p. 570, for the statement that he was brother-in-law of Jeremy Taylor.

From a comparison of the foregoing entry in the Admission Book respecting Edward Landisdale, and the inscription on the tomb of Taylor's brother-in-law, it appears to be certain that both documents relate to the same person. And hence we may obtain some information respecting the family of Taylor's first wife, Phoebe Landisdale. We learn that on her brother's admission to Caius college in 1633, her father Gervase was probably alive; that

* For the name, see Bonney, p. 14—15; Heber, xxij.; Hughes, xv.; Willmott, p. 100—1.

he was "generous," one who could claim that "grand old name of gentleman;" perhaps that he still lived where his son was born, in "Holborne, London." There is also some ground for supposing that the widow continued to reside in London, and was not living at Uppingham, though her daughter was married there. Nay, if we may be permitted to trifle by speculating on Taylor's courtship, we will not suppose that he went down to Uppingham and there first fell in love with the widow's daughter. His attachment was of an older date. Did he not go up to London sometimes to preach for his college friend Risden at Paul's Cross? Did he not meet the fair Phoebe on those occasions? Perhaps he had lodgings not far off. Had she not a brother two years at Cambridge school, and afterwards under Taylor's tuition at college? But to return, we said there was some reason for supposing that his mother-in-law continued to reside in London. The reason is grounded on the allusions in the letter addressed to his brother-in-law and written in London, and which has been hitherto printed as the earliest letter that has reached us.

6. Passing over the allusions, we have something to say about the received date of this letter, which is signed JER. TAYLOR, and addressed

"To my very deare Brother Dr. Langsdale,
at his Apothecaries house in
Gainsborough."

Its date is given by Bonney, pp. 15—16 (1815); by T. S. Hughes, pp. xxiii.—iv. (1831); by Heber, p. xxii. (1822); and by Eden, pp. xxv.—vi. (1854) as November 24th, 1643; but I believe it ought to be 1653.

The original letter, it is well known, is preserved in the British Museum, and appears, on reference to the MS. (No. 4274, § 125), to have been dated "Novemb. 24, 1653," in the same somewhat faded ink as the body of the letter. But on the 5 has been written 4 in darker ink. Was this a correction made either by Taylor or Langsdale, or an alteration by a later hand?

In support of the latter view there is some evidence derived from the volume containing the letter. The volume was one of those collected by the industrious Thoresby, and contains a "Catalogue of Original Letters and other Autographs,

written in 1653." In this catalogue is the entry—

"1653. Bp. Jer. Taylor (aft. Bp. of Down and Connor) to his Bro' Dr Langsdale (his daunter M^r Potter's gift)."

From this it appears that Thoresby read the date 1653. Has it been altered since? If so, for what object? However, if 1653 be adopted as the true date, the difficulty which has puzzled his biographers is removed, and there is in it nothing "at variance with Wood's statement." (p. xxvi.)

It is probable that by "your little cozens" Taylor, according to what was then the usual way of designating relatives, meant his two boys, who in 1653 must have been about 12 and 13 years old. The "little Mally" was Langsdale's daughter, who afterwards became Mrs. Mary Potter. (See a letter of condolence to her from Archbishop Marsh, in the same volume as this letter of Taylor's.)

7. Concerning Taylor's rude successor at Uppingham (see Eden's note f to p. xiv.) our Admission Book gives us a little information. It is remarkable that his son became a member of the college to which Taylor had belonged, within 18 months of the latter's expulsion from Uppingham, and it is likely that the puritanic father had resided some years in the neighbourhood. I subjoin a copy of the entry on p. 269 a.

"Edmundus Massey filius Isaaci ministri natus apud Ayston in com. Rutland, literis institutus apud Uppingham in eodem com. sub M^r Johnson per 5*annum*, dein, sub M^r Mears per 5*annum*, annos natus 18^m admissus est in Coll. n'r'm pensionarius minor in com. scholarum 28^o Octobris, 1645, fide jussore M^r Moore, solvit . . . iij^m 4d."

If we were to pursue our examination of the college books, additional facts could be produced to illustrate Taylor's life, and we should find that on the return of brighter days he looked to his old college and to Cambridge for fit and proper men to be his deans and chaplains.

Perhaps an expression of regret that the few facts which have been stated above were not ascertained, as they might easily have been, by the latest editor of Jeremy Taylor's life, may be allowed to

Yours faithfully,
A CAIUS MAN.

March 12th.

THE COMPLUTENSIAN POLYGLOT.

Vetus testamentum multiplici lingua nunc primo impressum [1514—1517.]

Brighton, March 1.

MR. URBAN,—You will rejoice to hear, am sitting with the veritable Complutian before me. This advantage I owe

to Messrs. Bagster, to whom our biblical literature is already so much indebted. "The importance to you of having a copy, where you can easily consult it at the

present time, induces us to spare our copy for your service." I record their own words, that I may publicly testify my sense of such exemplary kindness and liberality.

The typographical aspect of this Polyglot has been so often and so minutely described (especially by De Bure), that it were needless to enter into many particulars. But there is one fact which should be always distinctly remembered, that the *fifth* volume, containing the New Testament, was the first printed.* Its whole typographical execution is distinguished from the other volumes. Even its title-page is somewhat peculiar. It has the same curious Latin tetrastic,† surmounting the Cardinal's cap and arms, divided into fifteen squares. These, in the fifth volume, are uncoloured, whilst in the others they are alternately red and white. This tetrastic evidently *puns* on the fifteen years, during which the work had been carried on. But the main distinction consists in the different arrangement of the text. In the Old Testament, the pages are divided into three columns. The outer contains the Hebrew, in large and handsome characters, with the roots in the margin;—the middle is narrow, consisting of Jerome's Vulgate. Each Hebrew word has a letter to correspond with the same word in the Latin. The vacant spaces, between the verses, are filled up with waving lines—∞ ∞ ∞. In the third column, we have, in small characters, an accented interlinear of the LXX, with a literal Latin interpretation, like the well-known editions of Montanus. The Chaldee paraphrase, with a Latin version, constitutes the base. But, in the New Testament, the columns are only two, the Greek, and the Latin Vulgate. The Greek type represents the MSS. of the twelfth century, and is memorable for being imitated by that noted imposture, the *Codex Radianus*. It is accented, but is without the circumflex, or the iota subscript. Here, also, letters are placed to mark the corresponding words, and the spaces in the Latin filled up with similar serpentine lines.

From this account, it will be at once apparent, that the editors were scrupulously exact in calling attention to the corresponding words of the original and

the version. "It shows" says Michaelis, "that it was not their intention to alter the Greek text, to make it correspond with the Vulgate; for they have taken pains to render the difference as conspicuous as possible."—Vol. ii. p. 435. In this respect, they exhibit a striking contrast to the editors of the Roman LXX, 1586, in which there is no distinction of verses, no Latin version, where chasms, interpolations, and transpositions are alike devoid of index. They enjoy also another advantage; they never affect to take readings from patristic quotations; they confine their text exclusively to MSS. Whoever considers the perils and uncertainties of second-hand quotations, will be at no loss to estimate the value of this distinction.

The following is the title of the fifth volume, *Nouum testamentum grece et latine in academia complutensi nobiter impressum*.—The date at the end of the Apocalypse is A.D. 1514, Jan. 10.—The Complutensian Greek Testament preceded that of Erasmus, of which the first edition appeared at Basil, 1516; but, as the Complutensian was not published till 1522, the edition of Erasmus is usually styled *Editio Princeps*.

The cause of this long delay it is not difficult to ascertain. Ximenes expired Nov. 8th, 1517, just before the completion of the work, and with him its immediate *momentum* was suspended. In that same year commenced the conflict between Luther and Tetzel. The angry elements foretold the approaching struggle,—*The wind and the storm fulfilling HIS word*. In 1519, Leo excommunicated the monk of Wittemberg, who burnt the papal bull before the University. In this crisis, it could scarcely be expected that his Holiness should welcome this Complutensian monster—*The Old Testament in Hebrew and Greek, the New Testament in Greek and Latin*—not edited by some neutral Erasmus, but by a Cardinal-Archbishop of wide-world celebrity.

True it is, that Leo had originally encouraged the enterprise,—that he had fostered it with MSS. from the Vatican, and had gloried in its dedication; but what a change had come over, in the interval!

* *Imprimis Novum Testamentum Graeco Latinoque sermone excudendum curavimus. Deinde vero Vetus Testamentum, &c. Prolog. tom. i. fol. 1. Consummata itaque excusione Novi Testamenti—tandem divino auxilio Vetus Testamentum multiplici lingua excudi fecimus.*—Ibid.

† *Hac tibi pentadecas tetragonon respicit illud
Hostipitum petri et pauli ter quinque dierum.
Namq; instrumentum vetus hebdoas innuit: octo
Lex nobis signatur. ter quinq; receptat utrumq;*

Ximenes was dead, Luther alive, Bembo's wit unavailing. "Doubts were started," says the cautious Michaelis, "by the Church of Rome, whether it was proper to bring it into general circulation; for though the whole Polyglot was finished 10th July, 1517, it was not till 22d March, 1520, that Leo X. gave permission for its publication, and copies were not distributed before 1522," vol. ii. p. 432. *The time of doubting had doubtless already passed away.* The young Hercules would have been strangled in his cradle, had it been practicable to suppress the Complutensian. But the honour of the Spanish court, and pride of the Spanish nation were at stake. Thousands and tens of thousands had been expended, and the literati of Europe were expecting its advent.

If ever the finger of Providence may be traced, surely it was visible in the order of these conflicting, yet concurring, events. That a Cardinal-Archbishop, the friend and advocate of the Inquisition, should conceive and execute the project of printing and publishing the Holy Scriptures in their original tongues,—that the conqueror of Oran and Regent of Spain should devote his revenues to casting Hebrew and Greek types, to the collection of MSS., and the assemblage of scholars,—that he should prevail on Leo to assist him with the treasures of the Vatican* and the *prestige* of the tiara,†—that he should just finish his work and expire, when the Protestant reform began,—that an Augustinian monk should then start up to confront the papacy,—that Leo should then strive in vain to suppress the work he had previously favoured, and that, after five years of suspense and imprisonment, this Polyglot should come to light at the crisis,—whether the Bible was for the many or the few, whether the Vulgate Latin was of the same authority as the originals,‡—this is indeed such a marvellous combination of events, apparently independent and adverse, that we may well appeal to it, as the *nodus vindice dignus* of superhuman solution.

* Atque ex ipsis (exemplaribus) quidem Graeca Sanctitatis tua debemus: qui ex ista Apostolica Bibliotheca antiquissimos tum Veteris tum Novi Testamenti codices per quam humane ad nos misisti, qui nobis in hoc negotio maximo fuerunt adjumento. Prolog. i.

† Ad sanctissimum ac clementissimum Dominum nostrum D. Leonem Decimum divina providentia Pontificem Max.—Francisci Simenii de Cisneros—Cardinalis Hispaniae, Archiepiscopique Toletani—in libb. Vet. & Nov. Test. multiplice lingua impressos, Prolog.

‡ Ad primam Scripture originem recurrentum est, ita ut librorum Vet. Test. syncretas ex Hebraicâ veritate, Novi autem ex Gracis exemplaribus, examinetur.—Prolog. iii.

§ Mr. Prescott has fallen into an error on this account, by representing Michaelis as deciding in favour of Wetstein.—*Ferdinand and Isabella*, vol. iii. p. 304, note.

You must pardon me, Mr. Urban, for indulging in these general reflections on a subject, which has been usually treated as an affair of curious bibliography—a question of readings and MSS. which had little interest, save to biblical scholars and critics. When Gocze, Wetstein, and Semler were quarrelling, in the last century, about the merits of the Complutensian text, not a word was said or whispered, respecting its extraordinary claims to our veneration and esteem. When grammarians dispute about questions of state, says Johnson, they usually turn it into a controversy about the parts of speech. No wonder, then, that these learned critics should confine their attention to such microscopic inquiries. Nor could they be blamed, if the most atrocious calumnies had not blackened their disputes. But Wetstein and Semler had the malignity to suggest, that whenever the Complutensian text filled up a chasm, or supplied a defect, its editors had devised the Greek from the Latin Vulgate—thus charging Ximenes and his associates with a base conspiracy of imposing their own inventions, as translations of the LXX.

Whoever would see a fair and candid statement of this controversy should read the twelfth chapter of Michaelis, who honourably acknowledges his error, in having given credit to the aspersions of Wetstein. "Though I was of a different opinion, when I published the second edit. of this Introduction,§ I am thoroughly persuaded at present, that Goeze is in the right, nor do I consider it any disgrace to acknowledge an error, for want of having seen the edition itself. Dr. Semler is of different sentiments. With respect to Wetstein, though he is a declared enemy of this edition, yet it has frequently excited my astonishment, that the readings which he has preferred to the common text, in most cases, are found in the Complutensian Greek Testament. He degrades it, therefore, in words, but honours it in fact." These observations, though immediately relating to the Complutensian New Testament, apply with equal force to the

Complutensian Septuagint, so far as the character of its editors is involved.

Had there been any truth in these suspicions, it would not have been reserved for Wetstein or Semler to have first divulged them. Morinus and the Jesuits would long ago have brought them forward. But no such charge is even hinted at, by the editors of the Roman edition of 1586. Ximenes is styled by Nobilius, *incredibili virtute ac pietate vir*. The utmost they venture to insinuate is, that the Hexapla readings were blended with the more ancient text (*κοινή*), and patristic readings selected most in accordance with the Hebrew. While they commend this conduct in reference to the Hebrew text, they condemn it, as deviating from a strict adherence to the LXX. *Quod quidem eorum consilium nos minimè reprehendimus—alique, ut laudandum sit, omnino tamen non ad LXX.* Interpp. editionem constituendam, sed ad novam quamdam ex multis permisam excudendam, videtur pertinere. Such objections, it will be observed, are totally distinct from the charges of Semler and Wetstein. They are questions still open to discussion; but the moral charges should be totally withdrawn.

Much also has been said, respecting the comparative worthlessness of the Complutensian MSS., that they were modern, and of little value; yet we have not only their own assertions, that they were the best and most ancient the Vatican could furnish; but these assertions are corroborated even by their rivals and antagonists. Nobilius thus characterises the efforts of Ximenes:—"Vetustissimos optimisque exemplaribus undique accurate conquisitis, et Romā usque acceptis, doctissimisque hominibus accessitis, cum Biblia Compluti imprimenda curasset." The MSS. which they employed in forming their New Testament, were so excellent, that Mill was of opinion, it should form the standard; that Wetstein, as we have noticed, largely borrowed, while he abused it; that Michaelis prefers it to Wetstein's, and strongly recommends it for republication. "I think that a real service would be rendered to those who are engaged in sacred criticism, if a new edition both of the Greek and Latin Testament were published, which was an exact copy of the Complutensian." (i. p. 443)—A higher tribute of praise, or from a higher quarter, could not be paid to the learning, integrity, and judgment of the Complutensian editors.

It is the perfection of plan, which has attracted the aspersions of their opponents—the success of execution, which

has roused the envy of their inferiors. During fifteen years, they were collating and scrutinising MSS. to fill up the chasms, and rectify the dislocations of the text. "After the labours of the day," says Prescott,* "these learned sages were accustomed to meet, in order to settle the doubts and difficulties, which had arisen in the course of their researches; in short, to compare the results of their observations. Ximenes, who was an excellent biblical critic, frequently presided, and took a prominent part in these deliberations. 'Lose no time, my friends,' be would say, 'in the prosecution of our glorious work, lest, in the casualties of life, you should lose your patron, or I have to lament the loss of those, whose services are of more price in my eyes, than wealth and worldly honours.'—Are we now to credit the suspicions of Wetstein and Semler, that these men were conspirators and traitors?

No doubt it was the genius, not less than the wealth of Ximenes, which imparted life and energy and success to this great design. There is nothing like a practical man of business, coming amongst the secluded, the abstract, the quiet habits of the clergy. Perhaps, I may be given a brief contemporary illustration.—It is now somewhat more than forty years, since I first became acquainted with the late Joshua Watson. It was the project of parochial libraries, which brought us together. He had just resigned large and lucrative commercial engagements, for the purpose of devoting his time, talents, and fortune, to reanimating and reinvigorating the sleeping energies of our ecclesiastical Societies. He brought with him the acuteness of Mark-Lane, the accuracy of the Bank, and the comprehension of the India-House. With the most calm and unassuming manners, he soon acquired an influence over the highest dignitaries. He became the life and soul of our Church institutions. His carriage throughout the day drove from one association to another. He was not much of a spokesman, but his eye and intellect were everywhere felt and recognised. The tardy were quickened, the timid encouraged, jobs defeated, and things worn-out, renovated. How much do the Christian-Knowledge Society, the Gospel-Society, the Church-Building and the National-School Society, owe to that devoted man! As I owe to him the little pittance of devotion I possess, this tribute of esteem and gratitude may be pardoned—*His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani munere.*

* *Ferdinand and Isabella*, vol. iii. p. 302. He refers to original authorities—Quintilla and Gomez.

Even so, it was the Cardinal's practical habits, as a statesman and military commander, which infused life and energy into his associates. Such men as Vergara, Demetrius Cretensis, or Antonius Nebrissensis, were diligent and plodding scholars; but without Ximenes they had never planned or worked out the Complutensian Polyglot—nay, they could never have accomplished the Complutensian Septuagint. Look at the Roman, the Aldine, the Gralian editions, and then you will perceive the difference between genius and learning, between Erasmus and Budaeus. It is this very difference which has brought mere scholars to dispute and undervalue the Complutensian text. In their happiest moments, they cannot imagine any text superior to that which Origen compiled and injured, or which Jerome, by turns, exalted and defamed.

Ximenes had the good sense to remember, that the Septuagint is a translation, and that, as a translation, it should accord with the original; that, whatever might be the accidental confusion of its MSS. there exists an antecedent probability, that those readings, which retain the best and nearest sense of the Hebrew, are the genuine and original renderings of the translators. He had the good sense to believe, that they would never have left chasms in their own version, never devised transpositions, or created interpolations. On these premises, he acted throughout; the hiatus were supplied, the transpositions rectified, the interpolations expelled. To mere pedants and adorers of ancient defects, this conduct seemed monstrous, nay, almost heretical. They denounced it, as disrespectful to the memories of Origen, Jerome, and Lucifer Calaritanus.

It is surprising how little common sense sometimes minglest with scholastic research. During the last 250 years, we have been printing and reprinting Septuagints, which would disgrace a schoolboy. The University of Oxford, it is true, nobly assisted Grabe, about a century and a half ago, in publishing his splendid edition of the Alexandrian MS. of which the hiatus are supplied by the Complutensian text. But this was only a solitary visit to Alcalá. So jealous are they now of retaining the errors and blunders of the Ro-

man edition of 1586, that they decline even the emendations of its own editors. To the present hour, they persist in printing and patronising this imperfect and mutilated text, striped with piebald patches from the Alexandrian. In vain, the learned Dean of Christ Church laments their sloth and inactivity. Nothing less than a parliamentary commission will renovate the commissariat of the Clarendon, or moderate its demands.*

How superior to this official gout and academic lethargy—this preposterous and obsequious attachment to acknowledged error, was that daring and adventurous genius, who grasped the invention of the Polyglot, who arranged the disorder of MSS., who compelled chaos and confusion into light and regularity! There it stands in solitary glory, whilst all around is still unillumined by its lustre. Nearly three centuries and a half have passed away, and yet the plan of Ximenes remains unrivalled. It is the solitary Pharus of Alexandria. Our present Septuagints are as dark and disordered, as though the Complutensian had never existed. Whilst professing to admire the Vatican, we contemplate the ruins of the Coliseum.

If professed scholars and critics will not assist in this work of renovation, we may appeal to the members of Bible and Missionary Societies, whether it be seemly or expedient, to leave the Greek Old Testament in this ruinous and deplorable condition? How can we expect a learned Mahomedan, or Hindoo, to look with reverence on the writings of Moses and the Prophets, while we suffer the most ancient of all versions to appear, like so much wreck and rubbish? Listen to some Jew or infidel thus muttering to himself,—“These Christians cannot feel much reverence for their pretended Scriptures, since they leave the version, so often quoted by Jesus and his Apostles, just as if it were unworthy of their notice.”

And now, Mr. Urban, I have said my say—I have discharged my duty—*Absolti animam meam*. It was once my intention to have adduced numerous illustrations of the excellence of the Complutensian text of the LXX.—its superior punctuation—its beautiful arrangement of chapters dislocated, and verses omitted; but I have

* The charge for the Collations of Holmes and Parsons looks enormous, especially as the outfit was originally aided by munificent subscriptions. Each *fasciculus*, consisting of about 50 or 60 leaves, is charged 1*l.* The four books of Kings, consisting of four *fasciculi*, therefore, cost 4*l.*—But they are open to a far more serious indictment. They have tampered with that Roman edition which they profess so scrupulously to follow. Whoever will compare pp. 675—677 of the last edition, 1848, with the previous edits. 1805 and 1817, will find, they have violated the Vatican order, by confounding the 2nd and 3rd of III. Kings. See also Deut. 31, 32.—This is a direct breach of editorial integrity, and as such we may exclaim, *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?*

already obtruded too long on your attention. Nor can I conclude in a more appropriate manner, than by adopting the conclusion of the Complutensian Preface, "remembering," as Michaclis observes, "it was written, just before the Reformation." *Vos autem, litterarum studiosi, hoc divinum opus noviter excussum acaci animo suscipite; et si Christi Opt. Max. sectatores videri vultis, et esse; nil jam restat*

quod causemini quominus sacram Scripturam adeatis. Non mendosa exemplaria, non suspectae translationes, non inopia textus originalis; solum animus et propensio vestra expectatur. Que si non defuerit, fieri proculdubio ut litterarum divinarum suavitatem degustantes, reliqua studia omnia contempnatis. Valete et omnia boni consulite.

E. W. GRINFIELD.

THE STANLEY MEMORIAL WINDOW IN NORWICH CATHEDRAL.

MR. URBAN.—I will not occupy much of your space in replying to your correspondent "A. T."

He touches but on three of the points in my paper—1, the date of the glass; 2, the size of the figures; and 3, the choice of subjects.

With respect to the first point, he answers himself—"As a general rule, it may be preferable to make a subject conform to the mullions." No doubt it would, and it would be more in conformity with precedent, for, in spite of his positiveness of assertion, and his extended continental experience, he cannot produce a "*spreading picture*," a picture where the mullions *impale and amputate the figures*, of earlier date than 1500. What did the committee mean by resolving that "the style of architecture should govern the style of the glass?" It looks like a restriction to 1450.

2. With respect to the size of the figures, A. T. omits in his citation from my paper to state, that my observations referred to glass prior to the 16th century, which will probably exclude the St. Omer Glass, that solitary specimen of his industry in the way of illustration. His measurement, too, is considerably less than that furnished me.

3. In the choice of subjects, as on other points, I took what appeared to be the *general rule*. I am not aware, however, of *any* exceptions; and as A. T. does not furnish us with a hint of where his supposed exceptions are to be seen, we are unable to test the value of his statement, or the extent of his ingenuity.

He objects to my reading the subjects in "heraldic order!" I will read them any way he pleases, and it will come to the same thing in the end; there is no connection between them. The original intention, which was a good one, was *burked*, and A. T. very probably knows the reason why.

But, Sir, he cannot accede "to the notion that no Scriptural allusion is tolerable which is not taken from some mediæval precedent!" Neither can I; I never thought so—never said so. My exception to his pet "Scriptural allusions" was on the ground of good taste and Christian feeling, and would have been equally strongly taken if there had been mediæval precedent for them.

I have not thought it of importance to inquire how many members of our Norfolk Society agreed with me, and how many did not; but, as I may be presumed to know the opinions of those members of it "whose judgment best deserves consideration," I will venture to assert, that those persons do not agree with A. T. in his unqualified praise.

They, and I, and I believe all who have seen the window, will however agree with him, that it is vastly superior to the wretched productions previously placed in the Cathedral, and that the execution reflects high credit on the artistic abilities of Mr. Hedgeland.

I look with much interest for further works from his hand, and am,

Yours, &c. HENRY HARROD, F.S.A.
Norwich, March 22.

HOUSE DRAINAGE IN EARLY DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE.

MR. URBAN.—Notices of early domestic architecture, and of other matters illustrative of the habits and manners of our ancestors, are so rarely to be met with, that even the slightest fact connected with these subjects, if well attested, excites interest. It is for this reason that I communicate an order from King Henry III. to his mason or architect, directing that the chimney of his chamber at Westminster,

which threatened to fall, should be repaired and the conduit that communicated water from underground to his lavatory or bath and to other places should be amended; and that a drain should be made between the royal kitchens and the river Thames, by which the filth of those kitchens should be made to flow off into the Thames, because the noisome smell of the dirty water, which was carried away through the royal

GENT. MAG. VOL. XLIII.

apartments, was highly prejudicial to or affected the health of the persons resorting thither, and that the other royal houses or apartments should be repaired. I subjoin the order in the very words of the record:—

" [Rot. Claus. 43 H. III. 'mem. 9.] *De operationibus Regis Westm.'* — Rex injunxit Magistro Johanni de Glouc' Cementario suo quod caminum cameræ R's apud Westm' qui minatur ruinam reparari, et conductum aquæ quæ sub terra ducitur ad lavatorium Regis et ad alia loca Westm' emendari faciat; et quod inter coquinas R's et Tamisiam quendam conductum fieri

faciat quo sordes coquinarum illarum defluere possint usque in Tamisiam; quia fetor aquæ sordidus que per aulas nras deportatur corrumpit homines conversantes in eisdem: et quod defectus aliarum dormorum R's Westm' reparari faciat reparatione qua necessarie indigant. Mandatum est Johanni de Crachal Thesaurario quod hæc omnia facienda Marcio de Chaunleur clero Recepte eidem Johanni denarios habere faciat. Et cum Rex sciverit quantum ei liberaverit breve de liberate inde sibi habere faciat. T. ut supra [30 April].

Yours, &c. T. E. T.

MEMORIAL BUFFETINGS.—NORMAN PRIVILEGE OF RETRACTATION, AND CHARACTER FOR UNCERTAINTY.—CUSTOM OF SMITING A JEW AT EASTER.

MR. URBAN,—There is, or was, within the memory of persons now living, the practice of giving a box on the ear, when the bounds of neighbouring parishes were settled, to some lad among the bystanders. The reason given was, that he might be able to point out the spot, in case of being afterwards required to give evidence about the bounds. Sometimes, if it proceeded from a friendly hand, it was accompanied by the gift of a shilling, to make the circumstance better remembered.

M. Licquet, in his "Histoire de Normandie," 1835, has given an early instance of a similar practice, at the foundation of an abbey, about the year 1030. "Honfroy, seigneur Normand, venu de fonder un monastère à Préaux. . . . La cérémonie religieuse accomplie, il restait, si je puis m'exprimer ainsi, un acte civil à rediger: on le fit, en donnant à chacun des jeunes seigneurs un grand soufflet sur la joue, *ob causam memoriae*: et, comme Richard de Lillebonne demandait à Honfroy pourquoi il lui avait donné un si grand soufflet, le pieux fondateur lui répondit gravement, 'Parce que tu es plus jeune que moi, que tu me survivras selon toute apparence, et que tu peux maintenant, au besoin, témoigner de ce qui vient de se passer.' Ainsi, au onzième siècle, en Normandie un soufflet était considéré comme puissant véhicule de la mémoire." (Vol. ii. p. 323.) Préaux is a small village in the department of Lower Seine, arrondissement of Rouen, and canton of Darnetal, with a population of 759 inhabitants, but containing nothing remarkable.

I have been disappointed in seeking for illustrations of this *memoria technica* in writers on "Popular Antiquities," and in collections of proverbs, but other contri-

butors may be more fortunate. The "Dictionnaire des Proverbes Français," published by Treuttel and Wurtz, in 1821, contains some sayings connected with the word "soufflet," but none that relate to this practice. As, however, the aforesaid instance is Norman, it is not uninteresting to remark that Honfroy, by thus providing witnesses, disclaimed the usual power of *retraction* which formerly prevailed in that province, supposing, at least, that it existed in his time. The proverb, "Un Normand a son dit et son dédit" (saying and unsaying), is thus explained:—"On a reproché comme un manque de parole ce qui n'était qu'une liberté laissée aux contractans par la vieille coutume de Normandie, d'annuler ou de ratifier un contrat dans les vingt-quatre heures de son signature." (Dict. p. 333, art. Normand.) Connected with this saying, and perhaps a result of that privilege, is another, "Répondre en Normand," the explanation of which is, "C'est avoir recours à des periphrases eu lieu de donner une réponse positive." (Ibid.)

2. There formerly existed (but happily exists no longer) a cruel practice of the "soufflet," which formed a part of the common persecution of the Jews. It is narrated in M. Dulaure's "Histoire de Paris," 1821:—"Dans les temps ordinaires, les Chrétiens étaient en usage, pendant la Semaine-Sainte, ou le Jour de Pâques, de les poursuivre à coups des pierres dans les rues. S'ils se réfugiaient dans leurs maisons, on jetait des pierres contre leurs portes et leurs fenêtres; il est même des villes où l'on faisait, dans ces jours saints, venir un Juif dans l'église afin de lui appliquer solennellement un vigoureux soufflet." (Vol. ii. p. 326.) In

* "Suscepit etiam aliun colaphum Richardus de Lillabounda. . . . suscepit etiam tertium colaphum Hugo filius Walerani comitis."—*Charta pro monasterio Pratellensi Hist. de France*, t. xi. p. 387.

the same page, the following shocking instance is given in a note:—"Adhémar de Chabanne, dans sa Chronique, sous l'année 1018, rapporte qu'Aimeric, Vicomte de Rochechouard, ayant fait un voyage à Toulouse, le chapitre de Saint-Etienne, pour lui faire honneur, chargea Hugues, chapelain de ce vicomte, de donner le soufflet au Juif, à la fête de Pâques, comme il avait toujours été d'usage. Il ajoute que ce chapelain s'acquitta avec tant de zèle de cette commission, et porta un coup si violent au malheureux Juif, que sa cervelle et ses yeux en jaillirent par terre, et qu'il expira sur le champ. Les Juifs de la synagogue de Toulouse vinrent enlever son corps, et l'enterrèrent dans leur cimetière." Although the circumstances seem rather exaggerated, there appears no reason to doubt the main fact, that the unfortunate Hebrew's death was caused by this ferocious blow, which, perhaps, was given by a hand encased in glove of iron. Without this defence it would hurt the giver as much as the sufferer; for Cato, when exasperated by the removal of his sword, struck his servant such a blow on the mouth, that he hurt his own hand, and could hardly accomplish his purpose of

TOUTHILL, OR TOTHEHILL, TOTHILL FIELDS.—MILE END ; HUSCARL'S MANOR AT STEPNEY AND MILE END.

MR. URBAN.—Since I last addressed you (Jan. p. 55) upon the locality of Tothill, near the abbey church of Westminster, an old friend has mentioned to me that his memory carries him to a "Gooseberry Fair" which was formerly held in Tothill Fields.

It is extremely probable that this "Gooseberry fair" (which, with many other meetings called fairs would be put down by an Act made early in George IV.'s reign, as affording opportunities for debauchery and crime, but which also in numerous instances dated their origin from disused chartered fairs,) is to be referred to one of the fairs anciently possessed by the Abbey of Westminster, and which was holden at Tothill. It was one of these fairs which lasted for fifteen days, commencing on the feast of St. Edward the Confessor; and as there is no record of this fair previous to the 34 Hen. III., it probably dated its origin from the founda-

self-destruction afterward, on account of the inflammation caused by it. (Plutarch, vol. iv. p. 379.)

M. Michelet alludes to this indignity, with some variation, and assigns a particular reason. "At Toulouse they had their ears boxed three times a-year, to punish them for having formerly delivered up that city to the Saracens: they claimed relief from this degradation from Charles the Bald, but unsuccessfully."* (Hist. of France, b. v. c. 3). M. Hailez, in his historical work, "Des Juifs en France," 1845, alludes generally to the circumstance, as "le soufflet de Toulouse." M. Michelet sententiously adds, "Made freemen by the invention of bills of exchange, they are now free, they are masters; from buffets to buffets they are now on the throne of the world." Pope's description of the stupendous effects of paper-credit might be quoted appropriately here.

Yours, &c. J. T. M.

P.S. Since writing the above, I have learned that the "Dictionnaire des Proverbes" was compiled by M. de la Méangère, author of the "Galerie Française des Femmes Célèbres," 1827.

tion of the abbey. The notice of this fair that occurs on the Patent Roll of that year is very brief but significant. The king granted to the abbot and monks of Westminster that the fair which had been accustomed to be holden in their church-yard at Westminster on the feast of St. Edward, on the quindisme of St. Michael, and for fifteen days after that feast, from thenceforth should be every year at Tothull.†

The more modern fair had its origin in a charter of the same king, who in the 41st year of his reign granted to Richard Abbot of Westminster, and to the convent of the same place, that they might have one market at *Touthill* on Monday in every week, and one fair at the same place in every year, to last for three days, that is to say, on the eve, and on the day, and on the morrow of St. Mary Magdalene, unless that market and fair be to the hurt of the neighbouring markets and fairs.‡

* M. Charles Malo, in his "Histoire des Juifs," 1826, suggests that this charge was a later invention, to justify the indignity (p. 193). The story was, that they had invoked the aid of the Saracens "contre la tyrannie de l'évêque de Toulouse."

† Pat. 34 H. III. mem. b. 1. R. omnibus salutem. Sciatis quod concessimus pro nobis et heredibus n'ris Abbati et Monachis de Westm' quod illa feria que consuevit esse in eorum cimiterio apud Westm' in festo S'c'i Edwardi, quod est in quindena S'c'i Michaelis, et per quindecim dies post illud festum, de cetero sit singulis annis apud Tothull. In cuius, &c. T. R. apud Westm' xxiiij. die Octobr'.

‡ Cart. 41 H. III. m. 14. R. Archiepiscopis, &c. salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse

Considering that the saint to whom the chapel was dedicated and the saint in whose honour the fair was to be holden were one, it is highly probable that this free chapel had been recently built upon the foundation of a more ancient hermitage, and was in great measure dependent upon the offerings of those who came to the fair. Indeed, those who look into the habits and customs of our ancestors will find that all licensed concourses of people brought with them offerings to the convent, or favourite shrine at the place of meeting. Jocelin de Brakeland, in his *Chronicles of St. Edmundsbury*,^{*} remarks, that because the Londoners did not resort to St. Edmund's fair for two years, in consequence of some disagreement about the tolls exacted, that fair sustained great loss, and the offerings belonging to the sacrist were extremely diminished, a subject that is feelingly spoken of by this conventional chronicler; so that we may conclude that the name of St. Armill, the religious devotee or hermit, not having sufficient credit to obtain offerings, was associated with St. Mary Magdalen, for the purpose of increasing the offerings, which in their turn were to be augmented by the fair.

Toteshill was also one of the ancient fields, or camps, or uninclosed grounds around the metropolis, up to comparatively recent times. The word *campus*, in records as well as in more augustan Latin, is always descriptive of an open field or uninclosed even ground; † and here and at Mile-end Green military reviews or musters used to take place, as Wither‡ remarks:—

And though they have scene
No other warres but those at *Mile-end greene*
Or *Totle-fields*, great Mars himself of these
May learn to be a *souldier*, if he please.

Of Mile-end (Mr. Urban) allow me to remark, that of the early history of this hamlet or division of Stepney parish, little seems to be known, and for that little we are indebted to Lysons's "Environs of London." Under "Stepney" he notices,

et hac carta nra confirmasse dilectis nobis in Christo Ric'o Abbati Westm' et ejusdem loci Conventui quod ipsi et successores sui imperpetuam habeant unum mercatum apud Touthill singulis septimanis per diem Lunae. Et unam feriam ibidem singulis annis per tres dies duraturam videlicet, in vigilia, et in die, et in crastino Beatae Marie Magdalene nisi mercatum illud et feria illa sint ad documentum vicinorum mercatorum et vicinarum feriarum. Quare volumus, &c. cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi mercatum et feriam pertinentibus. Nisi, &c. sicut predictum est. Hiis Testibus, Ric'o de Clare Com' Glouc' et Hereford [&c., &c., at Windsor, the 5th November].

* *Chronica Jocelini de Brakelonda*, printed by the Camden Society. Lond. 1840, p. 56.

† *Concessio ad firmam Rad'o Scryvener xi. acr' et iij. rod' prati abuttan' supe Campum de Tothill in Com' Midd' pro xxi annis.* Pat. 14 Eliz. p. 6. December 24
‡ *Britain's Remembrancer*, 1628, p. 182.

that, "in the year 1290, Hugh of Cressingham granted to John Huskarl and his wife Alexandra the Manor of Stebynhyth Huscarl, with remainder to their son Humphry, and his heirs. (Claus. 18 Edward I., m. 18 dorso.) In 1393 Adam de St. Juon being indebted in the sum of £600 to Thomas Newenham, an estimate was made of his landed property; amongst other estates was a messuage called Huskarls, in Stepney, with certain lands and rents of assize. In 1443 the daughter and heir of John Huskarl released to John Stopynghdon and others her claim in all manors or lands in the parishes of Stepney and Hackney." He then proceeds to state that the Manor of Aschewys or Mile-end appears to have been the property of John Hadeley; but from the following deed or grant in fee farm, which, from internal evidence, is of the early part of the reign of Henry III., it is evident that one Roger Huscarl was, at that time or previous thereto, chief lord of the land therein mentioned, which lay within the vill of *Stebenhee*, and that such land, in fact the Manor of Huscarl, was also situate at Mile-end, is plain from the indorsement on the deed, in a very ancient yet later hand, which may be referred to the time of Edward III., viz. *Cart' ret' del milhend*. So that it may be concluded that the conveyance in 1290 was not a new grant, but probably a regrant of the land holden under Roger Huscarl, as lord paramount, after a forfeiture on mortgage, or a similar transaction, by Hugh of Cressingham to one of Roger Huscarl's descendants. The grantor, in the following deed, appears himself to have been a landholder of no small importance, by his having a somewhat large seal inscribed with his name, viz.:—

Sciant presentes et futuri, Quod ego Silvester filius Radulfi, Dedi et concessi et presenti Carta mea confirmavi Waltero de Haldstede ferroni Totam terram cum pertinentiis, Quam tenui de Rogero Huscarl in villa de Stebenhee, scilicet, Qua-

tuor Acras cum pertinentiis In campo qui vocatur Wylegripescroft, Et unam acram terre cum pertinentiis in campo qui vocatur Karlesneweland, Et duas solidatas redditus de mesugio cum pertinentiis Quod Robertus Parons tenuit de me, Scilicet Quicquid in predicta terra et in predicto Redditi babui, In longitudine et latitudine et in rebus cunctis cum omnibus pertinentiis suis Integre: Habendum et tenendum eidem Waltero et heredibus suis vel cui ipse terram illam dederit vel assignaverit de me et heredibus meis In feodo et hereditate, Libere, Quiete, Integre et finabiliter Reddendo nida Annuatim mibi et heredibus meis pro omni servicio et exactione et rebus cunctis Quinque solidos, et sex denarios, et dimidiā libram Cymini, Ad quatuor terminos anni, Scilicet Ad Pascha xvij d. et obolum, Ad Nativitatem Sancti Johannis Baptiste xvij d. et obolum, Ad festum Sancti Michaelis xvij d. et obolum, Ad Nativitatem Domini xvij d. et obolum, et predictam dimidiā libram Cymini vel j d.

sine omni occasione. Salvo Servicio Domini Regis quantum pertinet ad tantum de libera terra in eadem villa.

* * * * *

Pro hac quidem donatione et concessionē, et warantisōne, et acquietacione, et escambio si evenerit, predictus Walterus dedit mihi Silvestro Decem marcas argenti In Gersuma. Hiis testibus, Willielmo de Pontefracto, Roberto de Pinken, Hugone Belebarbe, Daniele filio Salomonis, Hamone filio Humfredi, Roberto de Brambele, Roberto filio Radulfi, Adam filio Alsi, Godmundo Ferrone, Roberto Bret, Johanne Blundo, Richardo del Chesne, Herveo Ferrone, et multis aliis.

To this deed is pendant a seal of green wax, without armorial device, on the circle of which is S. SELVESTRE FIL RADVEFI. +.

Indorsed in an ancient, though later hand: "Cart' vet' del milhend."

Yours, &c. T. E. T.

ST. ARMILL'S CHAPEL, WESTMINSTER.

MR. URBAN.—Your correspondent T. E. T. whom I thank for his kindly mention of my name, will find a notice of St. Mary Magdalene Chapel in my *Memoirs of Westminster*, pp. 289, 290. "It adjoined Cornelius Van Dun's almshouses, and was granted to the abbey at the time when King Henry VIII. made Westminster a bishopric; it was confirmed to the dean and chapter by Queen Elizabeth.

Having fallen into decay, it was pulled down at the beginning of the eighteenth century."

In the churchwardens' books of St. Margaret's for 1497 appears this entry:—Rec' of Browning, for the rent of a tenement that he holdeth upon *the hill*, x.s."

In the preceding year it is called "Ar-miles Hill."

Yours, &c. MACKENZIE WALCOTT.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Anniversaries of the Geological and Statistical Societies—Lectures by the Rev. Henry Christmas on the Domestic Life of our Ancestors, and by Mr. Scharf jun. on Christian Art—The Assyrian Excavation Fund—Discoveries of Greek Sculpture at Argos—Mr. C. Roach Smith's Museum of London Antiquities—Sale of Mr. Bernal's Collection—Sale of Lord Rutherford's Library—Proceedings of the Cambrian, Yorkshire, Leicestershire, and Norfolk Societies—The Royal Institute of British Architects—Hotel de Ville at Hamburg—The Universal Exhibition at Paris—Industrial Museum of Scotland—Personal Literary News—Mr. Halliwell's folio Shakespeare—New Stained Glass Windows in Ely and Canterbury Cathedrals—Church Restorations.

The annual meeting of the *Geological Society* was held on the 16th Feb. W. J. Hamilton, esq. President, in the chair. The President announced the award of the Wollaston Palladium medal to Sir H. T. De la Beche; and in the absence of Sir Henry, on account of ill-health, placed it in the hands of Sir R. I. Murchison. Having briefly alluded to the geological writings of Sir H. De la Beche, he dwelt more fully upon his having been the

chief author and promoter of the establishment of the Museum of Practical Geology, and of a School of Mines, on an enlarged and liberal scale, and also particularly alluded to the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland, based on the Ordnance Maps, and of which Sir Henry had the superintendence; mentioning the skill and impartiality Sir Henry had shown in the choice of an able staff of naturalists, geologists, paleontologists, chemists, and

mineralogists, who had assisted him in this great national work. The President also alluded to the success attending the establishment of lectures in that museum, for the purpose of teaching the application of geology and the kindred sciences to agriculture and other purposes. The balance of the proceeds of the Wollaston Donation Fund are awarded to MM. G. and F. Sandberger, of Wiesbaden, eminent geologists and paleontologists.

At the anniversary meeting of the *Statistical Society*, held on the 15th March, the report noticed the increasing circulation of the Society's Journal, as evidenced by an increase of sixty-five per cent. in the sales of the last year as compared with those of the previous year; and alluded to the success which had attended the publication of a General Index to the Society's Journal. The expense of compiling and printing an Index, which had analysed every paragraph of the Journal from its commencement, has been considerable; nevertheless, it has not only defrayed the expense of its publication, but has created a new source of income to the Society. An Alphabetic-Classified Catalogue of the Library has just been completed by Mr. Wheatley, by whom the Index was prepared. The principles upon which it has been compiled are similar to those of the Catalogue of the Library of the Institute of Actuaries. The library contained 2,000 distinct works, exclusive of Blue Books.

The Rev. Henry Christmas, the new Professor of British History and Archaeology in the *Royal Society of Literature*, has commenced a series of eight lectures, given in the afternoon of successive Tuesdays. Their subject is the Domestic Life of our Ancestors, and they will treat successively of the houses, furniture, domestic economy, diet, cooking, costume, amusements, arts, and learning of old times in England. At the introductory lecture, held on the 6th of March, the chair was occupied by the Earl of Carlisle, who intimated his intention to resign the chair of the society, in consequence of his removal to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant.

An interesting course of eight lectures is announced to be delivered at the Royal Institution, commencing April 19th, by Mr. George Scharf, jun., on *Christian Art*, from the earliest period, A.D. 300, to the period of Raphael and Michael Angelo, at the close of the fifteenth century. The subjects are divided as follows: 1. The Catacombs of Rome and Churches of Ravenna; 2. Sicilian Mosaics and Architecture; 3. Assisi; 4. Campo Santo at Pisa; 5. San Marco at Florence; 6. The Carmine at

Florence; 7. Walls of the Sistine Chapel; 8. The Vatican. From Mr. Scharf's known skill as a draftsman, the lectures will doubtless be well illustrated.

The Committee of the *Assyrian Excavation Fund*, having exhausted their finances, and seeing little hope in the present aspect of public affairs of getting them replenished, called a general meeting of the subscribers on the 6th March, with the view of winding up their affairs. With the funds at their disposal, about 2,700*l.*, the committee despatched Mr. Loftus, with a very competent artist, Mr. Boucher, who commenced their labours at Wurka, in South Babylonia. Subsequently Mr. Loftus was induced, at the request of Colonel Rawlinson, to join the agents of the British Museum at Nineveh, and Mr. Loftus proceeded with the excavations there. About the beginning of August he lighted on the remains of a building on a level twenty feet lower than the palace which was then being excavated by Hormuzd Rassam, on account of the trustees of the British Museum, and which, consequently, he had every reason to believe was an entirely independent building, but which now proves to be a lower story or terrace, more carefully elaborated and in better preservation than those previously discovered in these ruins. The Government has declined, in the present state of political affairs, to continue the grant to the Museum, and the explorers are all now on their way home. Some exquisite drawings and photographs of slabs were exhibited at the meeting, but no hopes are entertained of getting any of the slabs home. Mr. Loftus is expected to bring home with him as many small antiquities as he can conveniently find means of conveyance for. It is to be considered that the Assyrian Excavation Society is not dissolved, but that its operations are suspended until better times.

It has been announced, on apparently good authority, that an important discovery of ancient Greek sculpture has been made in the course of excavations on the site of the *Temple of Juno at Argos*. The Government has taken charge of the works, and it is confidently hoped that the explorations will bring to light valuable relics of ancient art. Pausanias records that in his time, towards the close of the second century, many temples and statues were at Argos, and though some objects may have been destroyed or removed, there is every probability that the researches of antiquaries will be amply rewarded on the sites of the Argive temples, which were adorned by the greatest sculptors of Greece.

In the *Literary Gazette* of the 3d March

appeared a series of letters addressed to the Editor, relative to the offer to the British Museum of the *Collection of London Antiquities formed by Mr. C. Roach Smith*. Among others, Mr. Smith himself, Mr. Thomas Wright, the Rev. Henry Christmas, and the Rev. Dr. Collingwood Bruce, express their sentiments upon the subject. Upon the interest and usefulness of the museum in illustration of the manners and arts of our ancestors all parties are agreed, and also in regard to our present deficiency in this department of the national collection. A question has arisen upon the money value of Mr. Roach Smith's stores, which have been estimated by himself at 3,000*l.*, and those who have known him and them longest and best, give their opinion that he has fixed the estimate as nearly as possible at their cost price, without taking into account his expense of time and labour. It is rumoured, however, that the Trustees consider that sum excessive, although they have not yet given a definite answer. The purchase is also under the consideration of the Guildhall Library Committee, who recently sent a sub-committee to inspect and report upon it. We hope that one or other of these public bodies may secure its possession to the Metropolis, to which it properly belongs, otherwise we should not be surprised to see this London collection carried away from Liverpool-street to the town of Liverpool, where the Anglo-Saxon antiquities from Kent, known as the Faussett Collection, recently took refuge under the sheltering wing of Mr. Mayer.

The *Bernal sale* is exciting more general interest than any event of the kind since the dispersion of the famous Strawberry Hill collection. The prices have generally been high, and at the same rate of competition the aggregate price at the close of the sale will much exceed any sum named as a valuation for national purchase. Many of the articles bring ten times the amount given by Mr. Bernal; and in one instance thirty times the last price was obtained. The Marquess of Bath has given 465*l.* for a porcelain cabaret, for which Mr. Bernal only gave 65 guineas. Some of the best specimens of porcelain have been secured for Marlborough House. It is rumoured that rival agents for Marlborough House and the British Museum have in several cases bid up against each other, a piece of reckless mismanagement which we can scarcely credit, after the extreme principles of economy acted on by Government in regard to education and art. We shall notice some of the most remarkable articles of the collection in detail next month. Meanwhile, we may

mention that Mr. J. H. Burn has announced that, immediately after the termination of the sale, he will publish the whole of the prices and purchasers' names, to be appended to the Catalogue, price 7*s. 6d.*; to non-subscribers 10*s.* With a similar view, Mr. Henry G. Bohn has purchased the woodcuts which decorate the Catalogue, in order to republish a descriptive account of the more remarkable articles in one of his 5*s.* volumes.

The *Library of the late Lord Rutherford*, which is the largest ever submitted to auction in Scotland, has been sold in Edinburgh by Mr. T. Nisbet, on the 22nd March and ten following lawful days. It consisted of upward of 2,500 lots, all in fine condition, and ranging in the several departments of literary history, the Greek and Latin classics, antiquities, philology, history, belles-lettres, mathematics, the fine arts, privately printed books, law, and general literature. Immediately after the library will be sold his lordship's plate and wines, in which he is said to have been not a little curious, and a collection of objects of *virtu*, marbles and bronzes, rare antique Sévres, Dresden, and Oriental china, Buhl and mounted clocks, a powerful reflecting telescope, and a few choice pictures by ancient and modern masters.

A Third Series has been commenced of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, of which the First Number was published on the 1st March, commencing the tenth volume of the whole collection. No. II. comes out on the 1st April, and thenceforward it will be continued Quarterly, under the Editorship of the Rev. W. Longueville Jones, who has resumed that post. The Cambrian Archeological Association, of which this periodical is the organ, had lapsed into a state of some torpidity, when at the meeting at Ruthin last autumn its original friends and promoters effected a change in its management, and infused some new spirit into its frame. Since that time they have greatly increased its numbers, have appointed many new Local Officers, and have taken measures which have raised the affairs of the society to a state of prosperity and vigour. The Journal will not in future be sold to non-Members, until the volume is completed at the close of the year.

At the recent annual meeting of the *Yorkshire Philosophical Society*, the report of the curator of antiquities, the Rev. C. Wellbeloved, mentioned the recent discovery in York of an inscribed monument of the Emperor Trajan (fully described in our last, p. 295), probably the oldest of the kind that has been found in Britain; the discovery of a Roman pavement in the neighbourhood of Collingham, presented

to the society by the trustees of Lady Hastings, and removed to the museum; and the still more recent one of a pavement more beautiful in pattern, and more highly finished than any previously discovered in that neighbourhood, on the estate of the late Sir George Wombwell, near the line of the Roman road from Malton to Isurium. Permission to remove it, when the season should be favourable, had been obtained from the late owner; and a hope was expressed that either the improved state of the society's finances or the liberality of the public would afford the means of displaying this and the other remains of the same kind in an appropriate building. Donations of coins, from Mr. Davies, Mr. Procter, and the curator himself, were also recorded; and a collection of drawings of the encaustic tiles of Jervaux Abbey, from the Rev. John Ward, of Wath.

The committee of the new *Architectural and Archaeological Society for Leicestershire* held a meeting in the Town Library at Leicester on the 26th February, and arranged to meet in future once in every two months. The general meeting of the Society will be held in the autumn. In the mean time it is arranged that a conjoint meeting of the Societies for Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Cambridge, shall be held at Peterborough on the 23d and 24th of May.

The annual meeting of the *Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society* was held on the 8th March at the Guildhall, Norwich, Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart. in the chair. Sir W. Ffolkes, Bart. was elected President for the ensuing year, and it was arranged that, at the usual summer excursion, the churches in the marsh-land district near Lynn and Wisbech shall form the subjects of investigation.

The Royal Institute of British Architects has awarded its gold medal for 1854 to M. Hittoff of Paris, Member of the Institute of France, in consideration of his important buildings in Paris, and his numerous published works. This is the third time our Architects have manifested their appreciation of foreign talent, the medal having been awarded on previous occasions to the Cavaliere Camino of Rome and the Baron de Klenze of Munich. The Institute silver medal is adjudged to Mr. W. P. Griffith, Fellow, for an essay on Medieval Decorations and Ornaments. The Soane medallion was not awarded. The silver medals of the Institute are now offered to the authors of the best essays on any subjects tending to promote or facilitate the knowledge of architecture, or the various branches of science connected therewith. Three subjects are proposed for the Soane

medallion: 1. a town mansion; 2. a restored plan of the priory of Saint Bartholomew the Great in Smithfield, London; 3. a building to contain six courts of law.

Mr. George Gilbert Scott, of London, has obtained the first premium for a Gothic design for the new Hotel de Ville and Senate House at Hamburg.

The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council have appointed Mr. Henry Cole the sole superintendent of the British department of the *Universal Exhibition at Paris*. The opening, as officially announced in the Moniteur, will take place on the 1st of May.

Dr. George Wilson, of Edinburgh, has been appointed by the Board of Trade Director of the *Industrial Museum of Scotland*, the active organisation of which has now commenced. Ground has been purchased by Government in the immediate neighbourhood of the university at Edinburgh, for the erection of the museum; and specimens, illustrating the application of science to the arts, are in process of collection from various quarters.

Mr. Layard has been elected Lord Rector of the *University of Aberdeen* by a majority of three out of the four nations, over Lieut.-Colonel Sykes.

The office of Keeper of the *Regalia of Scotland*, vacant by the death of Sir Adam Ferguson, is conferred on Mr. James Grant, author of Memoirs of Sir William Kirkaldy of Grange, and of various other works, among which is The Memorials of Edinburgh Castle. As the Regalia are preserved in that fortress, this appointment is appropriate.

Mr. Edward Matthew Ward has been elected a Royal Academician in the room of the late Mr. J. J. Chalon.

In consequence of the appointment of Sir G. Cornwall Lewis to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is announced that he has resigned the editorship of the *Edinburgh Review* into the hands of Mr. Henry Reeve, of the Privy Council Office.

Mr. Halliwell, who is now devoting his sole attention to his great edition of *Shakespeare*, in folio, has issued a circular letter of entreaty, soliciting the communication of early editions of the Plays and Poems of the Poet, or of other rare poems or plays more or less illustrative of his works and times. He is ready to pay handsomely when so required: offering no less than 100*l.* for a perfect copy of the first edition of *Titus Andronicus*, and proportionately for other rarities.

M. Boucher de Perthes, of Abbeville, is about to publish a new edition of his *Antiquités Céltiques et Antédiluvienues*, first published (with eighty plates) in 1847.

Portions of two of the eight stained glass windows, the munificent gift of the late Bishop Sparke, have been temporarily placed in *Ely Cathedral*. If approved, the others are to be immediately put in hand. They will represent the principal occurrences in the life of our Saviour; and Mr. Wailes will be entrusted with their execution. The carving of the new reredos is nearly complete, and the groined canopies, which are to be supported by twisted shafts, inlaid with coloured stones, are ready for fixing. Five subjects will be illustrated in the recesses, the figures averaging about 20 inches in height: 1st, the Entry of our Lord into Jerusalem; 2nd, the Washing the Disciples' Feet; 3rd, the Lord's Supper; 4th, the Agony in the Garden of Gethsemane; 5th, the Bearing the Cross. Upon the twisted shafts, which will mark the principal divisions, six angels will stand; and a representation of the Transfiguration will surmount the canopy of the centre bay. This portion of the work will be in alabaster, the sculpture being executed by Mr. Phillips, of London.

A memorial window has been placed in *Canterbury Cathedral* inscribed with the name of its late architect, Mr. George Austin. It is seen on entering the church by the south porch: and forms the commencement of an intended design to restore the series of subjects which formerly

filled the windows on the north side of the nave, viz. representations of the Royal line of England. It contains the figures of six Kings,—Ethelbert the founder of the church, Ercombert, Egbert, Ethelwolf, Alfred the Great, Canute, Edward the Confessor, and Harold. The style of the glass is of the latter end of the 15th century; and it has been manufactured in Canterbury.

This is an age of *Church Restoration*, and consequently an era in which our ecclesiastical antiquities are in far greater danger than during the passive neglect and gradual decay of the last century. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the many useful archaeological and architectural societies, it is lamentable to observe how widely many of the clergy still misconstrue the import of the word "Restoration," and misconduct the operation of carrying it into effect. We lately were told by one of these very zealous but incautious gentlemen, that he had in his "restorations" used up all the old bench-backs and other carved work of his church *in some way or other*,—just as the notorious Wyatt did in Salisbury cathedral; and that he had sent away only such as was wholly inapplicable to his purpose! He added that he had received, and applied in these restorations, a beautiful specimen of carved work from the debris of a neighbouring Cathedral.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

The Anglo-Saxon Poems of Beowulf, The Scop or Gleeman's Tale, and the Fight at Finnesburg, with a literal Translation, Notes, Glossary, &c. By Benjamin Thorpe, member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, and of the Society of Netherlandish Literature at Leyden.—Mr. Thorpe, who has earned a European reputation by his elaborately correct editions and translations of numerous important works in the Anglo-Saxon and other Northern languages, has conferred a new obligation upon all who take an interest in the ancient literature of England. The heroic and romantic poem of Beowulf is certainly the most ancient, and is among the most interesting, of the literary relics of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors. In the words of the present edition, "as a monument of language, the poem of Beowulf is highly valuable, but far more valuable is it as a vivid and faithful picture of old northern manners and usages, as they existed in the halls of the kingly and the noble at the remote period to which it

relates. In this respect, where are we to look for its like? Who presents them almost to our gaze like the poet of Beowulf? The whole ceremony of the high hall he sets before us—the ranging of the vassals and guests, the mead-cup borne round by the queen and her daughter, the gifts bestowed on the guests, the decorations on the walls, and the gleeman's tale."

It is singular that no mention of this remarkable poem has been found in any Anglo-Saxon or other mediæval work known. It seems to have been neglected and forgotten for several centuries. Perhaps its being a heathen poem, although some allusions to Christianity have crept into it, may account for this neglect. The single MS. in which it has been transmitted to the present age was first noticed by Wanley, in his Catalogue of Northern Literature, published in 1705; after which it was again neglected until Thorkelin, a learned Icelander, made a transcript of it in 1786, which he published in Denmark in 1815, with a Latin translation. Since

that time two translations in Danish, one in German, and one in English verse, of different degrees of merit and accuracy, have been published. Besides these, in 1833, Mr. Kemble, an accomplished scholar, and especially renowned for his skill and learning in northern and mediæval literature, published an edition of the Anglo-Saxon original, limited to one hundred copies, with a valuable preface and glossary; to which he added, in 1837, an English translation, enriched by additions to his preface, notes, and glossary. The fewness of the copies of Mr. Kemble's edition, now become very scarce, together with other substantial reasons, stated by Mr. Thorpe, have induced him to publish the present edition with a translation, which is printed on the same page with the original, as in Cædmon and the Codex Exoniensis, and agrees with it almost line by line.

The difficulties which have been encountered in editing Beowulf must have been great; for the MS., besides being full of inaccuracies and blunders, owing to the carelessness and ignorance of the ancient copyist, is greatly damaged, and in some parts rendered almost illegible by the heat of the conflagration which, in 1731, destroyed many of the treasures of the Cotton Library, where it was deposited. The leaves are scorched and contracted by the heat, and rendered so brittle that the smallest pressure breaks them. Mr. Kemble found that "portions of the text had perished by the edge of almost every page." Mr. Thorpe states that "the MS. was evidently much less injured in 1786, when Thorkelin made his transcript, for when he collated it with his edition there were many words in his text which

"Swá begnornodon
Geáta leáde
hláfordes [hryre]
heorð-geneáts;
cwíedon þet he wære
wuruld-cyninga,
manna mildust,
[and mon-] þwærost,
leodum liðost,
and lof-geornost."

were not to be found in the MS. in 1830, after which it suffered still further detriment." We may now, however, have the satisfaction of believing that the work, after having had the benefit of the labour bestowed on it by two such men as Kemble and Thorpe, is nearly as perfect as it could be possible to make it; unless, by the rarest good fortune, another ancient copy should be discovered in some neglected collection.

The scene of the poem is in Jutland, and on the south-west coast of Sweden, where the hero, who for noble and generous daring is not inferior to any of the celebrated warriors of Greek and Roman story, by his valour freed Denmark from the ravages of an amphibious and cruel monster, or fiend, and delivered his native Gothland from a fire-breathing serpent, by whose poisonous breath, in slaying him, he was himself slain.

Mr. Kemble is of opinion that the poem was written originally in Anglo-Saxon, but that "an older and far completer poem has once existed, from which the present text is a copy, and a careless copy too."

Mr. Thorpe, on the other hand, thinks that there is internal evidence to show "that it is not an original production of the Anglo-Saxon muse, but a metrical paraphrase of a heroic saga composed in the south-west of Sweden, in the old common language of the North, and probably brought to this country during the Danish dynasty."

The following short extract, with which the poem concludes, describes the sorrow of his people for the death of their chief, and the estimation in which he was held by them:—

"Thus deplor'd
the Goths' people
their lord's fall,
said that he was
of world-kings,
of men, mildest,
and kindest,
to his people gentlest,
and of praise most desirous."

The Life of Dr. John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester in the reign of Henry VIII., with an Appendix of illustrative Documents. By the Rev. John Lewis, Author of the Life of John Wickliffe; with an Introduction by T. Hudson Turner, esq. 2 vols. 8vo. (Lilly. 1855.)—Bishop Fisher is remembered favourably in our history by several circumstances which indicate a disinterested love of learning and a zeal for its promotion. He submitted to

learn Greek when 50, or, as some persons say, 60 years of age; he procured the endowment of the Margaret Professorships in both Universities, with the completion of Christ's College, and the foundation of St. John's, in the University of Cambridge; and he refused a translation from the poor See of Rochester, alleging that he had taken his bishopric as laymen take their wives, for better and for worse, and would not

change his old wife for a wealthier. Amongst circumstances of another kind which are borne in mind in reference to this amiable prelate, we may allude to his weakness and credulity in giving credence to the impostures of Elizabeth Barton; but the memory of his faults is overpowered by pity for his fate, which every one must allow to have been in the highest degree hard and sorrowful.

It has long been known that Mr. Lewis of Margate, the author of the "History of the Translations of the Bible," and publisher of "Wickliffe's New Testament," the writer also of the Lives of Wyckliffe, Peacock, Caxton, &c., left amongst his MS. Collections a Life of Bishop Fisher. Mr. Lewis died in 1746. Three years afterwards his MS. "Life of Fisher" was sold by auction by Langford, in Covent Garden, to Sir Peter Thompson, (Gent. Mag., vol. lxxvi. p. 517), whose collections passed under the hammer of Evans, of Pall Mall, in April 1815.

The descent of the MS. might thus be traced without difficulty, but that is a task which should have been performed for us by the editor of the present publication. It is asserted on the title-page that the book has been printed from Lewis's MS. "prepared by the author for the press," and we see no reason to doubt the assertion, but we look in vain throughout the book for any direct evidence upon the subject, for any history of the MS., or for any name of a responsible editor. Lowndes announced, in 1834, that there was then in the press "The Life of John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, with the Life of Lewis by himself, now just published. Edited by the Rev. Theodore Williams, of Hendon, 8vo., 2 vols." Whether we have now, in 1855, a portion of the work announced in 1834, whether Mr. Williams be the editor, why there has been this delay, and in fact everything respecting the history of the book, is a mere blank. Either it was not convenient to state the circumstances, or it never occurred to the editor to do so. From the colour of the paper it may be inferred with certainty, that the book, with the exception of a page or two, has been printed for many years. The late Mr. Hudson Turner's introduction is for the most part a mere gleanings of papers of little value, left unnoticed by Mr. Bruce in his paper on the Death of Fisher, published in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxv. p. 61, probably as not falling within his objects.

The editor may be thought by some people to have done wisely in concealing his name. He has evidently not been

accustomed to such work, and has not performed it in a way to entitle him to any considerable commendation.

The important question connected with the "Life of Fisher" is the degree of credit which ought to be given to his Roman Catholic biography, published in 1655, under the name of "Thomas Bailey, D.D." The Bailey thus alluded to was a son of the author of the "Practice of Piety." He went over to the church of Rome about the middle of the seventeenth century, and was the author of the "Certamen Religiosum; or, a Conference between Charles I. and Henry Marquis of Worcester," published in 1649, a book which created great disputes; the "Herba Parietis," published in 1650, and many other books of an extreme party character. When released from the Tower, in which his "Herba Parietis" was written, he went on the continent, and having renounced his orders in the Church of England, became conspicuous as a zealous convert to Roman Catholicism. In the course of his wanderings Bailey fell in with a Sir Wingfield Bodenham, who introduced him to the knowledge of the life of Fisher, said to have been written by Dr. Richard Hall, at one time of Christ's College, Cambridge, but afterwards, like Bailey himself, a convert to Roman Catholicism and canon of the Cathedral of St. Omer's. The original of the Life by Hall is said by Anthony Wood, to have been "a choice rarity reposed in the library of the English Benedictines, at Dieuward in Lorrain," but Sir Wingfield Bodenham possessed a copy, which he intended to publish in the name of the real author. Having lent his copy to Dr. Bailey, who was at the time necessitous, and we will hope ignorant of Sir Wingfield Bodenham's intention, he most unjustifiably took a copy of it, made alterations, and then sold his copy to a bookseller for a small sum of money. The bookseller printed the work in London, with a dedication to a merchant at Antwerp from his kinsman T. B., and an announcement that the book was "carefully selected from several ancient records by Thomas Bailey, D.D." The publication being of a strong party character, became popular with a class. It was reprinted in 1739, and again, it is said, in 1740; but the latter is probably merely a new title page.

It is upon this book, the parentage of which does not induce one to place any great reliance upon its accuracy, that many of the main facts in "Fisher's Life," as published in our collections of biography, are founded. The book could not be followed throughout; for it is not merely absurdly anti-Protestant, but in some pass-

ages obviously foolish and slanderous. It contains Sanders's lies against Anne Boleyn, and many other passages which even Roman Catholics would not now rely upon, and indeed could scarcely quote, except in the way of condemnation.

The book, as printed by Bailey, looks, moreover, like the work of several authors. Many paragraphs are obvious translations from the Latin, made in a very bad inflated style; others are apparently original passages of manly genuine English, which affect the reader by their simplicity, and bear upon them the impress of veracity, or at the least of *resemblance*. Now we take it to have been clearly the duty of an editor to have investigated the character of this book, and to have endeavoured—
 1. To discover whether "Hall's Life" is an original composition or a translation of the Latin "Life of Fisher" which occurs in our manuscript libraries. 2. To determine the exact character of the Latin "Life," if it be not the original, whether it has been either in whole or in part translated from Hall, and, if it be an independent "Life," how far it supports Hall's conclusions. 3. To distinguish between Hall's "Life" and Bailey's additions—in which, probably, the *virus* of the publication would be found to exist. The few observations upon this subject contained in Mr. Hudson Turner's introduction are not all satisfactory nor altogether accurate.

The most valuable portions of Lewis's work are his few notes from Fisher's register; his account of the contents of Fisher's works of controversy, now long forgotten, but which have a certain amount of curiosity and value as connected with the history of the Reformation; and his particulars respecting the suppression of monastic houses, in order to secure endowments for the colleges founded by the Countess of Richmond.

It has always been considered a circumstance of some importance, in connection with the question of the propriety of the dissolution of our monasteries, that Cardinal Wolsey did not scruple to have recourse to that expedient in order to procure funds for his princely educational establishments. Some persons have concluded that Wolsey's conduct in this respect is to be looked upon as evidence of his violent and unscrupulous character, rather than as a fact indicating that such suppressions were in accordance with the opinions of the time, or that to dissolve a monastery on account of the ill conduct of its inmates was then deemed an allowable exercise of power. But we find in the book before us that precisely the same thing, although not of course to the same extent, was done by the gentle Fisher.

It seems difficult to understand how his practice in this respect can be impugned by Roman Catholics, and, if what he did was justifiable, the right of suppressing for immoral living, without being subjected to a charge of sacrilege, is established. Two of Fisher's suppressions are worth recounting, both as proving what he did, and as throwing a little light on the character of the smaller monastic establishments. At Higham, or Little Church, a secluded village about four miles from Rochester, stood a nunnery founded by King Stephen, for a prioress and sixteen nuns, who were professed of the order of St. Benedict. Of this nunnery Fisher, as Bishop of Rochester, was visitor. Being at so easy a distance from his episcopal see, Fisher took an opportunity, shortly after his appointment to the bishopric, to visit Higham and inquire into the state of their affairs. He found the fabric in great want of repair, their means at the lowest ebb, and the establishment reduced to a prioress and three nuns. Feeling an interest in their welfare, he kindly advanced a considerable sum towards the necessary repairs, and procured large contributions from others for the same purpose. He also added two fresh nuns to the establishment. But the truth soon began to break upon him. Rumours reached him from all sides that the life led by these ladies was not at all in accordance with their saintly rules. Excesses of all kinds were alleged to be common amongst them, and the diminution in their number to be attributable to the bad reputation into which the house had fallen. Upon inquiry the facts soon came out. The neighbourhood far and near was acquainted with their doings. Sir Edward Sterop, at one time vicar of Higham, was a general favourite in the house. Several of the ladies had borne children by him, and a midwife in the adjoining village was induced to depose that she had not only attended with the prioress on the delivery of one of the ladies, who afterwards herself became prioress, but had taken her child from the holy font in the church of Cliff, and had brought it up in her house until its death. Under such a prioress it may well be supposed that the nuns fully justified the public reputation of their house. After proper inquiry the bishop subjected the ladies to a penance, and some time afterwards, probably finding them incorrigible, persuaded the king to suppress the house altogether, and transfer their possessions to St. John's, Cambridge. The ladies surrendered their rights and were transferred to houses presumed to be better managed, to which a small pension was paid for their maintenance for life.

The other case was that of a nunnery of Benedictines, at a place called "Bromhall, near Windsor, in Berkshire." The ladies in this place of pious seclusion had committed the same kind of peccadilloes as at Higham. Fisher pounced down upon them in the same way. Under a commission directed to the Bishop of Salisbury the facts were duly proved. The nunnery was suppressed; St. John's, Cambridge, reaped the benefit; and finally the whole proceedings in both these cases were confirmed by the all-powerful bull of Pope Clement VII.

The melancholy circumstances respecting Fisher's imprisonment and death were investigated some years ago in the paper by Mr. Bruce, to which we have before referred. Up to the publication of that paper considerable doubt hung over the exact legal pretence upon which Fisher was put to death. Lord Herbert had asserted that Fisher was put upon his trial "for divers points;" Bailey or Hall had alleged that he had been put to death for refusing to take the oath of supremacy, which did not exist until long afterwards; whilst it had been inferred by Turner and other of our latest writers that he must have been executed for taking part in the treasonable conspiracies which were then thought to be rife. Upon the irrefragable authority of unquestionable documents, the fact was established that Fisher was executed for the legal offence of wishing, willing, and endeavouring to deprive the King of his title of Supreme Head of the Church, such wish, will, and endeavour being inferred from his having uttered the following words:—"The King, our sovereign lord, is not Supreme Head in earth of the Church of England." The way in which he was entrapped into uttering these words is set forth in the paper alluded to; his indictment and examinations are published, and the main point established conclusively. The same ground is gone over in the book before us, but not so fully. Indeed in this respect, and in every other of any great historical value, this work has been completely anticipated. At the time it was written it was probably thought of too little interest to deserve publication, although if then published it would have saved subsequent inquirers some little trouble; now it is far in arrear of the information which the State Paper Commission and many private investigators have brought to light within the last century. A good editor might have supplied this information in notes, but as now published the book is distinguished by incompleteness and mismanagement.

The trustworthiness of Bailey's or Hall's life must be determined before the facts of

Fisher's biography can be considered settled, and that is a point of considerable interest. We should be pleased to find it, with its cognate inquiries into the works of Sanders and the other Roman Catholic libellers of that period, in the hands of a competent historical critic.

Joseph Kinghorn, of Norwich; a Memoir. By Martin Hood Wilkins. With Introductory Chapter by Simon Wilkin, 8vo.—Some considerations of a painful kind mingle with the many which are of a bright and animating nature when, after long intervals, a once honoured individual, respected and held up as a sort of local oracle, again appears on the scene through the medium of a memoir. More and more we feel it a mistake to defer these things so long. The men and women, his contemporaries, are mostly gone; the young, who would have treasured the record, had it been earlier presented, have formed other religious connections, heard more modern preachers. "Two and twenty years ago!" It is a long look backward, in an onward-pressing age. Not sufficiently remote for the interest of historical associations to gather round it; not long enough for forgetfulness of blemishes; but yet somewhat too long, considering that the form of the character was peculiar, and that the boundaries drawn around its movements by a sectarian conscience prevented its wide appreciation.

Yet the Rev. Joseph Kinghorn was indeed no common man. Had his sphere been less circumscribed he might have as easily and surely ruled his thousands as hundreds. He had a power of personal influence in his church and among his religious friends which could neither be ascribed to wealth, position, nor to genius; but which has perhaps rarely, if ever, led to a more close and complete confidential intercourse than existed, in his case, between a minister and his people. His flock loved him and feared him too. He had established habits of deference towards himself. Whether such were ever abused, on their part, to the point of undue submission, or, on his, to priestly assumption, is a question we do not care to press. On the whole we are confident he was too good a man, too faithful a disciple of Christ himself, not to lead his followers in the main aright, even if he ever did either drag them or drive them too far.

His singular person, conspicuous afar off, awkward in gait, but, as he drew near, remarkable for the beautiful and animated expression of his countenance, had a posi-

tive influence in Norwich, considerably beyond its effect on the members of his own flock. *Apostolic* was the word perpetually recurring to the mind, when and wheresoever he was met.

In his controversy with the far more widely (and deservedly) celebrated Robert Hall, he had the advantage in coolness, method, wholeness and fairness, whatever opinion may be formed of his cause. To our own minds Mr. Kinghorn appears also more consistent. A man like Robert Hall surely ought never to have made a prominent point at all of adult baptism. Indeed we cannot help thinking he was a Baptist, chiefly because he could not bring himself to be a Pseudo-Baptist. Now, to Mr. Kinghorn, adult baptism was an essential condition of Church membership; and, when the question arose about extending the communion to those not thus admitted to membership, his quick eye discerned at once that the preliminary rite would be brought into lower estimate by such a concession, and the integrity and reality of the union demolished. The different view taken dates from an earlier point than the subject of debate—Mr. Hall's idea of a Christian Church was very expansive, Mr. Kinghorn's literal, and, we must be permitted to say, narrow. For the strict maintenance of a sect the latter was perhaps right; but for the large, broad fellowship of Christian discipleship most unsatisfactory. In one respect Mr. Hall was very unfair. He saw in Mr. Kinghorn's requirements with regard to strict Church union an exclusion from Christian brotherhood. In this he misrepresented a good and affectionate minister, who delighted in religious intercourse with Episcopalians, with Congregationalists, and Methodists. But here it was that Mr. Hall's impetuosity as a controversialist brought out the least excellent part of his character.

In these remarks we disclaim all idea of uttering a disparaging word respecting one so deserving of honour and admiration as that wonderful man, whose name we can never mention without reverence. Mr. Hall's suffering and most painful life might alone excuse many small bursts of temper; but it must also be borne in mind that his whole career and the extensive intercourse he maintained with minds of a very high order, moving in various circles, made him extremely impatient of seeing his own religious denomination narrowed, as he thought, unnecessarily, by one whom he could hardly help regarding as his inferior. His own ideal standard was a Christianity set free in large measure from Church conditions. To Mr. Kinghorn it was impossible to conceive of the former

without reference to local rule and discipline.

The volume which suggests the above remarks is very well edited by Mr. Wilkin, the ward of Mr. Kinghorn, assisted by his son. One of its most pleasing characteristics is the picture it presents of parental pride and filial piety. The relations between parents and child never were better sustained than by old David Kinghorn and his wife with their son the Norwich minister. His own life was monotonous, though always busy. He lived for forty-three years the minister of one congregation, and died at Norwich, in Sept. 1832, aged 66. His biographer calls it "a rare advantage" to have been thus stationary. We are unable to agree with him on this point. A change of position might have been beneficial to Mr. Kinghorn in many ways. Nevertheless we readily allow that it is a rare instance among voluntaries of mutual attachment between a minister and his people, and speaks strongly to the credit of both.

The Works of Philo-Judeus, translated by C. D. Yonge, B.A. Vol. I. Post 8vo. pp. 515. (Bohn's Ecclesiastical Library.)—It would be fastidious to dispute about names, but Dr. Harwood has placed Philo among the Greek Classics. And Professor Fiske, of Philadelphia, in his enlarged edition of Eschenburg's "Classical Literature," enumerates "the Lives of Moses and some of the Patriarchs," in the department of Grecian biography. As, however, this is only the first volume of the translation, we reserve our further remarks till the others have come before us.

Morbida; or, Passion Past, and other Poems. Fcp. 8vo. pp. viii. 168.—We readily concede poetical merit to this volume, though we differ from it occasionally in sentiment. The subject treated at p. 130 (Suicide) is a painful one, but the author has utterly degraded it, by making "Lord Mount Coffeehouse," "Lord Byron's Irish Peer," the subject.

The Coming Man; or, the True Deliverer. By the Rev. G. H. Davis. 12mo. pp. 127.—This volume has one defect, it wants few prefatory sentences to state its nature more fully than a table of contents can do. It may properly be called, a *Messianic* manual, apparently intended for a certain class of sceptics who are to be found in Athenaeums and Mechanics' Institutes. The argument is drawn in part from miracles, but mainly (if we fully enter into the author's design), from prophecy. Whether it is likely to prove most useful, for its direct way of treating the

subject, or for the indirect instruction which it conveys, is a question. Let the reader peruse it twice, with these separate objects, and the trouble of doing so will be well repaid.

Memoir of Old Humphrey, 18mo. pp. 320.—This is an account of the late Mr. George Mogridge, who published several little works of repute under that appellation, such as "Learning to Act," "Grandmamma Gilbert," "The Stone-breaker," "John Tomkins, the Dram-drinker,"* "Peter Parley's Tales about Great Britain," &c. Many of our readers will, no doubt, be glad to be present at the lifting of the veil, which has hitherto screened the real author from their eyes. Nearly half the volume consists of selections from "Remains," in prose and verse. The portrait is so characteristic that we venture to say it *must* be like. And there are few volumes for which we can as confidently predict a wide circulation, or that indeed deserve it in the same degree, for the happy mixture of ingredients which Horace so strongly commends (*De Arte Poet.* l. 344).

The Codex Montfortianus; a Collation of this celebrated MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, throughout the Gospels and Acts, with the Greek Text of Wetstein, and with certain MSS. in the University of Oxford. By Orlando T. Dobbin, LL.D., T.C.D., M.R.I.A. Small 8vo. (Begster.) — The Codex Montfortianus, which has been called also Dublinensis, and is probably the same which Erasmus entitled Britannicus, is noted "61" in the first part of Wetstein's New Testament, in the second "40," and in the third "34." It contains the whole New Testament, written in a hand which Dr. Dobbin assigns to the sixteenth century, though it was formerly supposed to be of much earlier date. It is one of those two MSS. which alone contain the celebrated passage of the "Three that bear record in Heaven," 1 John, v. 7, the other being the Codex Ravianus at Berlin. It has therefore been deemed of importance in a question that has provoked much polemical discussion. It has also a considerable number of other readings that are peculiar to itself. They were published, so far as the Epistles extend, by Dr. John Barrett, in 1801. Dr. Dobbin now supplies all that occur in the Gospels and Acts. His labours establish the fact that the Codex Montfortianus was transcribed from one

* This tract and the forenamed one have, to our knowledge, proved very useful in prisons.

now preserved in New College, Oxford, so far as the gospels of St. Luke and St. John extend. The originals of the two first gospels, he conjectures, may yet be found at Oxford. The Acts are copied, "with arbitrary and fanciful variations," from a MS. in Lincoln College. Of course, as an authority for the passage in 1 John, v. 7, the MS. can have no independent authority, whilst it is pretty well ascertained that it was the Dublin MS. upon which Erasmus, against his better judgment, relied for its authenticity.

The Anabasis, or Expedition of Cyrus, and the Memorabilia of Socrates, literally translated from the Greek of Xenophon. By the Rev. J. S. Watson. Post 8vo. pp. vii. 518. (Bohn's Classical Library.)—Mr. Watson thinks some apology necessary for attempting to supersede Spelman's version of the Anabasis, which Gibbon pronounces excellent. He rests it on his predecessor's want of that intimate knowledge of the Greek, which is necessary for an exact version, "as is proved by his notes."

The text of Dindorf has been followed, and Mr. Ainsworth's "Geographical Commentary" has been added, and will, we fully agree, "be regarded as an acceptable illustration of the Anabasis." Some remarks on the authorship of this history are given, which come to the conclusion that "no decisive opinion can be pronounced;" but the translator inclines to think, that, though the work of Xenophon, it was, for whatever reasons of his own, "sent into the world as the production of Themistogenes." (p. vii.)† To ourselves it has always appeared, from the minute description of the character of Proxenus, the Boeotian, that it must have been written by one of his friends, and such is Xenophon known to have been. That it must have been composed, if not by Xenophon, at least by some one in his intimacy, from materials furnished by him, is plain, from its making him the hero of the Retreat, as well as from the description of his estate (ibid. 7—13), with which subject no ordinary historian would have any concern. Niebuhr, in his admirable "Lectures on Ancient History," has gone into the question, or rather stated his opinion: "I may here observe that the Anabasis is evidently the work of Xenophon, and there can be no doubt that the person mentioned under the name of Themistogenes,‡ is Xenophon himself.

† Harles refers for an examination of the argument to the *Prolegomena of Morus* (Introd. in Hist. Ling. Gr. i. 376).
‡ Hellen. iii. 1.

The *Anabasis* was certainly written before the last five books of the *Hellenica*; it is evidently the work of a man in the vigour of life, while the last five books of the *Hellenica*, which betray a man at a very advanced age, were probably composed in the middle of the Phocian war." (vol. ii. p. 36.)

In another lecture he says, "It is unquestionably by far the best of Xenophon's works. It is, indeed, wanting in historical dignity; it is wanting in that which Xenophon could not give, because he did not possess it—a great and noble spirit." (p. 189.)

The second treatise was formerly translated by Sarah Fielding, the sister of the novelist, but verbosely, and without a sufficient knowledge of Greek. Mr. Watson endeavours to preserve the sense of the original "in language which may satisfy both the English reader and the scholar." The text of Kühner has been followed. Of the original Harles says, "Ex quibus ingenium, philosophia popularis moresque Socratis melius, quam ex Platonis ex Pythagoreorum commentariis multa haurientis, et Socrati male tribuentis, dialogis intelligi possunt." (i. 376.)

The reader will notice some new spelling of names, for which we refer him to the notes at pp. 319 and 236. But *Ralph Rochet* (at p. 449, note) is surely a misprint for *Raoul Rochette*, the name of the celebrated French Hellenist, author of the "*Histoire Critique de l'Etablissement des Colonies Grecques*" (Paris, 1815). The head of Xenophon, which forms the frontispiece, is the same as was prefixed to Valpy's edition of Spelman, but what authority it possesses we are not informed.*

Statistics of Coal. By the late Richard Cowling Taylor. Second Edition, revised and brought down to 1854. By S. S. Haldeman, Professor of Natural Science, &c. in Delaware College, &c. with a Biographical Sketch of the Author, by Isaac Lea, Esq. Philadelphia, 1855.—The death of the lamented author of the above work has for a long time put a stop to its republication. He had himself carefully revised it and added information from new sources. Of course the statistic tables and much of the very valuable contents of the edition of 1848 require considerable alteration at the present time; but this work has been most conscientiously performed by Professor

Haldeman, who has received and gratefully acknowledges his obligations to other scientific men. The second edition, though a large and handsome volume of 640 pages, so far differs from the first as to be chiefly designed for the wants of the Western Continent, and, under the circumstances, we believe this restriction to have been wise. So vast and so various are the accumulations of reports on fossil fuel in the Old World, and so necessary would it have been for any one undertaking a compendium of them to reside for some time in England and on the Eastern Continent, that years might have elapsed before the accomplishment of such an enterprise; and, meanwhile, the need of some reliable guide-book in America was constantly felt. At the same time it gives us great pleasure to see that the author's own original Introduction to the general subject remains, and that the maps and diagrams are enlarged in number and value.

Mr. Lea's biographical sketch is beautiful and simple, though of course as the testimony of friend of those years which Mr. Taylor passed in America we must value it. The catalogue, at the end of this sketch, of Mr. Taylor's scientific works alone is a wonderful proof of his industry, and we may observe that, of the papers and separate reports, maps, &c. therein mentioned, at least two-thirds were on American subjects. In fact it was not till he reached that country that Mr. Taylor's full powers of *work* came into play. There objects, to him of the greatest interest, quickly accumulated, and he was unable to repress the ardour with which he plunged into scientific investigations. Unrequited as they mostly were by pecuniary gains, nothing could quench his enthusiasm. It is gratifying to know that his labours are more and more appreciated, and that he is now acknowledged as having rendered most important and rare services to both practical and scientific men.

Fly-Leaves; or, Scraps and Sketches, Literary, Bibliographical, and Miscellaneous.—Second Series, 1855. By John Miller, 12mo.—We noticed with commendation Mr. Miller's similar volume for the year 1854; and we are willing to repeat our approval so far as the production of an amusing manual extends. So large a portion of the book, however, consists of extracts made from works of ordinary occurrence, that we are at a loss to estimate the proportion of original, and therefore valuable matter; nor could we ascertain its amount without a greater consumption of time than such an inquiry would be worth. We are inclined to attach some value to Mr. Miller's Bib-

* As we have had occasion to refer to Niebuhr, we would recommend the reader to peruse his incidental remarks on the Geography of Xenophon, in his account of the Retreat (Lecture 59).

liographical notices, and to his brief articles of "neglected biography," and yet we are not assured that the former may not be derived from the "Censura Literaria," or other works of that class, nor that the latter are composed of facts which biographers have actually overlooked. Among the first we are struck especially with one on Wither's "Emblems," which describes the original work published at Arnheim, containing the earliest impressions of Crispin Pass's plates. Such notices, if original, are not to be disregarded. We have tested two of the articles of "Neglected Biography" less to our satisfaction. That of the Rev. Thomas Moss, author of the "Beggar's Petition," contains nothing more than was stated in our obituary in 1808; and that of Joseph Richardson, the dramatist, is far less full than the memoir which appeared in our pages on his death in 1803. Perhaps we shall be told that we are treating too seriously what was not intended for criticism; but if so, the pretension inferred in the word "neglected" should not have been put forward. On the whole this scrap-book is something like so many pages of our popular contemporary "Notes and Queries," but with this palpable disadvantage, that the correspondence of that paper ventilates error, and consequently promotes an advance of knowledge; but a printed commonplace-book like the present, put together by a single hand, merely to provide a few pages of amusing reading, gets filled with the stale and unprofitable repetition of statements long since refuted or corrected. For instance, we find here a repetition of Mr. Richard Clark's assertion that "God Save the King" was written by Dr. John Bull, in 1607; and nobody arises to say him nay. Other matters are left imperfect: as the notice of Tom's Coffee House, which should have referred to the fuller account* in our magazine for Sept. 1841; and that of the Bell Savage Inn, which wants the real fact of its association with the surname of Savage, as shewn by us in Nov. 1853, p. 487. In p. 160 we read, "The word Knight, in German *Knecht*, properly signifies a servant; but there is

now but one instance where the word is used in that sense, viz., in the *Knight of the Shire*, who serves in Parliament for a particular county." The untruth of this is at once apparent in the custom still observed of girding the Knights of the Shire with swords, which shews that they were anciently chosen from those who were actually knights in rank. On the whole, we should be disposed to commend Mr. Miller's industry and literary taste, but we are sorry to observe several serious misprints.

March Winds and April Showers: being Notes and Notions on a few Created Things. By "Acheta," Author of "Episodes of Insect Life." 12mo.—There must exist two qualifications in the reader, not, we fear, of very frequent occurrence, to appreciate this book, and to relish its recondite allusions; first, a familiar acquaintance with the technical and scientific language of natural history, and next, a taste for the application of such phraseology to subjects of a totally different character and complexion. The writer's intentions are no doubt excellent; he designs that his scientific sallies should play on the minds of his readers, and penetrate into their hearts, like the winds and the showers. It is well meant; but the general taste will prefer a more sunny and genial influence. Indeed, we can only contemplate for him an audience so limited, that we are irresistibly reminded of Cowper's lines—

Poor moralist, and what art thou?

A solitary fly!

Gave Thoughts for a New Year. Four Sermons. By J. Hampden Gurney, M.A. Our recent Day of Public Humiliation led us to take up a little volume, published about the beginning of the year, and designed, if a pecuniary profit were realised, to augment the Patriotic Fund. These four sermons, by Mr. Hampden Gurney, are really valuable reading, for the Fast Day and all days. We have met with nothing, as yet, among the recorded discourses, so suggestive of every train of thought into which it is good, at such a time, to fall.

Stories for Village Lads, 18mo. pp. 174.—This is a good book for the libraries attached to schools. Chapter 3, on "The Danger of Bad Company," deserves the attention of all who are exposed to its snares and perils.

* From materials furnished by its late occupant Mr. William Till, the numismatist, whose name we may recommend to Mr. Miller as a subject for his "Neglected Biography." He has been slightly noticed by Mr. Burn in his "Catalogue of Tradesmen's Tokens."

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 22. Lord Viscount Mahon, Pres. Richard Nathaniel Phillips, esq. LL.B. barrister-at-law, was elected Fellow of the Society.

The first portion was read of a memoir "On the Graves of the Alemanni at Oberflacht in Suabia." By W. M. Wylie, esq. F.S.A. These sepulchral remains were discovered at Oberflacht, in the Black Forest, by Captain von Dürrich, of the Würtemberg Engineers, who took sketches on the spot. The relics, or many of them, are preserved in the Museum of the Stuttgart Archaeological Society, which has published an account of above forty graves opened on this occasion. The remains are evidently Teutonic, and most probably are those of Alemanni of the Carlovingian period. The interments were of two descriptions. One being a kind of couch, with one or more divisions, of carved wood, on which the skeleton was found lying; the other consisted of the trunks of trees, hewn asunder, and hollowed out to receive the body. The trees were found to be mostly oak, and occasionally wild pear. These wooden couches and coffins were generally cased in a chamber of wooden planks, and, owing probably to the impervious nature of the clay soil in which they were found, the coffins and their contents have been singularly well preserved. On the summit of the coffins containing males the forms of crested serpents were rudely carved in relief. With the skeletons were found arms, as swords, lances, arrows, and several perfectly preserved bows of yew, six and seven feet long, and closely resembling the English long bow. Several handsome fibulae, ornamental beads, &c. were met with, as also a variety of vessels containing remains of meats, fruits, &c. deposited with the dead, according to heathen rites. Most of these vessels were of singularly well-turned wood. Among other relics were five forms of wooden feet, which have been assumed to represent the *Todtenschuhe* of old heathen superstition.

Mr. Wylie, after giving a slight narrative of the discovery, and the account of the individual graves, as given by Dr. Menzel, proceeded to make his deductions at considerable length, and compared these Teutonic remains with those of cognate races found in other parts of Germany, France, and England. He was led by the serpent forms on the coffins to allude to the proneness of the Northern nations, both Teutonic and Slavonic, to serpent worship. The wooden forms of

feet he was disposed to think had erroneously been taken for the mythological *Todtenschuhe*, or death-shoes, and he supported his opinion by extracts from the Sagas, and other authorities. He rather conceived these forms to be the remnant of some heathen idolatry, which he shewed was censured by St. Eloi, and again recorded in the "Indiculus Paganarum et Superstitionum," which were condemned by the Council of Lestines, A.D. 742. Some well-executed water-colour drawings, by a Stuttgart artist, from Captain von Dürrich's original sketches, were exhibited in illustration.

March 1. J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P.

Lewis H. J. Tonna, esq. Secretary to the United Service Institution, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A. exhibited a small bronze Celt, lately purchased from a collection in Ireland. It is of rare and exclusively Irish type, being furnished with two lateral projections, and the groove for insertion into a handle not placed, as is usual, on the flat surface of the implement, but forming the continuation of its edge.

Octavius Morgan, esq. introduced to the Society's notice an ancient German Manuscript, which has been long in the possession of his family in the library at Tredegar. It is entitled, "Chronicles of all the most Memorable Histories and Acts of the City of Strasburg, from the Flood to the year 1330." The MS. was, however, written about the year 1612, which is the latest date in the book, and on the binding is the date 1614. It is very beautifully written in a minute old German hand, rather flourished, and elaborately illuminated throughout with certain historical subjects, and also with heraldry. The historical details are interspersed with verses, which usually accompany the illuminations. It begins with the Deluge, and here, at the commencement, we have a new historical fact recorded, viz. that Noah had a fourth son born after the Flood, and of him do the Germans descend. This fourth son of Noah was the great and mighty hero Tuisco, who, with thirty other heroes and princes, his relatives, and much people, travelled out of Armenia, across the water, into Europe, and to Germany, where he settled, and divided that portion of the world among his followers. From Tuisco, therefore, do the Teutonic nations derive both their name and origin; whilst this country had its name, and we our origin, from Albion, one of the thirty migrating heroes. Japhet

is not mentioned, but Gomer, Tubal, and others of his sons were among the thirty. Tuisco reigned 118 years, and instructed his people in the art of writing. It is also stated that the city of Trèves was the first founded in Germany, and that it was built by King Trebekia, the son of Lemisamis, who fled from Babylon to escape from his mother's embraces, took ship and came and settled at Trèves; that, as the population increased, the cities of Cologne, Mayence, Worms, Strasburg, and Basle were built; and that Strasburg was a populous city long before the Christian era, and came into the hands of the Romans at the time of Julius Cæsar. The book then gives an account of all the Roman Emperors, with their portraits, and the Kings of the Franks, both before and after the Christian era. The history of the cathedral is, that it was first founded by Clodoveus (Clovis) in the year 500; that, being chiefly built of wood, was burnt by lightning in 1007; that in 1015 the rebuilding commenced, and in 1275 it was all completed except the towers; that they were begun in 1277 by Master Ehrwein, of Steinbach, and in 1305 were carried up to where the spire begins by John Hultzer, of Cologne, when, the master of the works dying, the work came to a stand, but that at length the tower was completed by a native of Swabia. It also gives an account of all the Bishops of Strasburg, the See having been founded in 640; the Emperors of Germany with their portraits and armorial bearings, and the Mayors, or Stadtmeisters of Strasburg, who begin in 1271; and amongst many historical events it records all the great conflagrations in the German cities, severe winters, great storms, appearance of comets, &c. The last event recorded is in 1327, when a dreadful fire suddenly broke out in the house of a currier, in Curriers' Street, in Strasburg, and burnt down all one side of the street, and fourteen houses on the other. It gives in addition the ordinances and forms of proceedings in all the councils and courts of Strasburg, and the oaths taken by the different officers; and concludes with finely painted representations of all the costumes of all the different classes in Strasburg at the period at which it was written.

Mr. Morgan also exhibited a cylindrical or drum-shaped Table Clock, of silver gilt, resembling the Bohemian clock in the Society's collection in form and construction, and probably of the same date. The movement is entirely of steel, quite original, and in perfect condition. The hand revolves once in twenty-four hours, and the hours are numbered from 1 to 24. There are also on the face revolving discs and indices shewing the course of the sun

and moon through the Zodiac, and the age and phases of the moon. A mark at the bottom shews it to have been made at Nuremberg.

March 2. Rear-Adm. W. H. Smyth, V.P.

A note was read from Robert Lemon, esq. F.S.A., addressed to the Vice-President in the chair, introductory of Nine Proclamations of the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First, which had been acquired by interchange of Duplicates with Queen's College, Oxford. One of these, dated 2nd June, 1610, has an indorsement made by Archbishop Laud, and was doubtless used by him on his trial, as it bears a number under the indorsement similar to those upon papers in the State Paper Office, which are known to have been used by Laud on his trial.

The Secretary exhibited several objects in bronze, found at different intervals some years ago in South Wilts. They consisted of a mould for casting celts, the blade of a dagger, several fibulae and tweezers, and some hair-pins and implements of huswifery, all of bronze. The celt-mould was ornamented with a peculiar platted band, of a character not hitherto observed on these objects.

J. W. Pycroft, esq. F.S.A., presented to the Society a piece of canvas, both sides of which are painted with a representation of St. Martin of Tours relieving the beggar, each side corresponding exactly. Mr. J. H. Parker remarked, that it was an interesting specimen of a processional banner, but rarely seen in this country.

Edward Waterton, esq. F.S.A., exhibited Seven Rings, five of gold and two of silver, found at different places. One, of the gold, representing the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and St. Anne, and a Pietà, dug up at Offord Abbey; and another, set with a sapphire, on which is engraved a veiled female head, around which is the legend, in Gothic character, *TECTA . LEGE . LECTA . TEGE*. One of the silver Rings, dug up at Bury St. Edmund's in 1853, has a monogram.

J. B. Yates, esq. of Liverpool, communicated a document addressed to the Protector Cromwell, proposing that the State should take the office and charge of Mercantile Insurance into their own hands.

Richard Brooke, esq. F.S.A., communicated a memoir on the field of battle of Tewkesbury. On the western side of that town there is a range of elevated ground, called the Home-ground or Home Hill, where once a castle stood, the rise of which commences very near the town, and extends on the side of the turnpike road to Gloucester as far as the first mile-stone, just opposite to which, and on the eastward side of the road, is a field which has

immemorially been called " Margaret's Camp." The battle was, according to tradition, fought at that place, and in the adjacent fields on the southward, and also in those a little to the eastward of it. In the centre of the field there is a circular inclosure, measuring about twenty-six yards across, surrounded by a small and shallow ditch. It is too insignificant, Mr. Brooke observes, to have formed part of the military entrenchments, but it may possibly have been a place of interment of some of the slain. He was informed that human bones had formerly been discovered there. A meadow on the westward side of the turnpike road, half a mile from Tewkesbury, is called the " Bloody Meadow," and an idea is generally entertained that it derives its name from the slaughter of many of the fugitives, who fled towards a ferry over the Severn. Few relics attributable to the battle have been found, and it is doubtful whether such as have occurred may not rather be assigned to some military encounters near the town during the civil war of Charles I.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 22. John Lee, esq., LL.D., in the chair.

Richard Sainthill, esq., of Cork, communicated some remarks on the coinage of British India, suggested by an unpublished pattern rupee of William IV., A.D. 1834, engraved by William Wyon, R.A., of H.M. Royal Mint, which Mr. Sainthill had procured at the sale of Mr. Cuff's coins; and another paper on a rare Penny of Henry III., reading on the reverse, **ANG . LIE . TER . CIS.**

The Chairman exhibited a bronze medal in honour of Olbers, the discoverer of the planets Vesta and Pallas.

March 22. Mr. Bergne, in the chair.

Mr. Roach Smith exhibited a fine Imperial Greek coin of Caracalla, struck at Perinthus. The reverse is a galley with a sail set. This rare coin was found a short time since during some excavations made near the Tower of London. It is almost, if not quite, the only Greek coin, Mr. Roach Smith observed, he could authenticate as discovered in London. With this coin was exhibited an ancient leaden piece struck from the dies for the penny of William the Conqueror. It is similar to the coin in pl. xix. fig. 246, of Hawkins's Silver Coins, and was found at Walbrook, in the City. It is now in Mr. Roach Smith's collection.

Mr. Evans exhibited two copper coins of Cunobeline, in singularly fine preservation. One presented, on the obverse, a galeated head to the right, with the legend **CVNOCBELINUS**; and, on the reverse, a sow standing to the right, and the legend,

TASCIOVANII, and apparently an **F** in the exergue. The other showed a laureated head to the left, with the legend **CVNO-BELINI**. The reverse of this coin gives the legend **TASCIOVANI . F.**; the device being a centaur to the right, blowing a horn. The workmanship of these coins is of a superior order to that of the generality of British Coins, and conveys the impression that the dies were the production of Roman artists. If this was the case there can be but little doubt that Mr. Birch's interpretation of the reverse as **TASCIOVANI . FILIVS.** is correct, especially when we consider the analogy of Roman contemporary coins with **AVGVSTVS . DIVI . F.** on them.

Mr. Vaux read a paper on Bactrian coins by Dr. W. H. Scott, of Edinburgh.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

March 12. At this meeting the following donations were laid on the table:—

1. Four bronze celts, a spear-head, battle-axe, cibinet ornament, and animal's tooth, found near the supposed site of the castle of King Malcolm Canmore, at Forfar; a bronze celt, found on the farm of Hall-hill, Kincardineshire; ancient powder-horn; a spearhead found near the court hill, at Fernybank, Forfarshire; a stone lamp found at the base of the Hill of Laws, parish of Monifieth; six silver coins found in the kirkyard of Monifieth, of Alexander III. of Scotland, and Edward I. and II. of England; and photographs of eight panels of carved oak, formerly in the hall of Edzell Castle, Forfarshire. By A. Jarvise, esq. Brechin.

2. Leather shroud found in a stone coffin in the nave of the Abbey Church, Dunfermline. By the Rev. P. Chalmers, D.D.

Five communications were read:—

1. Descriptive notices of various localities in Forfarshire, where some of the antiquities above enumerated were found. By A. Jarvise, esq. Brechin, author of "Lands of the Lindsays."

2. Notice of the out-fort on Barry Hill, Forfarshire, recently removed. By T. Wise, M.D., F.S.A. Scot.

3. On Roman Swords. By A. H. Rhind, esq. F.S.A. Scot. In this paper Mr. Rhind investigated the question as to the materials of which Roman swords were formed, and was inclined to hold that the bronze leaf-shaped swords found in Scotland and elsewhere were not Roman weapons.

4. Notice of a stone coffin found in the pavement of the Abbey Church, Dunfermline, in 1849, and of its contents. By the Rev. P. Chalmers, D.D., F.S.A. Scot. The paper concluded that the tomb was that of Edward, son of Malcolm III.,

who with his father fell at the Siege of Alnwick Castle in 1093. Mr. Joseph Robertson suggested that the architectural character of the monument would indicate a more modern date than Dr. Chalmers had supposed.

5. Notices of impressions of ancient seals, principally of the Eglinton family. By W. H. Scott, M.D., F.S.A. Scot.

There were exhibited at the meeting—a stone patera, found in the foundation of the out-fort on Barry Hill, Forfarshire, by the Hon. Captain W. Ogilvy of Loyal; nineteen beads of vitreous paste, recently found in a moss on the estate of Banff, Perthshire, by Sir James Ramsay, Bart.; and an antique chessboard, inlaid in ivory, with subjects from *Aesop's Fables*, by H. J. Rollo, esq. W.S.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 10. At the annual general meeting of this very flourishing society, the report announced an accession of 126 names to its muster-roll during the past year, including that of the Earl of Rosse. The loss of the Marquess of Ormonde, the Society's Patron, was specially noticed, with those of the Rev. George Stanley Faber, Mr. T. Crofton Croker, Mr. Patrick Chalmers of Auldbar, and Captain Edward Stanley, a gentleman distinguished for his zeal in the study of numismatics, who fell in the battle of Inkerman. The roll of the Society now amounts to 536 members. Since the last annual meeting, the Transactions for 1852, extending to 176 pages, with numerous illustrations, have been issued; those for 1853 are nearly ready; whilst the Proceedings and Transactions of the past year, forming the first portion of a third volume, extending to 206 pages, and largely illustrated, have been completed and issued. Arrangements have been made to issue the Transactions hereafter by the post, once in every two months.

The Rev. James Graves exhibited a beautifully illuminated grant of arms, which he had lately secured in Dublin, for the Society. It recited that the Earl of Ormonde "is well pleased that William Smith [of Damagh, in the county of Kilkenny,] should bear some parcell of his arms, for a perpetual memory of y^e worthy, faithful, and diligent service by him done for the said Earle;" dated 29th June, 1640. By a contemporary indorsement on the back it is stated that "The reason of the within achievement of the dove holding an olive-branch was because it was imparted by the within-named Earle James, to the within-named William Smyth, by way of secrerie that the happy match in marriage between the said Earle and his nowe Countesse was made sure and done; and willed the said

William Smyth, who was then going from the Court of England into Ireland, to tell the said Earle his mother so much, and to bidd her be of good comfort; which joyfull newes the said William Smyth brought into Ireland, and was the first that ever imparted the certaintie thereof unto the said Earle his mother, the Lady Viscountesse Dowager of Thurles, by way of secrerie; which was by the said Earle concealed because at that time the King and State of England were against that match, and therefore was it that the said Earle used these words unto the said William Smyth, when he sent him away,—' More I could let you know, but he that cannot keep his own counsel, cannot keep another man's.' This was in allusion to the marriage between James Lord Thurles, afterwards the great Duke of Ormonde, to his cousin Lady Elizabeth Preston, which restored to the Ormonde family the estates alienated from them by James I. who had conferred them upon one of his Scotch favourites, Preston, in marriage with the lady's mother, the daughter of Thomas the tenth Earl of Ormonde.

Copies of some ancient and curious documents connected with the Abbeys of Tintern, in Wexford, and Owny or Abingdon, in Tipperary, were communicated to the Society by Charles C. Babington, esq. of St. John's college, Cambridge, and the Rev. J. Graves; and Mr. R. Caulfield, of Cork, communicated a curious account of funeral expenses at the beginning of the last century.

Mr. Price read a paper on the ancient Militias of the city of Kilkenny, founded on a number of documents and muster-rolls preserved amongst the Haydock papers in the Evidence Chamber of Kilkenny Castle. The writer was of opinion that the origin of this force is unquestionably to be found in the feudal system, established in Britain and Ireland by the conquering Normans, each proprietor being bound, through the military tenure whereby he held his estates, to supply a certain number of armed men for the defence of the state as well as the enforcement of his own seigniorial rights, thus discharging alike civil and military functions; and perhaps we may trace some of its arrangements to the power entrusted from a very early period to Sheriffs, of calling out the *posse comitatus* for the maintenance of the law. The first Commission of Array in England, which brought the Militia system into something like the modern organization, is stated to have been issued in 1422; but the arrangements were further developed, and moulded into nearly their present shape, by the statutes of 13, 14, and 15 Charles II. passed in the years 1661, 1662, and 1663, in which the subsequent

acts or royal proclamations of James, William, Anne, and the Georges, only made such trifling changes as suited them to the exigencies of the times. The ancient militia of the county of Kilkenny was from an early period under the full direction and control of the lord of the liberty, whose feudatories and vassals were exempted from the provisions of the various royal commissions of array issued from time to time, as he had bound himself to the Crown to take the necessary order on all occasions for the defence of the liberty at his own expense. The Earls of Ormonde being also lords of the liberty of Tipperary, the same system of defence was established in that county. A document of the sixteenth century, in the evidence chamber of Kilkenny castle, sets out the provisions of the contract between the Crown and the Lord of the Liberties of Kilkenny and Tipperary; but in cities like Kilkenny, the feudal usages which prevailed through the rural districts did not hold. The burgesses purchased their exemption from military tenures by the sums paid to the proprietor of the district and to the crown for their charters of incorporation, and they were not liable to be called away by the feudal lord of the locality to fight his battles, unless the martial spirit of the times prompted them, as it frequently did, to volunteer for such a service. But consisting chiefly of colonies of English artizans, planted in districts wrung by the strong-hand from the original proprietors, and surrounded by the hostile native clans, anxious to seize upon any opportunity to annoy the intruder or wrest from his possession the territory which they still deemed their own by right, each burgess found it necessary to study the use of arms, and be prepared at a moment's notice to join his fellow-townsmen for the defence of the community from the sudden foray or the stealthy inroad of the "Irish enemy." The burgesses were not content with merely defending their town, but frequently gave their military aid to their powerful neighbour and patron, the Earl of Ormonde, either in support of the crown, or in carrying out his private feuds against the Geraldines. In the time of king Henry the Sixth (circ. 1430), in a fight between the Earls of Ormonde and Desmond, almost all the townsmen of Kilkenny were slain, of course on the side of the Butler. On the 9th Feb. 1609, the town council of Kilkenny passed a law for the infliction of a fine of twelve pence "on every householder making default of going to march or muster, when warned by the constable." It was further enacted that any persons having weapons, not being able to use the same, should deliver them

during the time of service to such poor people as were able to serve and not able to purchase weapons. Such persons as had not the weapons appointed by the corporation, were to be imprisoned till they could procure them; and poor men of able bodies were furnished with weapons at the city's charge. The use intended to be made of these arms is sufficiently indicated by another order made the same day, that "any person summoned to a muster of the Militia, and not appearing, to pay 12d." This is the earliest mention of a militia force under that name, found in the civic records. On the 20th Jan. 1642 — a time of great political excitement throughout the country, and in Kilkenny in particular — it was enacted, that "every of the merchants and freemen that keep open shop, shall keep in their shops a good halbert, brown bill, or short pike, and every merchant to wear a sword in the street, on pain of 5s. to the use of the corporation;" and in 1680, "that noe man shall be sworne a freeman of this Cityt untill he bring into Court either a firelock and collar of baudileeres, or a sword, which ye board of Aldermen shall thinke fitting."

The documents to which Mr. Price's remarks served as an introduction, consist of Muster Rolls of the reigns of Charles II., James II., William and Mary, Anne, and George I., together with Commissions of Array, Commissions of Officers, correspondence respecting the supply of arms and ammunition, and general memoranda. The City Militia of Anne's reign consisted of a Regiment of five companies, under the command of the Mayor as Colonel, and also a troop of Dragoons. In all the earlier muster-rolls, the privates and non-commissioned officers consisted mainly of the shop-keepers and most respectable traders and gentlemen of the town, including the aldermen and other members of the corporation. During the religious struggle at the close of the seventeenth century, the companies were alternately composed only of citizens of that form of faith which was in the ascendant at the time, and those of opposite opinions were forced to maintain them, the Militia being quartered upon them as if they were an army occupying an enemy's country. These documents, and the remarks by which they were illustrated and elucidated, will be printed in full in the Society's Transactions.

Papers were also contributed by Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, of Youghal, on the newly discovered Ogham in the oratory of St. Declan at Ardmore, and on some acoustic vases and other relics discovered in the church of St. Mary at Youghal.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Russia.—Early on the morning of the 2nd March the Emperor Nicholas expired, after an illness of only a few days.

In the afternoon of the same day, his eldest son, the Cesarewitch Alexander was proclaimed Emperor at St. Petersburg. On the same day the new Emperor issued a manifesto to his subjects, announcing his accession. A circular, since issued to the diplomatic representatives of Russia, states that it is the Emperor's desire to complete the work of peace begun by his father, provided terms can be obtained consistent with the honour of Russia.

Vienna.—The new Conference, consisting of the representatives of France, England, Austria, Turkey, and Russia, has had numerous meetings during the last fortnight, and has satisfactorily settled the two first "points," namely, the Protectorate of the Principalities and the Free Navigation of the Danube. According to the last intelligence we have received, the third point, which provides for a diminution of Russian preponderance in the Black Sea, is now under discussion; and on the settlement of this point will depend the question of peace or war.

The Crimea.—We have nothing of importance to report, either at Eupatoria or before Sebastopol. Sorties were of almost daily occurrence, but without much effect. The Russians have succeeded in establishing advanced earthworks in front of the

Malakoff tower, and an attempt, on the part of the French, to expel them from these works, on the 23rd of February, was unsuccessful, and resulted in a loss of about 100 Zouaves. The condition of the English army has much improved, and they have now abundant supplies of all necessaries. The railway is in rapid progress and is already in use, for the conveyance of shot and shell, for three miles from Balaklava towards the camp. The Russians have again established themselves in force in the neighbourhood of Balaklava. One of the last acts of the Emperor Nicholas was to recall Prince Menschikoff from the command of the Russian forces in the Crimea. Prince Gortschakoff has been appointed his successor.

Australia.—Serious disturbances have taken place at the Ballarat diggings, near Melbourne, which were suppressed only by military force. On the 3rd December, 1854, a body of soldiers and armed police attacked an entrenched camp, which had been made by the insurgent diggers, and, after about ten minutes' firing, compelled it to surrender. About 26 of the insurgents were killed, and 123 taken prisoners. The military lost 3 men killed, and 2 officers and 30 rank and file wounded. On the 4th martial law was proclaimed in the district by the Lieutenant-Governor. Letters of the 9th state that tranquillity was perfectly restored.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Feb. 21. James McCulloch, Charles Bradshaw, Donald Kennedy, and Alfred Ross, esqrs. to be non-elective Members of the Legislative Council of the colony of Victoria.

Feb. 26. Sir Henry George Ward, K.G.C. St. M. and St. G. (now Lord High Commissioner for the Ionian Islands) to be Governor and Commander-in-chief of Ceylon.—Staff-Surgeon James B. Gibson, esq. M.D. to be Surgeon to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; the Rev. Robert Halpin to be one of his Royal Highness's Chaplains.

March 3. The Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith to be Her Majesty's Commissioner for the affairs of India.

March 5. The Right Hon. Sir George Cornwall Lewis, Bart. to be Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.

March 7. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B., the Right Hon. Sir G. Cornwall Lewis, Bart., Viscount Monck, Viscount Duncan, and Chi-

chester Samuel Fortescue, esq. to be Lords Commissioners of the Exchequer.

March 8. Theodore Walrond Fuller, esq. to be Stipendiary Magistrate in Trinidad; and Capt. John McCourt to be a Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils on the Gold Coast.

March 10. The Right Hon. Edward Horsemann (appointed Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) sworn of Her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council.—The Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines, President of the Poor Law Board, to be a Member of the Committee of Council on Education.

March 13. The Right Hon. Sir Chas. Wood, Bart., Rear-Adm. Maurice F. F. Berkeley, C.B., Rear-Adm. Henry Eden, Capt. Peter Richards, C.B., Capt. Alex. Milne, and Sir Robert Peel, Bart. to be Commissioners of the Admiralty.

March 14. Warrington Rogers, esq. to be Solicitor-general for Van Diemen's Land; and William Dallas Bernard, esq. to be Deputy Commissary-general for Ceylon.—Chas. Fisher,

[April,

James Brown, Wm. Johnston Ritchie, Samuel Leonard Tilley, William Henry Steves, John Mercer Johnson, jun.; and Albert Jas. Smith, esqrs. to be Members of the Executive Council of New Brunswick.—Charles Fisher, esq. to be Attorney-general; James Brown, esq. to be Surveyor-general; Samuel Leonard Tilley, esq. to be Provincial Secretary; and John Mercer Johnson, jun. esq. to be Solicitor-general for New Brunswick.

March 20. The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart. to be Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

March 26. Ker Baillie Hamilton, esq. (now Governor of Newfoundland) to be Governor and Commander-in-chief in the islands of Antigua, Montserrat, Barbuda, St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica.—Charles Henry Darling, esq. (late Lieut.-Governor of the Cape of Good Hope) to be Administrator of the Government of Newfoundland and its dependencies.

William Keogh, esq. to be Attorney-general for Ireland; and John David Fitzgerald, esq. Q.C. Solicitor-general.

The Earl of Gifford to be additional Private Secretary to Lord Panmure.

Sir Alex. Duff Gordon, Bart. to be Private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. F. Vernon to be Private Secretary to the Chairman of the Board of Control.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Athlone.—William Keogh, esq. (re-elected.)
Barnstaple.—George Studley Buck, esq.
Cardigan.—John Lloyd Davies, esq.
Dudley.—Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart.
Enniscorthy.—John David Fitzgerald, esq. (re-el.)
Foxfordshire.—Viscount Duncan (re-elected.)
Glocestershire. (E.)—R. Styner Holiford, esq.
Halifax.—Rt. Hon. Sir C. Wood (re-elected.)
London.—Lord John Russell (re-elected.)
Montrouge.—William Edward Baxter, esq.
Northampton.—Rt. Hon. R. V. Smith (re-el.)
Portsmouth.—Viscount Monck (re-elected.)
Radnor.—Rt. Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis (re-el.)
Stirlingshire.—Peter Blackburn, esq.
Stroud.—Edward Horsman, esq. (re-elected.)
Swansea.—Lewis Llewellyn Dillwyn, esq.
Tamworth.—Sir Robert Peel, Bart. (re-el.)

BIRTHS.

Feb. 13. At Cirencester, the wife of Sir Chas. Watson, Bart. a dau.—The wife of Henry Spencer Perceval, esq. a son.—15. At Berlin, the wife of Lord Augustus Loftus, a dau.—At Haseley hall, Warwicksh. the wife of Arthur Annesley, esq. a son.—16. At Rowley rectory, Yorksh. the wife of the Rev. H. Hildyard, a son.—17. In Bolton st. Mrs. Cameron, a dau.—18. At Irthingborough, the wife of Edwards Rousby, esq. of Cottisford house, Oxf. a dau.—19. At South Witham rectory, the wife of the Rev. R. W. Lionel Tollemache, a dau.—At Chilwell hall, Notts. the wife of T. B. Charlton, esq. a dau.—At Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. James Pulling, Master of Corpus Christi coll. a dau.—21. In Lowndes square, the wife of the Rev. C. J. D'Oyly, a son.—24. At Arundel castle, Lady Edward Fitzalan Howard, a dau.

Lately. At Somerford Booths, Cheshire, the wife of Clement Swetnam, esq. a dau.

March 1. The wife of Spencer Follett, esq. Q.C., M.P., a son.—In Lowndes sq. the Hon. Mrs. Harvie Farquhar, a dau.—2. At Kilburn, the wife of John L. Merivale, esq. a son.—3. At High Beech, Essex, the widow of Lieut.-Col. George Hogarth, C.B. a dau.—

9

5. At Foss house, Lady Menzies, of Menzies, a son.—At Paignton, Torquay, the wife of Capt. Bouverie, R.N. a son.—6. At the Admiralty house, Portsmouth, Lady Cochrane, a dau.—At Yatley, Hants, the wife of George Byng H. Shute, esq. a dau.—7. In Hereford street, the wife of Charles Penruddocke, esq. of Compton park, Wilts, a dau.—8. At Dublin, the Lady Adela Goff, a son.—At Llanguennech park, co. Carmarthen, Mrs. Gwyn Jeffreys, a dau.—9. At East Close, near Christchurch, the wife of Sir George Gervis, Bart. a son and heir.—10. At Reading, the wife of Henry Lowry Barnwell, esq. a dau.—11. At Walmer, the wife of Capt. Montresor, R.N. a son.—At Tostock pl. the wife of G. J. E. Brown, esq. a son and heir.—12. At Maristow, Lady Lopes, a dau.—In Gloucester cresc. Regent's park, the wife of Sir Vincent Jervis, esq. a dau.—13. At Northchurch rectory, the wife of Sir John H. Colme Seymour, Bart. a dau.—14. In Lowndes sq. the Hon. Mrs. Claude Lyon, a son.—17. At Cresely, Pembs. Lady Catharine Allen, a son.—At Cattton hall, Norfolk. Mrs. J. H. Gurney, a son.—19. The wife of Philip Wykeham Martin, esq. a son and heir.—In Chester sq. the wife of Edw. Heneage, esq. a son.—21. In Carlton gardens, the Hon. Mrs. J. Stewart Wortley, a dau.—At Wappington manor, Yorksh. the wife of Philip Saltmarsh, esq. a son.—22. In Upper Grosvenor street, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Herbert, a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 11. At Bangalore, Captain Arthur Wellesley Williams, 12th Royal Lancers, to Rose, widow of Richard Brecks, esq. Madras Civil Serv. and second dau. of the Rev. W. Stoddart, Vicar of Willington, Derbyshire.

13. At St. Andrew's church, Red River, the Rev. Charles Hillyer, of the Church Missionary Society, to Maria, youngest dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon Cochran.

Jan. 2. At Allahabad, Edward Davidson, esq. Bengal Eng. son of the late G. M. Davidson, esq. of Wansley house, Glouc. to Eleanor Maria, dau. of the late Sir G. H. Freeling, Bart.

3. At Calcutta, John Roberts, esq. 40th Beng. N. I. eldest son of John Roberts, esq. Borgell, Sussex, to Mary Elizabeth, only dau. of Charles Willett, esq. of King's Lynn.—At Bombay, Lieut. W. T. Chitty, 13th Nat. Inf. to Helen Alves, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. G. J. Jamie-son, Military Auditor-General.

10. At Bombay, Lieut. Frederick Keys, 11th Nat. Inf. youngest son of George Keys, esq. of Mitcham, to Mary Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Thos Wade, esq. Tollington park, Hornsey.

12. At Cobourg, Canada West, Chas. Gifford, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, eldest son of C. Gifford, esq. of Exmouth, to Frances Elizabeth, young-est dau. of late Lieut.-Col. F. Fuller, 59th Regt.

13. At Townstal, Dartmouth, Sydney Hodges, esq. of London, to Beacie, eldest dau. of John Bulley, esq. of Dartmouth.—At Calcutta, William C. Capper, esq. Bengal Civil Serv. to Sarah, only surviving dau. of Mr. Alderman Copeland, of London.

15. At Alderton, Suffolk, Francis James D'Aguilar, Lieut. R.N. to Mary Phillips, youngest dau. of Dr. Samuel Weeding, of Ryde.—At Kilkenny West, Charles Frederick Young, Capt. R. Art. to Georgina-Maria, eldest dau. of the late J. E. F. Murray, Lieut. R.N.

16. At Kingston-upon-Thames, Edward, second son of Henry Sturt, esq. of Clapham common, to Harriet, only dau. of Sam. Mason, esq.—At Oxford, the Rev. Charles Terry, of Harlestone, Suff. to Isabella-Henrietta, youngest dau. of James A. Ogle, M.D. Reg. Prof. of Physic, Oxford.—At St. James's Westbourne

- terrace, John S. Cannon, esq. Lieut. 96th Regt. eldest son of the late Major Cannon, to May-Edith, second dau. of the late James Shaw, esq. Judge in Calcutta.—At St. John's Paddington, Hugh Ward *Saunders*, esq. only son of Robert Saunders, esq. of Henrietta st. Cavendish sq. to Ellen-Anne, only child of James Bannerman, esq.—At West Cowes, Fred. J. *Butler*, esq. of Winchester, to Sarah-Catherine, eldest dau. of the Rev. Maximil. Geneste, M.A. 17. At Rugby, Sir Hunphrey de *Trafford*, Bart. to Lady Annette Talbot, eldest dau. of the late Col. Charles Talbot, and sister of the Earl of Shrewsbury.—At St. Pancras, Sam. *Lawton*, esq. of Sheffield, to Julia-Frances, dau. of Major John Laurie, Bombay Artillery.—At Cambridge, the Rev. F. W. P. *Collison*, Rector of Marwood, Devon, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Fred. Thackeray, esq. M.D. Cambridge.—At St. Michael's, Toxteth park, Liverpool, Thomas *Hargreaves*, esq. eldest son of John Hargreaves, esq. of Broad Oak, Lanc. and Hall Barn park, Bucks, and grandson of William Brown, esq. M.P. to Sarah, fourth dau. of Washington Jackson, esq.—At Portobello, John, youngest son of Samuel Carr, esq. of St. Marychurch, nr. Torquay, to Helen-Euphemia-Susan, only dau. of George Dawson, esq. late Major 73rd Regt.—At St. Stephen-the-Martyr Regent's park, the Rev. T. G. Luckock, B.A. Curate of St. Matthias-on-the-Weir, Bristol, eldest son of the Rev. T. G. M. Luckock, Inc. of Little Berwick, Shropshire, to Anna-Marie, fifth dau. of the late Joseph Halford, esq. of Charlton Hall, Staff.—At Twickenham, Capt. H. *Bruce*, E.I.C.S. eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. L. Bruce, Bengal Army, to Mary-Jane, only dau. of Henry Wright, esq.—The Rev. Forster *Ashwin*, late Curate of Newport, Monm. to Mary-Anne, only surviving dau. of the Rev. Robert Stammers, of Quarndon, Leic.—At Calcutta, Capt. H. P. de *Tessier*, Beng. Art, third son of Baron de Tessier, to Mary-Shirley, second dau. of the late H. Miller, esq. and grandniece of the late Gen. Miller, R.M. 18. At Leamington, the Rev. Bolton Waller *Johnstone*, Inc. of Farndou, Cheshire, second son of the Rev. Beresford Johnstone, Rector of Tullow, co. Carlow, to Charlotte-Lydia, dau. of late T. L. Coker, esq. of Bicester house, Oxf.—At South Breut, Som., the Rev. Temple *Hamilton Chase*, Incumb. of Lydbrook, Glouc. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of G. B. Northcote, esq. of Somerset court.—At Gilling, near York, Wm. Francis Willoughby *Garforth*, esq. eldest son of W. Garforth, esq. of Wigandthorpe, to Jane-Agnes, third surviving dau. of late Major Duff, 93rd Highlanders.—At St. John's-in-the-Fields, Paddington, William *Day*, esq. of Lincoln's inn, to Annie, eldest dau. of Thomas Cochrane, esq. of Paisley.—At Holme Bridge, the Rev. W. P. *Vincent*, B.A. of Thurland, to Sarah-Thomaisine, youngest dau. of the late James Furbank, esq. of Leeds.—At Columbus, Ceylon, Sylvester Trant *Richmond*, eldest son of Sylvester Richmond, esq. formerly of 49th Regt. to Annie, relict of E.L. Spyer, esq. second dau. of the late J. R. Cocq, esq. of Tuitcorin.
20. At St. George's Hanover sq. Lieut.-Col. *Tierney*, late of Coldstream Guards, only son of Sir Edw. Tierney, Bart. to Mary, dau. of late F.G. S. Farrer, esq. of Brafield house, Bucks. 22. At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. Capt. *Nias*, R.N., C.B., Capt. Superintend. of Victualling Yard, Plymouth, to Caroline-Isabella, only child of John Laing, esq.—At Cambridge, the Rev. Henry W. *Cookson*, D.D. Master of St. Peter's college, to Emily-Valencie, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Ainslie, of Hall Garth, Lancaster, Master of Penbroke college.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. Henry H. *Pace*, of Drigg, Cumberland, second son of Major Pace, Madras Army, to Elizabeth, younger dau. of Charles Little,
- esq.—At Hull, the Rev. E. *Mortlock*, M.A. Vicar of North Frodingham, to Jane, dau. of the Rev. John King, M.A. Incumb. of Christ church.—At Paddington, Robt. *Montgomery*, esq. of Over, Cheshire, second son of the late Robert Montgomery, esq. of Edinburgh, to Helen, youngest dau. of late Robert Spankie, esq. sergeant-at-law.—At Wilmslow, Thomas *Aspinwall*, esq. of Epsom, Surrey, to Edwin-Harriett, second dau. of Edw. Westhead, esq. of Crofton tower, Alderley Edge, Cheshire.—At Oundle, the Rev. G. H. *Capron*, Rector of Stoke Doyle, co. N'pn. to Anna-Henrietta, youngest dau. of late J. Smith, esq. of Oundle.
21. At Paddington, Capt. John G. *Russell*, commanding Kurnool Irregular Horse, to Caroline-Augusta, third dau. of Charles Joyce, esq. of Gloucester gardens.—At Cardiff, the Rev. E. O. *Morgan*, M.A. Curate of Mountfield and Whatlington, to Eliza-Harper, eldest dau. of Mr. C. H. Court, of Cardiff, and St. Briavels.—At Chelsea, Robert Leslie *Cowan*, E.I.C.S. to Caroline, dau. of William Green, esq. Dep. Commissary-Gen.—At Wenhampton, Suffolk, the Rev. J. *Chapman*, of the Church Missionary Society, to Maria, youngest dau. of S. Garrard, esq.—At Parkstone, near Poole, the Rev. Charles Henry *Andrews*, Curate of St. Pancras London, to Ellen, third dau. of J. Robbins, esq.
25. At Salford Prior's, Warw. Courtenay Connell *Prance*, esq. of Evesham, solicitor, second son of Wm. Prance, esq. of Plymouth, to Matilda, eldest dau. of the Rev. S. E. Garrard, of Park hall, near Evesham.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. George *Morley*, M.A. eldest son of James Morley, esq. of Mecklenburgh sq. to Ellen-Charlotte, only child of Captain Streiffeld, R.N. of Hever, Kent.—At Charlton, Downton, Wilts, Robert John *Russell*, esq. of Great Finborough, Suffolk, to Lady Frances Catharine Nelson, eldest dau. of the late Thomas second Earl Nelson.
27. At Torquay, Eyre Massey *Shore*, esq. third son of Bernard R. Shaw, esq. of Monkstown, Cork, to Anne, eldest surviving dau. of the late M. Dove, esq. of Lisbon.
29. At Chorley Wood, Herts, Jonathan *King*, esq. of Wiggan hall, Watford, to Jane-Letitia, only dau. of the late George Thomson, esq.
30. At St. James's Piccadilly, John *Clarke*, esq. M.D. of Hertford st. May fair, youngest son of Sir Charles M. Clarke, Bart. to Helen, second dau. of Henry Alexander, esq. of Cork street.—At Sigglesthorne, R. *Brownlow*, esq. of Sutton hall, Notts, to Mary, fourth dau. of late G. Brownlow, esq. of Wootton Dale, Linc.
31. At Islington, the Rev. William *Hazelwood*, of Widcombe, Bath, to Ann-Frances-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Thos. Gayfare, esq.—At Buckland, the Rev. William Francis *Hotham*, Rector of Buckland, youngest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hotham, to Emma, fifth dau. of the late John Carbonell, esq.—At St. Giles's Camberwell, the Rev. George Radclyffe *Husband*, British Chaplain at Guines, youngest son of late Wm. Husband, esq. M.D. to Eliza-Catherine, only dau. of Mark Willis, esq. of Newbury.
- Feb. 1. At Alexandria, the Count *Petrachi*, Tuscan Consul in Egypt, to Elizabeth M. eldest dau. of the late Edw. Barker, esq. British Vice-Consul, Cairo.—At Florence, E. H. *Melhado*, esq. youngest son of the late D. Melhado, esq. of London and Jamaica, to Jemima-Hunter, second dau. of late Capt. R. J. Napier Kellett, nephew of the late Sir Richard Kellett, Bart.—At Bampton, Oxon. the Rev. James *Slade*, M.A. to Elizabeth-Anne, eldest dau. of W. K. Cowley, esq. R.N.—At Paris, John Dowell Fitzgerald *Grace*, esq. eldest son of O. D. J. Grace, esq. M.P. for Roscommon, to Grace, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Thistlewayte, esq. of Southwick park, Hampshire.—At St.

George's, Hanover sq. the Rev. Lewis Albert Martin Way, Curate of Foxley and Bremelham, Wilts, second son of the late Rev. George Way, of Painswick, to Henrietta-Matilda-Freeman, dau. of Hen. Hubert, esq. Park st. Grosvenor-square.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Fred. Bird, esq. M.D. to Charlotte-Grace-Bury, eldest dau. of late Capt. R. B. Palliser, 12th Lancers, Castle Wardue, co. Kildare.—At Aberdovey, Richard David Jenkins, esq. of the Priory, Cardigan, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Lewis, esq. of Machynlleth.—At Bath, the Rev. George O. Smith Pigott, Rector of Kingston Seymour, Somerset, to Maria, only dau. of Alfred Ricketts, esq.—At Bath, Robt. Scott Stable, esq. of Amport, Hants, to Katharine-Barrett, fourth dau. of the late Major Wintingham Loscombe, 18th Royal Irish.—At Hove, Sussex, Benjamin Baker, esq. surgeon, of Great Thurlow, Suff. to Susan Pretymen, third dau. of George Hubbard, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's.—At Tilmanstone, Kent, the Rev. Emilius Bayley, eldest son of Sir John Bayley, Bart. to Marianne-Sophia third dau. of Edw. Rice, esq. M.P. of Dane court, Kent.—At Nazinc, Essex, the Rev. S. Pryer Field, Rector of Debach, Suff. to Elizabeth-Jane, younger dau. of the late Rev. R. W. Hood.—At St. George's Hanover sq. George Young, esq. of Apley Towers, I. W. to Emma-Curtis, widow of Capt. Garrett, R.N.

2. At Calstock, Cornwall, the Rev. Fred. T. Batchelor, Rector of Calstock, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of Sir W. L. S. Trellawney, Bart.

3. At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. Henry Griffin Williams, Rector of Preston, Suff. and Professor of Arabic in univ. of Cambridge, to Frances, dau. of the late Charles Meredith, esq. of Leicester.—At St. George's Hanover square, the Rev. Maxwell Phayre, second son of the late Lieut.-Col. Phayre, of Killoughram forest, Wexford, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Weld Wren, esq. of Eastwood, Essex.

6. At the church in Gordon sq. the Rev. Geo. Benj. R. Bausfield, to Georgiana-Mary-Foyer, third dau. of Rear-Adm. Gambier.—At Chilton, William Daerces Stanley, esq. 29th Madr. N. Inf. son of Capt. W. P. Stanley, R.N. to Jane-Anne, eldest dau. of Capt. Cox, late Paymaster 47th Foot.—At Hove, Sussex, the Rev. Chas. Earle Marsh, M.A. Rector of Salt, Norf. to Catherine-Douglas, eldest dau. of the late George Steed, esq. M.D. Southampton.—At Christchurch, Turnham green, Capt. Mortimer John Slater, 5th Bengal Nat. Inf. to Julia, second dau. of John Pannett Bull, esq.—At Rome, Richard Lamb, esq. eldest son of Joseph Lamb, esq. of Axwell park, Durham, to Georgiana-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Stephen Eaton, esq. and sister of C. O. Eaton, esq. of Tixover hall, Rutland.

—At Leckhampton, the Rev. Charles Henry Newmarch, of Brockworth, Glouc. to Annie, third dau. of J. C. Stratford, esq. Cheltenham.—At York, Henry Pratt Gore, esq. Capt. 6th Foot, to Emma-Sarah-Clough, youngest dau. of the late Edw. C. Taylor, esq. of Kirkham abbey, Yorkshire.—At Pendleton, Lanc. the Rev. Reginald Pyndar Hill, of Cradley, Heref. to Katharine, eldest dau. of Robert Brandt, esq.

7. At Sheffield, the Rev. Edward Mercer, Inc. of Eccleshill, near Bradford, to Mary, only dau. of Benj. Burdekin, esq.—At Warblington, Capt. Chambers, R.N. to Emma, third dau. of Adm. Sir John Ommanney, K.C.B.

8. At St. James's Piccadilly, Gerald Aubrey, Feo, esq. M.D. surg. H.M.S. Bulldog, to Amelia-Dorcas, dau. of Gen. Douglas, C.B., Royal Art.—At St. James's Paddington, Henry Flower Every, esq. son of the late Henry Every, esq. and grandson of Sir Henry Every, Bart. to Gertrude, third dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel.—At Handsworth, Staff. the Rev. W. A. Frits, Incumb. of Holy Trinity, Gainsborough, to Mary, second dau. of Wm. Sharp,

esq. of Endwood court.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Henry, eldest son of the late Capt. N. R. Tompkins, 35th Regt. to Elizabeth, second dau. of James Sowton, esq. of Great James st.—At Wylie, Wilts, Matthew Skinner Longmore, esq. of Hertford, solicitor, to Anne, eldest dau. of Rev. J. S. Stockwell, Rector of Wylie.—At St. Leonard's, John Kendall, esq. of Lincoln's inn, second son of Walter Kendall, esq. of East Budleigh, to Sophia, second dau. of John Daw, esq. Mayor of Exeter.—At Abbot's Ann, Hants, the Rev. Thos. C. Martelli, Incumbent of Marchwood, to Mary, fourth dau. of the Rev. F. II. White.—At Petersham, Thomas Hardwick Merriman, esq. second son of John Merriman, esq. of Kensington, to Alicia-Elizabeth, third dau. of the late George White, esq. of Kensington.—At South Hackney, the Rev. William Nixon, Vicar of Sutton, Suffolk, to Elizabeth, only dau. of W. W. Heathcote, esq.—At Wakefield, the Rev. John Cheap, Curate of Kirkby-Overblow, to Lucy, youngest dau. of W. H. Dykes, esq. of Wakefield.—At Campton, Bedfordsh. John Alleyne Simmons, esq. of Vaucluse, Barbados, and Porchester, Hants, to Caroline, second dau. of Robert Gresham, esq. Chickands Lodge, Beds.

13. At Ashton-under-Lyne, the Rev. John Light, senior Curate of Ashton, to Hannah, youngest dau. of Edward Mellor, esq. of Brookfield.—At Newport, the Rev. Arthur Robert Pennington, M.A. Vicar of Utterby, Lanc. to Anne, eldest dau. of the late George Denecke, esq. M.D. Dep. Inspect. of Military Hospitals.—At St. John's Paddington, Capt. Thomas R. Crawley, 15th Hussars, to Catherine, dau. of the late Col. Charles Cyril Taylor, C.B.—At Paignton, Devon, Charles Vincent, esq. of Paignton, to Eliza-Anne, widow of George F. Boyle, esq. of Cambridge st. Hyde park.

14. At Newent, Glouc. Capt. Arthur H. C. Snow, 96th Regt. youngest son of Thos. Snow, esq. of Franklyn, near Exeter, to lone B. II. eldest dau. of J. B. II. Burland, esq. of New court.—At Reigate, Capt. George Augustus Bedford, R.N. to Ellen, widow of Chas. Fraulux, esq. surgeon, R.N. and dau. of the late Thos. Steele, esq. of Reigate.—At Birmingham, Benjamin Hunt, esq. surgeon, youngest son of the Rev. Thomas M. Hunt, Vicar of Oulton, Norfolk, to Jane-Anne, only dau. of Professor Fife, Queen's college, and niece of Sir John Fife, of Newcastle.—At Pembroke, Jas. R. Bryant, esq. Deputy-Lieut. for the county, to Eliza-Juliana, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. James D. Ilustler, B.D., F.R.S. and granda. of Dr. Mansel, Bishop of Bristol.—At Terrington St. Clement's, Norfolk, the Rev. Chas. Robertson Manning, M.A. youngest son of the Rev. Wm. Manning, Rector of Diss, to Emilia, fourth dau. of Rev. T. T. Upwood, of Lovell's hall, Terrington, and Vicar of the parish.—At South Elmham, Suff. the Rev. S.P. Downing, B.A. Incumb. of Rumburgh, youngest son of W. Downing, esq. of Falmouth, to Elizabeth-Sarah, second dau. of George Durrant, esq.

15. At High Clere, Hants, the Right Hon. the Earl of Portsmouth, to Lady Eveline Herbert, sister of the Earl of Carnarvon.—At St. James's, Viscount Ingestre, son of Earl Talbot, to Miss Cockerell, eldest dau. of late Countess of Eglington and Mr. Howe Cockerell.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Sir Charles Cunlife Smith, Bart. of Suttons, Essex, to Agnes Frederica, youngest dau. of Capel Cure, esq. of Blake hall.—At Colchester, William-Henry, second son of the Rev. Richd. Whinfield, Vicar of Heanor, Derbysh. to Eliza, third dau. of Mr. John Oliver Carr.—At St. Mary's Bryanston square, the Rev. James Edmund Law, M.A. Rector of Little Shelford, Camb. to Eleanor-Blanche, eldest dau. of John Simpson, esq. M.D. of Gloucester place, Portman square.

OBITUARY.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

March 2. At St. Petersburg, in his 60th year, Nicholas the First, Emperor of all the Russias.

Nicholas Paulowitch was born at St. Petersburg on the 7th of July, 1796, being the third son of the Emperor Paul, by his second wife, Mary of Würtemberg. Of his father, whose eccentricities amounted to insanity, and who was murdered by his nobles in consequence of an alliance which his infatuated admiration for the Emperor Napoleon the First had induced him to contract, it is unnecessary to speak. His mother, a woman of intelligence, superintended his education, which she committed to General Lambsdorf, who was assisted, amongst others, by the Countess de Lieven, the philologist Adelung, and the councillor Stork. At an early period he applied himself with great ardour to military pursuits, in which he evinced considerable proficiency, especially in the art of fortification. He also studied the science of political economy, and became as familiar with the French and German languages as with his native tongue. He cultivated music, a taste which he gratified after his accession to the throne, not only by the composition of several military airs, but by attracting to his capital the most distinguished musicians of Europe. However, in youth his instructors formed no high estimate of his abilities. He was taciturn, melancholy, and, when not engaged in his military studies, absorbed in trifles. In after-life he distinguished himself as a patron of the fine arts, to gild, with the tinsel of an imported civilisation, the native and barbaric splendour of his court. When the French invasion took place Nicholas was too young to take part in the noble defence which Russia made, or to join in those great military operations which ultimately led to the overthrow of Napoleon and the occupation of his capital. He was, however, old enough to be an observant, though distant, spectator of the greatest struggle in which the people that he was afterwards called upon to govern were ever engaged; and the recollection of the enthusiasm and devotion then exhibited by them in a just cause, may have lured him on to those fatal and boundless schemes of aggression which now suddenly have been brought to a close. On the restoration of peace in 1814, he left Russia to travel, and visited the principal battle-fields of Europe. In 1816 he arrived in England, where he re-

ceived a cordial welcome. On returning home he visited the different provinces of Russia, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the actual condition of the population. In July, 1817, he married Charlotte Louisa, the eldest daughter of Frederick William King of Prussia, and sister of the present King. At that time Nicholas had little expectation of succeeding to the imperial crown; but on the 1st Dec. 1825, his eldest brother, the Emperor Alexander, died at Taganrog, in the Crimea. The next heir to the throne was the Grand Duke Constantine, who was then at Warsaw, and Nicholas hastened to take the oath of fidelity. But his brother had already renounced the crown, in a paper which he had secretly signed on the occasion of his marriage with the daughter of a private Polish gentleman, and determined to retire to the post of Viceroy of Poland. Nicholas, with expressions of regret, then ascended the throne; and now came a terrible struggle. A vast conspiracy, composed of two classes—the enthusiastic lovers of liberty and the old Russian party, the supporters of Constantine—was formed; but elements so discordant could not long act together. The troops were called upon to swear allegiance to the new emperor; but they had previously sworn fidelity to Constantine, and, not understanding the reason for the change of masters, they remained faithful to the oath which they had taken. When the ceremony commenced, the officers stepped out of their ranks, and denounced Nicholas as an usurper, and declared that he held Constantine in confinement. The soldiers followed their officers, with cries of "Constantine and the constitution." Milarodovitch, the Governor of St. Petersburg, and the veteran favourite of the army, was sent to parley with them. The archbishop appeared in his ecclesiastical robes; but all in vain. The populace began to sympathise with the troops, when the Czar rode out and confronted the rebels. Standing before them with haughty bearing, he cried in a firm tone, "Return to your ranks—obey—down upon your knees!" The energy of his voice, his countenance calm, though pale, and the veneration with which every Russ regards the person of his sovereign, prevailed. Most of the soldiers kneeled before their master, and grounded their arms in token of submission. They say in St. Petersburg that, while he harangued them, one of the conspirators four times came forward to kill

him, and four times shrunk back in fear. One thing is certain, that to the intrepid self-possession of that hour, he was indebted for the continuance of his authority. Victory was now easy. Wherever resistance was made the artillery played upon the gathering crowds, and the fire of musketry completed the work of destruction. In the punishments inflicted on the rebels, Nicholas evinced the most unappeasable severity, thus affording a melancholy spectacle of an union of chivalrous bravery with barbarous cruelty.

In Sept. 1826 the Emperor was crowned at Moscow, with great pomp and ceremony. Absolutism was henceforth his darling doctrine. To the Marquis of Custine he said, "I have no conception of a representative monarchy. It is the government of falsehood, fraud, and corruption, and, rather than adopt it, I would fall back to the borders of China." Again, "Despotism is the very essence of my government, and it suits the genius of my land."

Shortly after his coronation war was declared with Persia, which, after continuing more than a year, was concluded by a treaty, whereby the Shah ceded two fine provinces to Russia, and bound himself to pay 20 millions of silver roubles as the penalty of resistance. About a year afterwards Nicholas declared war with Turkey. Adrianople opened its gates, and Constantinople was itself in danger, although the Turks in the Balkan, and in the defence of Silistria and Varna, had covered themselves with glory. In 1829 the peace of Adrianople was concluded, by which Nicholas was permitted to retain authority in Wallachia and Moldavia, and the Porte agreed to indemnify the expenses of the war by the payment of eleven millions and a half of Dutch ducats—a sum from which three millions were afterwards deducted. In 1830 the Polish insurrection broke out. Austria and Prussia aided the Czar in crushing the insurgent patriots; and, after a heroic resistance, Poland was reconquered, and an iron despotism was substituted for the semblance of constitutional government which previously had been permitted to exist. A citadel was built on the heights above Warsaw; and when, in 1825, the citizens went out to compliment the Czar, pointing to the citadel, he exclaimed, "You see that fortress; if you stir, I will order your whole city to be destroyed—I will not leave one stone upon another, and when it is destroyed it will not be rebuilt by me."

When the cholera invaded St. Petersburg, the ignorant populace accused the physicians of having poisoned the sick in the hospitals, and put some of them to death. Nicholas rode to the mob, and

shouted, in a voice of thunder, "Down upon your knees before God, and ask pardon of him for your offences. I, your Emperor, your master, order you." The populace obeyed, and Nicholas, in describing the scene, said to the Marquis de Custine, "These moments are the finest of my life. I ran in the face of danger without knowing, as a King, how I should retreat. I did my duty, and God sustained me."

In 1839 war was declared with Circassia—a war which, with little honour to the Russian arms, has continued up to the present time.

The two ruling passions of the Emperor's life appear to have been to consolidate and extend despotic institutions, not only within his own dominions, but in neighbouring countries, and to acquire, at all sacrifices, Constantinople as the seat of his great empire. His claim to exercise a protectorate over the Christian subjects of the Porte may be contrasted with his persecution of Christians differing from the orthodox Greek Church in Russia, and his prohibition of the sacred Scriptures. He never recognised the sovereignty of Louis Philippe; and by that astute policy for which Russian diplomacy is distinguished, in 1840, in reference to the Egyptian question, he endeavoured to detach England from the alliance of France.

Having wisely abstained from overt interference in the affairs of the various European nations which were convulsed by the results of the revolution in France, Nicholas was enabled to devote himself exclusively to schemes of internal improvement and self-aggrandisement. The revolt of Bucharest, in 1848, at length gave him an opportunity of tasking the force and value of his long-hibunched strength and resources. He now came forth in the character of protector of the kingdoms on his borders. Turkey and Austria were to feel the weight and value of his help. "Russia was to fulfil its mission." This was his striking and fanatic declaration. It was pursued with undeviating constancy, and a perseverance that nothing could dishearten. It did not suit with this design to be nice in the choice of means, much less to alarm the jealousy of others without cause, or rouse their pride by any needless appearance of arrogance. But this mildness and this moderation were not incompatible with the most determined obstinacy, or with an unflinching resolve to carry out his purposes. He was one of those men who, having once set their minds upon the accomplishment of an object, are not to be diverted from it. Ill success, delay, disappointment serve only to whet their spe-

tites and augment their desire and their struggle for possession. Under that apparently impassive face and statue-like form, rigid and perfect as marble, there lurked a fire which never died out, an ambition amounting to fanaticism, which nothing could extinguish.

By the concurrent testimony of all who have known the Emperor Nicholas, he was such a man as the ancients magnified into a demigod,—herculean in his very frame, of uncommon stature, beauty, and grace, born to be a King of Men—such an one as our own William the Conqueror, or even as Charlemagne. Nothing this world can supply for itself or borrow from the unseen was wanting to feed his ambition, to exalt his genius, to assist his undertakings. From the beginning of his reign he showed that he inherited and grasped, as in one possession, all the accumulated hopes and illusions of his dynasty. For thirty years he has never ceased, above ground or underground, to push his scheme of empire; and when the epoch approached which for ages has been designated for the triumph of the Cross over the Crescent, he could no longer restrain himself, and broke loose, as a river from its banks, for the conquest of the East.

For these two years all Europe has beheld with increasing astonishment how one man, assuming and exercising all the attributes of absolute power, and therefore having himself alone to rely upon, could maintain that single-handed struggle against a world of statesmen, diplomats, generals, and admirals, representing all the art and science of the civilised world. Collecting continually fresh determination and vigour from each phase of the struggle, yet provoking a still deeper phalanx and still wider circle of foes, he stood at last in a position of which it is not too much to say that, as regards either side, and as respects either the questions at issue or the tremendous armaments employed, the world has not seen the like before, or anything near to it. At this last parage of his fortunes we have seen the Czar ever rising with the occasion; defending his policy, protesting against that of his foes, opening negotiations, fighting at once with words and with arms, weighing phrases, and organising measures. We have just seen him stamp, as it were, on the ground, and call new armies from its surface. We have seen him arm his whole empire; we have seen him pledge his credit to the very utmost to obtain the necessary resources. Seriously menaced along many thousand miles of frontier by land and by sea, the enemy within sound of his capital, with his fortresses beleaguered or actually destroyed, his commerce shut up, his mer-

chants ruined, he nevertheless, with his own vast energy, directed the whole war and maintained the resistance of that one regis, as it were, against innumerable dangers. There never was the man—nay, we hope there never will be—of such an adamantine frame as to stand this super-human task. In this fell struggle and this darkest hour the Emperor Nicholas, still tightening his grasp, still stretching his ken, still wielding more gigantic weapons, still calling louder to his vassals, and rising higher in his tone, at the fullest tension of his heart, mind, and soul, and every sense preternaturally quickened to the last, has suddenly succumbed to the law of mortality, and

Left a name at which the world grew pale,
To point a moral or adorn a tale.

The late Czar's private habits were ostentatiously simple; the luxuries on his table were not for him. His military form was but upon rare occasions to be seen inclosed within a covered carriage. His industry was as remarkable as his temperance; to inspect fortresses and review army corps he would travel days and nights. Including parade or military duties, he is understood to have worked from fourteen to fifteen hours daily. He was a devourer of newspapers, of such as he well knew represented the independence and intelligence of the communities where they were produced. His death was occasioned by a fit of pulmonary apoplexy, quickly superseding upon an attack of influenza.

The Empress survives him, and he has left issue four sons and two daughters. 1. Alexander, his successor, born in 1818, who married, in 1841, the Princess Maria of Hesse, and has issue three sons; 2. Mary, married in 1839 to Maximilian, Duke of Leuchtenburg, and became a widow in 1852; 3. Olga, married in 1846 to Charles Prince Royal of Württemburg; 4. Constantine, born in 1827, married in 1848 to the Princess Alexandra of Saxe Altenburg, and has issue; 5. Nicholas, born in 1831; and 6. Michael, born in 1832.

The order of the Garter was sent to the Emperor Nicholas by King George the Fourth, in the year 1827. He was declared a Knight of the Order by a special statute, dated on the 16th of March, and invested at Czarskoye Selo on the 8th of July.

In 1844 he paid a second visit to England; and was entertained by her present Majesty at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle. His stay lasted from the 1st to the 9th June, and its principal incidents will be found recorded in our

vol. XXII. p. 81. The magnificent malachite vase in Windsor Castle forms the monument of these courtesies.

DON CARLOS OF SPAIN.

March 10. At Trieste, in his 67th year, the Infante Don Carlos Maria Isidore, uncle to the Queen of Spain.

Among the exiled royal personages whose varied fortunes belong to the history of the present century, few have occupied a more prominent position than this prince. He was born on the 29th March, 1798, the second son of Carlos IV, King of Spain, by his cousin-german Maria-Louisa, daughter of his uncle Philip, Infante of Spain and Duke of Parma, and Maria-Louisa, daughter of Louis XV, King of France. During the reign of his elder brother Ferdinand VII. he was Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish army. He married, in 1816, the Infanta Maria Francisca d'Assisi, daughter of John VI, King of Portugal, and sister to the second of Ferdinand's four wives. On the death of Ferdinand, in Sept. 1833, Don Carlos disputed the succession to the throne of Spain, and, after a protracted war of varied success and disaster, retreated into France in Sept. 1839, when he was placed under surveillance by the government of Louis-Philippe, and confined to the city of Bourges until July, 1845, when he ceded his right to the throne in favour of his elder son, and retired to Italy, assuming the title of Conde de Molina.

Don Carlos lost his first wife in 1834, and was married secondly on the 2nd Feb. 1838, by proxy, at Salzburg, and on the 20th Oct. of the same year, in person, at Aspetia, to the Infanta Maria Theresa, Princess de Beira, daughter of John VI, King of Portugal, and widow of his cousin the Infante Don Pedro of Spain (son of the Infante Don Gabriel).

By his first marriage, Don Carlos leaves two sons, the elder of whom, Don Carlos Luis Conde de Montemolin, accepted his claim to the Spanish throne on the 18th May, 1845, and was married in 1850 to the Princess Maria Caroline Ferdinand, sister of Ferdinand II, King of the Two Sicilies, but has no issue. His younger son, Don Juan Carlos, was married in 1847 to the Archduchess Maria, second daughter of the late Francis II, Duke of Modena, and has issue two sons. A third son of Don Carlos, Ferdinand, born in 1824, has been some years deceased.

COMTE DE SAINTE AULAIRE.

Nov. 12. At Paris, in his 77th year, Comte de Sainte Aulaire, a member of the Institute, and Grand Officer of the Legion

of Honour; formerly French minister at the court of London.

Under Louis-Philippe, he was successively member of the Chamber of Deputies, Peer of France, and Ambassador at Rome, Vienna, and London. His diplomatic talents were of a very high order; and his literary attainments made him one of the most distinguished members of the Institute.

As Ambassador at London, he constantly laboured to promote a good understanding between England and France. In his private capacity he was respected by all who knew him. His remains were interred in the parish of his country seat, Etiolles, near Corbeil. Three months back the mother of the count died, at the advanced age of nearly 100; and not a month ago he had the misfortune to lose his daughter, the Baroness de Langsdorff.

LORD VISCOUNT PONSONBY, G.C.B.

Feb. 21. At Brighton, aged 84, the Right Hon. John Ponsonby, Viscount Ponsonby (1839), and second Baron Ponsonby of Imokilly, co. Cork (1809), and G.C.B.

Lord Ponsonby was the eldest son of William-Brabazon first Lord Ponsonby, and grandson of the Right Hon. John Ponsonby, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, who was the second son of the first Earl of Bessborough. His mother was the Hon. Louisa Molesworth, fourth daughter of Richard third Viscount Molesworth, and afterwards Countess FitzWilliam.

He succeeded to the barony of Ponsonby, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, on the death of his father, Nov. 5, 1806.

Having been educated for diplomacy, after other inferior employments he became Envoy-extraordinary and Minister-plenipotentiary at Buenos Ayres, Feb. 1826, and at Rio de Janeiro in Feb. 1828. He was sent on a special mission to Belgium in Dec. 1830; was Envoy at Naples from June to Nov. 1832; was Ambassador at Constantinople from Nov. 1832 to March 1837, and at Vienna from Aug. 1846 to Feb. 1851. He was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath in 1834; and advanced to the rank of a Viscount in 1839.

His Lordship married, on the 13th June, 1803, Lady Frances Villiers, sixth daughter of George-Bussey fourth Earl of Jersey. That lady survives him, having had no issue.

The viscountcy has become extinct. The barony devolves on William Ponsonby, esq., the posthumous son of Major-General the Hon. Sir William Ponsonby, K.C.B.,

who was killed at Waterloo. His Lordship was born on the 6th Feb. 1806, and is unmarried.

LORD KENYON.

Feb. 25. At Gredington Hall, Flintshire, aged 78, the Right Hon. George Kenyon, the second Baron Kenyon of that place (1788), and a Baronet (1784), a barrister-at-law, Custos Breviaire of the Court of Queen's Bench, a Vice-President of the Royal Cambrian Institution, D.C.L., and F.S.A.

Lord Kenyon was born in London, on the 22nd July, 1776, the second but eldest surviving son of Lloyd first Lord Kenyon, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, by Mary, third daughter of George Kenyon, esq. of Peel Hall, co. Lancaster.

He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1797, M.A. 1801, and was created D.C.L. in 1814. He succeeded his father in the peerage, April 4, 1802. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1811, became a bencher in the same year, served as reader in 1815, and as treasurer in 1823.

He married, Feb. 1, 1803, his maternal cousin Margaret-Emma, only daughter of the late Sir Thomas Hannmer, Bart., by Margaret, eldest daughter and co-heir of George Kenyon, of Peel Hall, esq.; and by that lady, who died Feb. 24, 1815, he had issue four sons and three daughters, of whom two sons and one daughter survive him. They were—1. the Hon. Margaret-Emma, who died in 1829, having married in the preceding year James Hay Langham, esq. now Sir James Hay Langham, Bart.; 2. Lloyd now Lord Kenyon; 3. the Hon. George, died 1811; 4. the Hon. Marianne, married in 1835 to Capt. the Hon. Thomas Best, R.N., brother to the present Lord Wynford; 5. the Hon. Peregrina, died 1830; 6. the Hon. Edward Kenyon, who married in 1840 Caroline-Susan-Catharine, third daughter of the late Lord George Beresford, and has issue; and 7. the Hon. Thomas, who died an infant.

The present Lord was born in 1805, and married in 1833 the Hon. Georgiana de Grey, fourth daughter of Lord Walsingham, by whom he has a numerous family.

THE REV. LORD DECIES.

March 1. In his 83rd year, the Right Hon. and Rev. John Horsley-Beresford, D.D., second Baron Decies, of Decies, co. Waterford (1812).

His Lordship was born in Dublin, Jan. 20, 1773, the second but eldest sur-

viving son of the Most Rev. William Beresford, Lord Archbishop of Tuam (third son of Marcus first Earl of Tyrone, and brother to the first Marquess of Waterford), who was created a Peer of Ireland by the title of Lord Decies in 1812, by Elizabeth, second daughter of John FitzGibbon esq., and sister to the first Earl of Clare. He was formerly Rector of Tuam, and succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Sept. 6, 1819.

He married, July 26, 1810, Charlotte-Philadelpha, daughter and sole heir of Robert Horsley, esq. of Bolam-house, Northumberland; and on that occasion took the additional name of Horsley before his own. His lady died on the 9th March, 1852, having had issue one son and three daughters: 1. William-Robert-John, now Lord Decies; 2. the Hon. Georgiana-Catharine, married in 1831 to William Watson, esq. of North Seaton, Northumberland; and secondly, in 1845, to Henry Edward Browne, esq.; 3. the Hon. Louisa-Elizabeth, married in 1834 to Lord Ernest Bruce, second son of the Marquess of Ailesbury, and has issue; and 4. the Most Noble Caroline Agnes Duchess of Montrose; married in 1836 to James fourth and present Duke of Montrose, K.T., and has issue.

The present Lord Decies was born 1811, and was unmarried. He was formerly a Captain in the Grenadier Guards.

LORD RAVENSWORTH.

March 7. At Ravensworth Castle, co. Durham, aged 80, the Right Hon. Thomas Henry Liddell, Baron Ravensworth, and the sixth Baronet (1642).

Lord Ravensworth was born at Newton Hall, co. Durham, on the 8th Feb., 1775. He was the eldest son of Sir Henry George Liddell, the fifth Baronet, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Steel, esq., of Hampnett, Sussex. While yet in his minority he succeeded his father in his title and estates, on the 2nd Nov. 1791. He was a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, and the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1795. In 1804 he filled the office of High Sheriff of Northumberland. At the general election of 1806, he was returned to Parliament for the county of Durham, on the retirement of Rowland Burdon, esq. When that Parliament was dissolved, in the following year, he again addressed the electors, but, declining to stand a poll, his place was taken by Sir Harry Vane Tempest. He did not again sit in the House of Commons.

At the coronation of George IV., in July, 1821, he was raised to the peerage, by the title of Baron Ravensworth, which

had been previously enjoyed by his uncle, who died without issue in 1784. His politics were Conservative; his conduct and character, in his own county, such as earned for him the unaffected respect of all his neighbours. Soon after he came to the title, Ravensworth Castle was almost wholly rebuilt, from a design by Nash, two of the old towers being retained in the offices. When the British Association assembled at Newcastle, a very numerous party of learned foreigners and other distinguished visitors was entertained at Ravensworth Castle. When a public dinner was given, at Newcastle, to Mr. George Stephenson, in the year 1850, the generous patronage which had been extended to that great man, in his earliest experiments upon locomotion by steam, by the nobleman now deceased, was gratefully and enthusiastically commemorated.

Lord Ravensworth married, April 27, 1796, Maria-Susannah, daughter of John Simpson, esq., of Bradley, co. Durham, by Lady Anne Lyon, aunt to the Earl of Strathmore. Lady Ravensworth died in 1845; having, in 1837, built and endowed an almshouse for poor women, at Lamesley, one of many acts of charity by which her life was distinguished. She had issue sixteen children, eight sons and eight daughters, of whom seven sons and seven daughters are still living. Their names are as follow:—1. Henry-Thomas, now Lord Ravensworth; 2. Maria, Marchioness of Normanby; 3. Frances-Jane, who died 1823; 4. the Hon. Thomas Liddell, who married in 1843 the Hon. Caroline Elizabeth Barrington, eldest daughter of George fifth Viscount Barrington; 5. the Hon. Anne-Elizabeth, married, in 1826, to Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart.; 6. the Hon. John Liddell; 7. Jane-Elizabeth Viscountess Barrington; 8. the Hon. George Liddell, who married, in 1842, Louisa, second daughter of the late General the Hon. Robert Meade; 9. the Hon. Elizabeth-Charlotte, married, in 1835, to the Hon. Edward Ernest Villiers (brother to the present Earl of Clarendon), who died in 1843; 10. the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, who married, in 1836, Emily-Anne-Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, D.D., and has issue; 11. Susan Countess of Hardwicke; 12. Colonel the Hon. George Augustus Frederick Liddell, Deputy-Ranger of Richmond Park, and Equerry to H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, who married, in 1842, Cecil-Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Wellesley, and has issue; 13. the Hon. Charlotte-Amelia, married, in 1833, to John Trotter,

esq., of Dyrrham Park, Herts, formerly Captain in the 2nd Life-Guards; 14. the Hon. Charles, who died in 1822; 15. the Hon. Adolphus Frederick Octavius Liddell, who married, in 1845, Frederica-Eizabeth, youngest daughter of George Lane Fox, esq., of Bramham Park, Yorkshire, and has issue; and 16. Georgiana Lady Bloomfield.

The present Lord Ravensworth was born in 1797, and married, in 1820, Isabella-Horatia, eldest daughter of Lord George Seymour, by whom he has issue the Hon. Henry George Liddell, M.P. for the Southern Division of Northumberland and ten other children. His Lordship was himself M.P. for Northumberland from 1826 to 1830, and has sat in the present Parliament for Liverpool.

The funeral of the late Lord took place on the 16th of March, when his body was deposited in the family vault in Lamesley church. The mourners were—the present Lord, his two elder sons, his four brothers, and his uncle the Rev. Thomas George Liddell; the Earl of Hardwicke, Viscount Barrington, Sir Hedworth Williamson, and Mr. Trotter, sons-in-law of the deceased; the Earl of Mulgrave, his grandson; J. Blakeney, esq., Hedworth Williamson, esq., Earl Vane, John Bowes, esq., Nicholas Wood, esq., M. Wheatley, esq., John Stevenson, esq., and John Barras, esq. The seventh and eighth mourning coaches carried ladies—the deceased's daughters the Hon. Lady Williamson, the Countess of Hardwicke, Viscountess Barrington, and the Hon. Mrs. Villiers, the Hon. Mrs. Thomas Liddell, the Hon. Mrs. H. G. Liddell, the Hon. Mrs. Trotter, the Hon. Maria Liddell, and the Hon. Elizabeth Liddell.

JOSEPH HUME, Esq. M.P.

Feb. 20. At his seat, Burnley hall, Norfolk, aged 78, Joseph Hume, esq., M.P. for the Montrose district of burghs, a Deputy Lieutenant of Middlesex, a magistrate in Westminster and the counties of Middlesex and Norfolk, a Vice-President of the Society of Arts, F.R.S. and F.R.A.S.

Mr. Hume was native of Montrose, and born in January, 1777. His father was the master of a coasting vessel trading from that town. Mrs. Hume was early left a widow with a large family, of whom Joseph was a younger son. The mother, ill provided, established a retail crockery shop in that burgh, and by her industry and management reared and educated her children. Her memory was ever honoured by her family, all indebted to her sound sense, moral courage, and parental example. To this maternal care and influence Mr.

Hume used to ascribe his own success and good fortune in life.

Mr. Hume's elementary education was obtained in the local schools of his native town. Reading, writing, "accounts," and a smattering of Scotch Latinity constituted the sum total of his "schooling." About the age of 13 he was placed apprentice to a surgeon-apothecary of Montrose, and he remained with his master about three years, chiefly occupied in compounding prescriptions. In 1796 he was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. At the commencement of the following year, with the interest of the late Mr. David Scott, M.P. for Forfar, he entered as assistant-surgeon the marine service of the East India Company. It is also said that he owed something to the patronage of Lord Panmure. But, whoevers aided the young Scotch surgeon in his first steps in life, Joseph Hume, by his own talents and perseverance, was the meritorious architect of his own subsequent fortunes and celebrity. In his second voyage out he volunteered, on the accidental death of the purser, to supply the duties of that deceased functionary; and on the arrival of the vessel in Calcutta the captain, officers, and passengers gave him a public testimonial in acknowledgment of his gratuitous services. Thus, the young surgeon landed with a ready-made reputation. His keen instinct led him immediately to observe that few of the Company's servants acquired the native languages. He lost no time, therefore, in setting to work and mastering that difficult accomplishment.

The authorities early recognised in young Hume a valuable and laborious servant. In 1802-3, on the eve of Lord Lake's Mahratta war, much consternation at the seat of Government occurred, on a discovery that the gunpowder in store was useless from damp. Mr. Hume's knowledge of chemistry fortunately came in aid of bad administration. He undertook the restoration of this all-important munition of war, and succeeded. During the Mahratta war from 1802 to 1807, he filled the office of Persian interpreter to the army; and at the same time not only continued his medical duties, but filled successively important posts in the offices of paymaster and postmaster of the forces, in the prize agencies, and the Commissariat. So recently as the late Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Military, Ordnance, and Commissariat expenditure, he astonished his colleagues by the intelligence and acuteness of his examination of witnesses. On some expression of surprise in the Committee he observed, "You forget I was once Commissary-General to an army

GENT. MAG. VOL. XLIII.

of 12,000 men in India!" Not only did he gain high reputation by these multifarious civil employments, but he realized large emoluments, and, at an earlier age than in modern times falls to the lot of the servants of the East India Company, he resigned his civil employments, and arrived in England in 1808 the possessor of an honestly earned fortune of 30,000*l.* or 40,000*l.*

The year 1810, and part of 1811, he spent in travelling in Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, &c.

The two ultimate objects of Joseph Hume, thus independent in circumstances, and in the prime of life, were the acquisition of seats in the East India Direction and in Parliament. The future Radical first entered the House of Commons as a Tory. The patron of Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis, and one of its members (Sir John Lowther Johnstone) having died, Mr. Hume succeeded to the vacant seat in Jan. 1812. A Scotch solicitor, trustee of the deceased baronet, "introduced" Mr. Hume to the constituency for a valuable consideration. Mr. Hume had bargained for a second return, but on the dissolution of Parliament in the following autumn the patrons of the seat refused him re-election. Mr. Hume, we believe, on an arbitration, obtained some return-money for breach of contract. It is by no means unlikely that this experience of the "borough system" opened the eyes of the Indian Reformer to the defects in the representation.

During his six years' exclusion from the House of Commons, until elected for Aberdeen in 1818, Mr. Hume was not idle. He was an active Member of the Central Committee of the Lancastrian School system, and became deeply interested in the promotion of the moral and intellectual interests of the working classes, and in the improvement of their physical condition; and he also published a pamphlet advocating the establishment of Savings' Banks, and on the principles of their subsequent foundation. Mr. Hume's natural ambition for a seat in the East India Direction found him now at liberty also for the untiring pursuit of this second object of personal honour and interest. Although invariably unsuccessful, it incensed his constant exposure of Indian abuses in each periodical meeting of the Proprietary. His canvass for the Direction also, by one of the fortunate accidents of life, was destined to have great influence on his future prosperity and happiness. On one occasion M. Hume had obtained access to a proprietor enjoying four votes—a gentleman of great influence, but of peculiar aversion to canvassers for the Direction—the late Mr. Burnley, of Guild-

ford-street. Nevertheless, Mr. Hume effected his visit, and his forcible representation of Indian abuses, and of the efficacy of his curative prescriptions, if elected a director, and of the consequent advantages to stockholders, established him in the good graces of the old gentleman, and, what was of more value, in those of the daughter. Although he failed to force the India-house, he won and wedded the lady—the present amiable and excellent Mrs. Hume.

Mr. Hume continued without a seat in parliament until 1818, when he was elected to represent the Aberdeen district of Burghs, comprehending his native town of Montrose. This was the stepping-stone to his permanent and independent position in the House of Commons.

In 1830 Mr. Hume relinquished the Scotch burghs, being returned with the late Mr. Byng, unopposed, for Middlesex. He continued to sit for the Metropolitan county till 1837, when Colonel Wood defeated him by a small majority. Mr. O'Connell in the same month returned him for Kilkenny. The great Conservative reaction of 1841 threw him out of parliament; at the general election of that year he was an unsuccessful candidate for the town of Leeds; but in 1842 he returned to his old political love, Montrose, and he has died in the service of his fellow-townsmen.

It is impossible, within the limits of volumes, to record his innumerable speeches in parliament, his motions, his returns, his Select Committees, his reports, his personal and party contests in the House of Commons, much less his various agitations "out of doors." His speeches alone occupy volumes of *Hansard*. He spoke oftener, and frequently made longer speeches, than any other Member of the House. He proposed sweeping and repeated plans of reform, of the army, navy, and ordnance, and of almost every civil department, of the Established Churches and Ecclesiastical Courts, of the civil and criminal laws, of the system of public accounts, of general taxation, duties, and customs. He early advocated the abolition of military flogging, naval impressment, and imprisonment for debt. He carried almost single-handed the repeal of the old combination laws, the prohibition of the export of machinery, and the act for preventing workmen from going abroad. He led forlorn hopes against colonial abuses, against town and country municipal self-elect government, election expenses, the licensing systems, the duties on paper, print, on "tea, tobacco, and snuff." He assaulted and carried by storm Orange lodges and close vestries, to say nothing of his aid of Catholic Emancipa-

tion, the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and the Reform Act of 1832. He was the unrelenting persecutor of sinecurists, drones, and old men pretending to do the work of the young in the State.

"No brief notice of this kind can do justice to so long and so useful a career as that of Joseph Hume. His greatest merit was his usefulness. An uncompromising honesty; an instinctive hatred of abuses; an inborn love of liberty; and an unflinching will to extend its benefits to others—these, and the close experience of men derived by himself during the earlier part of his life, rendered Mr. Hume one of the most powerful, and at the same time one of the most practical, of reformers in a reforming age. Others might make more flowery speeches, but he secured more lasting fruits. His long, independent, and disinterested career; his untiring advocacy of the extension and improvement of the education of the people; his unflinching opposition to official abuses; his resolute exposure of their causes and consequences; his constitutional hatred of extravagance—enabled him to effect reforms of the most useful kind, of which few men have kept a record, but of which the effects are shown in the improved condition of the people, in the simplification and lucidity of the public accounts, in the establishment of a system of public morality till his time unknown, and, above all, in the guarantees established against the renewal of the abuses he overthrew. It would, however, be wrong to suppose that Mr. Hume's mind was contracted to the effecting mere pecuniary savings, although the mountain of abuses he had to destroy rendered necessary an incessant application to the task. He was a reformer of a higher order, quite capable of appreciating the influence of public honesty and morality on the national character, and desirous to elevate by education the standard of national intelligence. He met with his reward in the tardy but sincere homage paid to his integrity and long service by his most inveterate political opponents, and in the eulogy publicly passed on him by the most competent Parliamentary judge of modern times—the late Sir Robert Peel. Mr. Hume passes to the grave honoured not more for his public services than for his private worth, his unswerving integrity, his unselfishness, his gentleness, and his unvarying consideration for others. His unostentatious but eminently successful and useful career remains as an example to those who may succeed him, in the admirable qualities he displayed, although, happily, his exertions have left them without the same field for their display."—*Morning Chronicle*.

In the House of Commons, on moving for a new writ for the Montrose district of burghs, Lord Palmerston paid a warm tribute to the character of the late Member Mr. Hume, observing that "it had been said of one eminent statesman (Mr. Burke) that he 'to party gave up what was meant for mankind,' whereas the very reverse might be said of Mr. Hume, for the party to which he had devoted himself was his country, and, beyond his country, the general interests of mankind at large. Mr. Hume was a remarkable instance of a man who had established for himself a name which may be said to have been not only European, but which extended far beyond that limit. He took the lead in every measure of improvement which has of late years been carried into practical application. He had an industry which nothing could tire or overcome. His perseverance was baffled by no defeats; but, although he was frequently opposed, and met with frequent rebuffs in his political contests, nothing ever passed between him and those whom he opposed that left any traces of resentment. It was once said of a person who held a high position in this House, that any bitter acrimony which might have been created by his party conflicts never went beyond the doors of the House; but he might say of Mr. Hume that, with him, any feeling excited by his party conflicts never went even to the door of the House."

Mr. Hume had a numerous family, and several of his daughters are married. His son Mr. Joseph Burnley Hume, who is a barrister-at-law, has, since his father's death, published a poetical Memorist of him.

Mr. Hume's body was interred, in a private manner, at the cemetery of Kensal Green.

ROBERT ARCHBOLD, Esq.

March 9. At his seat, Davidstown House, near Castle Dermot, Robert Archbold, esq. a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Kildare, and formerly M.P. for that county.

He was the eldest son of James Archbold, esq. of Davidstown, by Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Kavanagh, esq. of Borris, in Carlow, and the Lady Susan Butler, sister to John Earl of Ormonde and Ossory. He succeeded to the family estates about the year 1804.

He was returned to Parliament for the county of Kildare, at the general election of 1837, in the place of Edward Ruthven, esq. one of its two Liberal members, who then retired (though two votes were given for him on the poll), the Conservative

candidate being Robert Burke, esq. The poll terminated thus:—

Richard More O'Ferrall, esq.	762
Robert Archbold, esq.	728
Robert Burke, esq.	228
Edward Ruthven, esq.	2

At the general election of 1841 the return of Mr. O'Ferrall and Mr. Archbold was unopposed; but at the dissolution of 1847 the latter retired from Parliament.

Mr. Archbold married Miss Copeland, and was left a widower, without children, in the year 1842. His next brother, James Archbold, esq. in the same year, married Miss Power, of Faithleague, co. Waterford.

JOHN BONFOY ROOPER, Esq.

March 11. At Abbot's Ripton, Huntingdonshire, aged 77, John Bonfoy Rooper, esq. formerly M.P. for the county of Huntingdon.

Mr. Rooper was of an old Whig family, and to the close of his days steadily adhered to those principles. In 1830, when the question of Parliamentary Reform had taken seriously hold of men's minds, he stood forward at the general election as a candidate for the county of Huntingdon in support of that measure, against Lord Strathaven, by whom he was, however, defeated; but on the dissolution of that Parliament in 1831 he was again in the field, and the policy of the latter nobleman on the all-prevailing question of the day being rather equivocal, the result was the return of Mr. Rooper by a large majority, and he continued to represent the county until 1837, when the Conservative strength became again firmly united in favour of the late George Thornhill, esq., and he was returned in opposition to Mr. Rooper, after a warm contest, by a majority of more than 300. Mr. Rooper then retired to private life, from which he had emerged, it was generally believed, more out of deference to the opinion and wishes of his friends than from any ambition of his own. In 1845 he filled the office of High Sheriff, and he was for many years an active and efficient magistrate. As a landlord and private gentleman he was much respected by his tenantry and connections.

A fortnight before his death a sad accident happened to him, by his falling down stairs, or rather over the banisters, in the middle of the night, by which his ankle was dislocated, and he received other contusions. Although his advanced years added much to the danger to be apprehended from such an occurrence as a fall of fifteen or twenty feet, great hopes were entertained that he would recover from the effects of it, as he bore up with great

firmness, his spirits being good, and all external symptoms having a favourable appearance. These continued to buoy up the hopes of his attendants until Sunday the 11th of March, when a sudden change for the worse took place, and in the afternoon of that day he breathed his last.

CLEMENT WINSTANLEY, Esq.

Jan. 25. At his residence, Brookfield, near Teignmouth, Devon, in his 80th year, Clement Winstanley, esq. of Braunston House, near Leicester, a Deputy-Lieutenant and Magistrate of Leicestershire.

The family of which Mr. Winstanley was the representative, of high antiquity in Lancashire, became connected with the county of Leicester in 1650, in which year James Winstanley purchased the Manor of Braunston from the family of the Hastings. Since that period, the family has constantly taken part in the affairs of the borough or county. The purchaser of Braunston held the office of Recorder of Leicester from 1653 to 1662, and his grandson, James Winstanley, represented the borough in Parliament for seventeen years, till his death in 1718. Clement Winstanley, the fourth in descent from the Recorder, took a very active part in county matters as a magistrate, and for a time Vice-Lieutenant; and in 1774, the year of his shrievalty, the gentlemen of the county showed their respect for him in a very marked manner, by escorting him from Braunston to Leicester Castle, arrayed in an uniform, and in military order. He married Jane, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Parkyns, Bart., of Bunney Park, and was the father of Mr. Winstanley, the subject of the present notice.

Mr. Winstanley was born in 1775, and was educated at Uppingham School, and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he entered in 1792. In 1794, he quitted the University to take a company in the Prince of Wales' Fencibles, a regiment which his uncle Lord Rancliffe was at that time raising for service in Ireland; and in 1796 he obtained the rank of Major. He served in Ireland seven years, in the heat of the Rebellion, and on one occasion received the thanks of the Duke of York in general orders; it had fallen to him to escort a body of French prisoners with a very inadequate force, and surrounded on all sides by rebels; and nothing short of the vigilance and firmness displayed by Major Winstanley on the occasion could have brought the prisoners safe to their destination.

In 1798, after the engagement at Killalla, he was for some time left in com-

mand of the Prince of Wales's Fencibles, who remained to garrison the town, and on his resignation of the command into the hands of a superior officer, he received an address from the principal inhabitants, expressive of their "high sense of the manly spirit and activity" which he had manifested, and to which they considered themselves in great measure indebted for the tranquillity they had enjoyed.

In 1802 the Prince of Wales's Fencibles were disbanded, and he returned to England, where, the next year, he joined the Leicestershire Militia as Lieut.-Colonel, and brought the regiment into the highest state of discipline and good order. When, soon after his father's death, he resigned, considering that he had important duties to perform in the county, the officers of the regiment requested the Duke of Rutland to use his influence to induce him to remain, and being unable to change his resolution, they presented him with a silver cup, as a proof of their esteem and regard. In 1817, he served as High Sheriff at a time when the Luddite Riots imposed more than ordinary duties upon that office.

Subsequently, he acted as Chairman of the Leicester and Swannington Railway Company, from the time when the line was first proposed till it was sold to the Midland Company, and the directors testified their appreciation of his services by the presentation of a handsome testimonial of plate. Of late years Mr. Winstanley's health had obliged him to withdraw almost entirely from Leicestershire, and to retire to a residence in the south of England, at Brookfield, near Teignmouth, where he expired.

The following notice of his character is extracted from one of the local papers:— "He had great amenity of manners, and thorough English kind-heartedness. His benevolence was extensive and unostentatious. As a magistrate, a landlord, and a neighbour, he was highly valued by all parties; and it may truly be said of him that few men ever better discharged the duties of an English country gentleman."

Having died unmarried, he is succeeded in his estates by his nephew James Beaumont Winstanley, esq. only surviving son of the late Rev. George Winstanley, Rector of Glenfield in Leicestershire, who died in 1846.

LIEUT.-GENERAL EGERTON, C.B.

Nov. 21. Aged 72, Lieut.-General Richard Egerton, C.B. Colonel of the 46th Foot.

General Egerton was an uncle of Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart. and younger brother to General Sir Charles Bulkeley Egerton, G.C.M.G., K.C.H.;

being the ninth and youngest son of Philip Egerton, esq. of Oulton, co. Chester, by Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Francis Haskin Eyles Styles, Bart.

He entered the army on the 1st Dec. 1798, as Ensign in the 29th regiment, with which he served in North America, and was promoted to Lieutenant March 29th, 1800. He was appointed, Sept. 28th, 1804, to a company in the 89th, with which he proceeded to South America; and having exchanged to the 34th in 1809, accompanied its second battalion to the Peninsula. In the following year he was appointed to the staff as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and attached to the second division; in which capacity he served at the battle of Busaco, and during the occupation of the lines before Lisbon. He was then removed, as senior of the Adjutant-General's department, to the fourth division; and was present at the siege and capture of Olivença, the first siege of Badajoz, the battle of Albuera, where he was wounded, and the action of Aldea de Ponte. In the winter of 1811 he relinquished his staff appointment, and rejoined his regiment, with which he continued to serve until appointed, in 1812, Aide-de-camp to Sir Rowland Hill, on whose personal staff he remained until the termination of the war, and was present in the battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees,—for which he obtained the brevet rank of Major,—Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse.

On Lord Hill's appointment to a command in the army in Flanders, in the spring of 1815, he selected Colonel Egerton as his first Aide-de-camp, who served as such at the battle of Waterloo, where he obtained the brevet of Lieut-Colonel, and continued in the same capacity until the return of the army of occupation from France, in 1818. When Lord Hill assumed the command of the army in chief in 1828, he was pleased to name Colonel Egerton for the confidential appointment of first Aide-de-camp and Private Secretary, which he held during the whole of his Lordship's continuance at the head of the army. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1837, that of Major-General in 1846, and Lieut.-General in 1854. He was appointed to the command of the 46th regiment, Jan. 24, 1853.

He wore the war medal with eight clasps.

General Egerton married, Dec. 1, 1814, Arabella, youngest daughter of Henry Tomkinson, esq. of Dorfold, co. Chester.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR T. H. BROWNE, K.C.H.

March 11. Aged 56, Lieut.-General Sir Thos. Henry Browne, Knt. and K.C.H., Colonel of the 80th regiment; of Bronwylfa, co. Flint, a magistrate for the counties of

Hine, Denbigh, and Devon, and a Deputy Lieutenant of the first.

He was born in Liverpool, and was a son of George Browne, esq. Imperial and Tuscan Consul at that port, by a daughter of Benedict Paul Wagner, esq. of North Hall, near Wigan.

He entered the army in 1805, and carried the King's colour of the 23rd at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807. He accompanied his regiment to America, thence to the West Indies, and was wounded at the capture of Martinique. He proceeded again to America, and thence to Portugal in 1811. He was appointed to the staff of the Adjutant-General in 1812, and was in the field at the battles of Salamanca, capture of Madrid and the Retiro, the siege of Burgos, Vittoria (where he was wounded in the head, and taken prisoner, but rescued the same evening), the Pyrenees, Nivelle, the actions of the 11th, 12th, and 13th Dec. 1813 before Bayonne, Nive, Tarbes, Orthes, and Toulouse. On the escape of Napoleon from Elba he was appointed Aide-de-camp to Lord Stewart (the late Marquess of Londonderry), with whom he served in the campaign of 1815 at the head-quarters of the Austrian and Russian armies. At the peace he was appointed Secretary to the British embassy at Vienna. He received the war medal, with eight clasps. He attained the rank of Major in 1817, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1819, Colonel in 1837, Major-General in 1846, and Lieut-General 18 .

He served the office of High Sheriff of Flintshire in 1824, and received the honour of knighthood in 1826. He was appointed to the Colonecy of the 80th regiment in 1854.

He married, first, in 1825, Eliza-Anne, daughter of Rowland Burdon, esq. of Castle Eden, co. Durham; she died in 1826 ; and secondly, in 1828, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Ralph Henry Brandling, of Gosforth House, Northumberland, and Middleton Lodge, Yorkshire, by whom he has left issue.

LIEUT.-COLONEL CHAMPION.

Nov. 30. In the hospital at Scutari, aged 39, Lieut.-Colonel John George Champion, of the 95th regiment.

This gallant soldier was the eldest son of the late Major John Cary Champion, of the 21st Royal Fusiliers, by Elizabeth Herries, younger daughter of William Urquhart, esq. of Cromarty and Craigston, co. Aberdeen. He was born in Edinburgh, May 5, 1815, and obtained his commission at Sandhurst in 1851, when he was appointed Ensign in the 95th Foot. From that period he had served uninterruptedly with his regiment at home, in the Medi-

terrenean, Ceylon, and China. He availed himself of every opportunity in leisure hours to prosecute researches in the botany and zoology of those countries. Kew and the British Museum profited largely by his liberality; and the names of Rodolei Championi, Rhododendron Championi, Erythrus Championi, &c. will preserve his name in connection with his favourite pursuit.

In April last he embarked with the 95th regiment as its senior Major, and joined the second division of the army in the Crimea. When Lieut.-Colonel Webber Smith was wounded in the battle of the Alma, the command of the 95th devolved on Major Champion, and he conducted it during all the subsequent operations until the battle of Inkermann.

When the Russians attacked the second division on the 26th of October, they were met by a gallant and prolonged resistance from the pickets commanded by Majors Champion and Eman, so skilfully conducted as to lead to the complete defeat of the Russians, and to elicit the warmest praise from their General, Sir De Lacy Evans, in his dispatch published by Lord Raglan.

On the morning of the battle of Inkermann (Nov. 5), Major Champion entered the field in support of the 41st regiment, with a wing of the 95th. They soon met and repulsed the enemy. They were then desired to hurry to the assistance of the Grenadier Guards, at a battery where the enemy pressed them hard. Conjointly those brave men (Guards, 41st and 95th) drove the enemy down the hill, after a long and deadly struggle, hand to hand, their ammunition being all expended. It was towards the end of this struggle, that Major Champion (then, it is believed, senior survivor), proposed to some of the band of heroes to mount and charge over the battery, which they performed successfully, and he then received his death-wound from a musket-ball through the breast and lungs. Having been removed to Scutari, he died twenty-five days after the battle.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. T. LANDMANN.

Aug. 27. At Shacklewell, in his 74th year, Lieut.-Colonel George Thomas Landmann, R. Eng.

Colonel Landmann was the son of a Professor of Fortifications at Woolwich. He was educated there in the Royal Military Academy, and received his first commission as Second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on the 1st May, 1795. In Oct. of the same year, he was employed at Plymouth Dock; and in Dec. 1796 was sent to Pendennis castle, to superintend

repairs and improvements of the fortifications. He was promoted to First Lieutenant June 3, 1797; and before the close of the same year he proceeded to Canada, where during the next three years he was entrusted with the construction of a new fort on the island of St. Joseph in Lake Huron. In 1801 and 1802, he was employed in cutting a new canal at the Cascades on the river St. Lawrence; and at the close of 1802 he returned to England, having attained the rank of Captain-Lieutenant on the 13th July in that year.

In the following spring he was ordered to Portsmouth; and soon after, as senior engineer, to Gosport. In Dec. 1805, having requested to be employed on active service, he was embarked at Portsmouth with the troops sent to Gibraltar, and he remained there until the summer of 1808, when he offered his services to join the expedition which sailed thence under General Spencer. The troops landed at Moudo bay, where Capt. Landmann resigned the command of the Engineers to his senior officer Capt. Elphinstone. He was then attached to the light brigade under Brig.-Gen. the Hon. H. Fane, and thus continued during the affairs of the 15th Aug. at Obidos, and the action of Roleia, where he again assumed the command of the Engineers, in consequence of Capt. Elphinstone having been wounded. He still commanded the corps at the battle of Vimiera, for which he received a medal; but on the next day resigned the command to Major Fletcher. In Sept. Capt. Landmann was sent to Peniche to draw up a report on that fortress, and, Major Fletcher having advanced into Spain with the army under Sir John Moore, he again assumed the command of his corps, left in Portugal. In Dec. he was sent to construct a bridge of boats at Abrantes on the Tagus, another at Panhete on the Zezere, and a flying bridge at Villa Velha, which were completed in five days.

Having joined the corps of Engineers at Cadiz under the command of General Mackenzie, he was selected by that officer for the task of tranquillizing the populace of that city, who, suspecting the fidelity of the governor, the Marquess de Villel, had revolted, with an intention of putting him to death. Having rendered himself a tolerable master of the Spanish language, Capt. Landmann was enabled to effect this important service, for which he received a letter from the Secretary of State thanking him in the name of the King of Spain, and shortly after, through the hands of Mr. Frere, the British minister at Seville, a commission appointing him to be a Lieut.-Colonel in the Spanish corps of Engineers. When General Mackenzie returned to Lis-

bon, Lieut.-Colonel Landmann was left at Cadiz, with secret instructions. In July he returned to Gibraltar; whence he sent to the Inspector-general of fortifications in England a detailed report and plans of the fort and fortifications of Cadiz, and it was generally understood that the government was guided in resolving to defend Cadiz with vigour, by the information thus furnished. When the French attacked the city in Feb. 1810, Lieut.-Colonel Landmann repaired to Cadiz as commanding Engineer of the British forces, but he was superseded in the following month by the arrival of a superior officer from England. On the 25th of March he was appointed a Colonel of Infantry in the Spanish army; and he served at Mata Gorda, during the siege of that fort on the 21st and 22d of April. In August he returned to England, on account of his health.

In Dec. 1810 he was appointed one of the military agents in the Peninsula, with a special commission from the Secretary of State, and he immediately sailed for Lisbon, being also charged with despatches for the Duke of Wellington. Having delivered his despatches at Cartaxo, he proceeded towards Cadiz, and on his way joined the Spanish corps of Gen. Ballastros during the action of Castilejos. He returned to England in March 1812 with the Spanish ambassador.

His health was at this time so much impaired, that it was not until July 1813 that he could proceed to the station to which he was ordered in Ireland. Having attained the brevet rank of Major in 1813, and that of Lieut.-Colonel in the Engineers in 1814, he remained in command of the Loughswilly district until March 1815; when he was appointed Commanding Engineer in the Thames division; and in May 1817 was removed to Hull, as commanding Engineer in the Yorkshire district.

RIGHT REV. DAVID LOW, D.D.

Jan. 26. At the Priory, Pittenweem, co. Fife, in his 88th year, the Right Rev. David Low, D.D., LL.D., formerly Bishop of the united diocese of Ross, Moray, and Argyle.

This venerable prelate was born near Brechin in 1768, educated at the University of Aberdeen, and afterwards under Bishop Gleig at Stirling. He was ordained a deacon in 1787, and settled as pastor at Pittenweem in 1790, since which period, for more than half a century, he uninterruptedly fulfilled the duties of the pastoral office in that town, having officiated as late as Christmas-day last. He was consecrated Bishop of the united dioceses of Ross, Moray, Argyle, and the

Isles, in 1819. A few years ago he effected the separation of the latter, and its erection into a separate see, by his own endowment; and, finally, he resigned his episcopal jurisdiction in 1850, when he was succeeded by Bishop Eden. The Bishop took a deep interest, and a frequent and active share in promoting the great movements affecting the Episcopal Church in Scotland, and his efforts will probably receive a full and interesting illustration, with the aid of correspondence and otherwise, in a memoir of his life about to be compiled from his papers and communications, by the Rev. William Blatch, present pastor of Pittenweem.

Personally, the Bishop was one of the most interesting relics of the elder days of Scotch character and manners. His appearance was most striking—thin, attenuated, but active—his eye sparkling with intelligence—his whole appearance that of a venerable French abbé of the whole *regime*. His mind was eminently buoyant and youthful, and his memory was a fount of the most interesting historical information, especially in connection with the Jacobite and cavalier party, to which he belonged by early association and strong political and religious predilection. Born and bred in a district devoted to the cause of the Stuarts, almost under the shadow of Edzell Castle, the ancient stronghold of the Lindsays in Forfarshire, and having lived much from time to time, in his early years, in the Western Highlands, among the Stuarts of Balachulish and Appin, he had enjoyed familiar intercourse with the veterans of 1715 and 1745, and detailed the minutest events and adventures of those times with a freshness and a graphic force which afforded infinite delight to his younger auditors. Nor was his traditional knowledge limited to the last century. It extended to the wars of Claverhouse and Montrose, to Bothwell Brig, and to the (attempted) introduction of the Service book in 1637, and he was well nigh as familiar with the relationships, intermarriages, and sympathies of families who flourished 150 or 200 years ago, as he was with those of his parishioners. The most valuable of these traditions have been collected and embodied by Mr. Robert Chambers, in his Histories of the Rebellions in 1638-60, 1689, 1715, and 1745. Of the Bishop's anecdotes of old Scotch manners—of which he possessed a most abundant and curious store—few, it is to be feared, are preserved, although some were likewise taken down by Mr. Chambers, and published by him in a collection of Scotch anecdotes several years ago.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

VEN. ARCHDEACON HARE.

Jan. 23. At the rectory, Hurstmonceux, aged 59, the Ven. Julius Charles Hare, M.A. Archdeacon of Lewes, a Canon of Chichester, Rector of Hurstmonceux, and Chaplain to the Queen.

Archdeacon Hare was one of the sons of the Rev. Robert Hare, Rector of Hurstmonceux and Vicar of Ninfield, Sussex, who was the son of Dr. Francis Hare, Bishop of Chichester, the celebrated critic, by his second wife, the daughter of Colonel Alston, of Suffolk. Francis Hare Naylor, esq. the Bishop's elder son, sold the castle and manor of Hurstmonceux in 1807 to Thomas Read Kemp, esq. M.P. for Lewes, the founder of Kemp Town by Brighton. The Archdeacon was formerly Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. 1816, M.A. 1819. He was instituted to the rectory of Hurstmonceux (the advowson of which was in his own family) in 1832; was collated to a prebend at Chichester in 1851; was appointed Archdeacon of Lewes by Bishop Otter in 1840; and nominated one of her Majesty's chaplains in 1853.

The name of Julius Charles Hare was first distinguished in the literary world as one of the translators of Niebuhr's History of Rome, in conjunction with Mr. Connop Thirlwall, the present Bishop of St. David's. Their version was made from the second German edition, which materially differed from the first, and it was first published in the year 1828. It extends to the first and second volumes only of the standard English edition; the third and fourth were translated by Dr. William Smith and Dr. Leonard Schmitz.* In 1829 Mr. Hare published, at Cambridge, "A Vindication of Niebuhr's History of Rome from the Charges of the Quarterly Review."

He had previously published, in 1827, the first series of "Guesses at Truth, by Two Brothers," a volume of miscellaneous thoughts and reflections, the joint production of himself and his brother.

A second edition appeared in 1838, with additions chiefly by himself, and partly from the posthumous papers of his brother, who was then deceased.† A third

* Repeated editions have made this an excellent book. In the recently published Memoirs of Lady Blessington, Sir William Gell, in one of his letters, notices Mr. Hare's translation as being somewhat defective in style and idiom, and he is then facetiously called, in allusion to his name, *Julius Hirsutus* (Hair=Hare).

† The Rev. Augustus William Hare, M.A. Fellow of New college, Oxford, and Rector of Alton Barnes, Wiltshire, died

11

edition was published in 1840. There is also a second series of "Guesses at Truth," of which the second edition, with large additions, is dated 1848.

Archdeacon Hare's professional works extend over a period of nearly thirty years, and we fear our list of them will be found imperfect. Besides several controversial pamphlets, he was the author of—

The Children of Light: a Sermon for Advent. Cambridge, 1828. 8vo.

A Funeral Sermon. Hailsham, 1835. 8vo.

Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, Feb. 1839.

The Victory of Faith, and other Sermons. Cambridge, 1840. 8vo.

Portions of the Psalms, in English Verse, selected for Public Worship.

The Better Prospects of the Church: a Charge. 1840.

Sermons preached at Hurstmonceux Church, 1841. 8vo. Second volume, 1849.

The Unity of the Church: a Sermon preached before the Chichester Diocesan Association; with some introductory Remarks on Uniformity. 1845. 8vo.

The Mission of the Comforter, and other Sermons, with Notes. 1846. Two vols. 8vo.

The Means of Unity: a Charge, with Notes, especially on the Institution of the Anglican Bishopric at Jerusalem, and the need of an Ecclesiastical Synod. 1847. 8vo.

A Letter to the Dean of Chichester on the Agitation excited by the Appointment of Dr. Hampden to the See of Hereford. 1848. 8vo.

The Duty of the Church in Times of Trial: a Charge, with Notes, especially on the Controversy touching on the Management of Schools, and on the Jewish Question. 1848. 8vo.

The true Remedy for the Evils of the Age: a Charge in 1849, with Notes, especially on the Educational, Matrimonial, and Baptismal Questions. 1850. 8vo.

A Letter to the Hon. R. Cavendish on the recent Judgment of the Court of Appeal as affecting the Doctrine of the Church. 1850. 8vo.

at Rome on the 18th Feb. 1834. (See our vol. I. p. 664). Before his decease, as his brother says, he had nearly ceased from "guessing at truth," in order to devote himself to the duties of his profession, and he had published two volumes of "Sermons to a Country Congregation," which have passed through many editions since his death. (See articles on Village Preaching, in the Quarterly Review, lxi. and the Edinburgh Review, xxii.) He was also a very accomplished Greek scholar.

A few Words on the Rejection of the Episcopal Bill to amend the Ecclesiastical Court of Appeal. 1850. 8vo.

Education the necessity of Mankind : a Sermon. 1851. 8vo.

The Contest with Rome : a Charge, with Notes, especially in Answer to Dr. Newman's recent Lectures [on the present position of Catholics in England]. 1852. 8vo.

In 1848 he edited the Essays and Tales of John Sterling, with a Memoir of his Life : in two vols. 12mo.

Seldom has there been a more original or profound thinker than the Archdeacon of Lewes. Even when taking an active part in the questions of the day, he appeared to regard events with the calm impartiality of an historian treating of some bygone age, or rather of a philosopher considering the policy of a foreign country. In the Church of England, he was regarded by many, and was named in a celebrated Review article, as the leader of a party. "The Church of England is not high or low, but broad," said the Times once in a leading article, and it was as the leader of the Broad Church that Archdeacon Hare was designated in the Northern quarterly. This was a leadership which the Archdeacon would have been the first to repudiate. It was always his wish to belong to no party, but to join with all parties in the Church of England in every good work. Amongst his latest labours, however, was a hearty co-operation in promoting the revival of Convocation. In the Lower House he was a frequent speaker, and he was indefatigable, so long as health allowed, in the committees. The tolerant character of the biographer of poor Sterling must have been invaluable in appeasing that *odium theologicum* which many regard as inseparable from an assembly of the clergy. It would be beyond our bounds were we to attempt an estimate of Archdeacon Hare's merits as a writer, or an analysis of his works ; but we cannot pass over in silence those charges, so lofty in thought and eloquent in expression, which, it has been truly said, might well have been delivered from the episcopal seat. Collected, they will form a review of the leading events of our day, with special reference to the Church of England.

REV. JOHN KITTO, D.D.

Nov. 25. At Cannstatt, near Stuttgart, in his 50th year, the Rev. John Kitto, D.D., the author of many valuable works connected with Biblical literature.

Dr. Kitto was born at Plymouth, on the 4th Dec. 1804. His father had been enabled by the support of his elder brother,

GENT. MAG. VOL. XLIII.

an engineer well known in the West of England, to commence life as a master builder at Gwennap in Cornwall, but both brothers were neglectful of their business, and the younger had become, at the time of Dr. Kitto's childhood, a jobbing mason of precarious employment. His school education was very slight ; but between his eighth and eleventh years he was placed for short and interrupted periods at four different schools, where he was taught nothing more than reading, writing, and the imperfect use of figures. As early as his twelfth year, he began to attend upon his father at his work, and whilst thus occupied, in Feb. 1817, he fell from the roof of a house in Batter Street, Plymouth, and received considerable bodily injury, particularly in the organ of hearing, which he had previously possessed as fully as any other boy, but the fall produced such disorganization of the auditory nerves, as to occasion from that moment a total loss of that sense. The love of reading, which he had already acquired, now became the solace of his loneliness and the foundation of his attainments. A highly interesting account of his early studies is given in his book entitled "The Lost Senses," one of Mr. C. Knight's Weekly Volumes, 1845, 12mo. In 1819 his parents, being unable to maintain or to find suitable employment for him, placed him in the workhouse ; whence he was removed, in 1821, to become an apprentice to a shoemaker. His master was a coarse tyrant. The poor boy appealed to the magistrates. His written statement was marked by a striking propriety of sentiment and diction. The indentures were cancelled, and he returned to the workhouse,—to him a welcome refuge. He was not idle there. In 1823, his talents and capabilities being better understood, he was enabled, by the kindness of two gentlemen of the neighbourhood, to publish a small volume of Essays and Letters, and was placed in a position less unfavourable to self-improvement.

The next ten years of Dr. Kitto's life appear to have been spent abroad. In attendance on Sir John M'Neil he journeyed over a large part of Europe and Asia, and acquired that familiarity with the scenery and customs of the East which was afterwards of such signal service in the department of literature to which he became devoted. Returning to England in 1833, he gained attention by a series of papers in The Penny Magazine, under the title of "The Deaf Traveller;" and, having married, commenced a course of literary activity which was continued without interruption till within a few months of his decease.

His "Pictorial Bible" was first published in 1836 in three vols. 8vo.; subsequently in 1847, in four vols. 4to.; and a new edition is now publishing by Messrs. Chambers.

His work on Palestine, published in 1841, was divided into two octavo volumes, the one treating of "The Bible History of the Holy Land," and the other of its "Physical Geography and Natural History." It was followed by his *Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature*, in two volumes octavo, Edinburgh, 1843, and by many other historical compilations of a similar character. Among these were his *Pictorial Sunday Book*, 1845, fol.; *The Gallery of Scripture Engravings, Historical and Landscape*, 1846-7, 4to.; *Ancient Jerusalem*, 1846, 12mo.; *Modern Jerusalem*, 1847, 12mo.; *A Pictorial Life of Our Saviour*, 1847, 4to.; *The Olive, Vine, and Palm*, 1848, 12mo.; *Physical Geography of the Holy Land*, 12mo. (in Knight's Monthly Volume); *The Tabernacle and its Furniture*, 1849, 4to.; *The Court of Persia, viewed in Connexion with Scriptural Usages*, printed by the Religious Tract Society in 1849, 16mo.; and *The People of Persia*, in 1850; *The Bible History of the Holy Land*, 1850 (in Knight's National Library); *Daily Bible Illustrations*, in four vols. 8vo., Edinburgh, 1850-54; *Scripture Lands*, 1850 (in Bohn's Illustrated Library); *The Land of Promise*, 1851, 12mo.; *The History of Palestine*, 1851, 12mo.; *Eastern Habitations*, 1852, 12mo.; *Daily Bible Illustrations*, 1853, 3 vols.

In 1848 he commenced a periodical work, entitled "The Journal of Sacred Literature"; and in 1853, another called "Sunday Reading for Christian Families." The latter has been lately completed, in eight small octavo volumes.

Dr. Kitto's exertions seem to have been prompted from an early age by a strong sense of *duty*,—the duty of self-improvement, and of doing some service to the world. More palpable motives to laborious diligence were presented in the claims of an aged mother and a rapidly increasing family. But his physical infirmity placed him at a disadvantage; and for several years before his death he was exposed to pecuniary difficulties, which a pension of £100 a year, granted in 1855, upon the civil list, did not wholly remove. A neuralgic affection of two years' standing was followed, last spring, by a paralytic or *quasi* paralytic attack. Through the kindly help of friends, the sufferer was removed in August, with his family, to the Continent; but the deaths, in rapid succession, of his youngest and his eldest child, neutralized the benefit which might

otherwise have been looked for from the change, and a third fit extinguished the feeble remains of life.

His private character was exceedingly amiable, and he was much loved by those who had the privilege of his acquaintance. He was devotedly fond of flowers and gardening, and has been heard to say that the sight of trees was necessary to his happiness. Hence his study was always chosen where the majestic waving and stately beauty of those natural objects could meet his eye.

Half the amount of his pension is continued to his widow, for whose assistance a subscription is also in progress among his friends. She has seven surviving children, of whom the eldest son is seventeen years of age.

JOHN HILDYARD, Esq.

Feb. 13. At the King's Hotel, Loughborough, in his 59th year, John Hildyard, esq. Recorder of Leicester, Stamford, and Grantham, and Judge of the Leicestershire district of County Courts.

Mr. Hildyard was the second son of the late Rev. William Hildyard, Rector of Winestead, in the East Riding of the county of York, and brother of Robert Charles Hildyard, esq., M.P. for Whitchaven. He was one of ten sons, nine of whom were members of the University of Cambridge—all well known, and some of them highly distinguished in that seat of learning. The subject of this notice held the honorary office of Commissary to the university since 1835. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, under Dr. Butler, and was for more than a twelvemonth the head boy of that celebrated seminary. He entered upon his university career at St. John's college, and was immediately recognised by the university as one of the best scholars of his year. He graduated B.A. 1818 as a Senior Optime, and M.A. 1821.

Mr. Hildyard was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, July 10, 1821. He practised in the Common Law Courts, and went the Midland circuit. He had already a considerable practice as a barrister at the Kirton quarter sessions in North Lincolnshire, when he was introduced to the notice of the solicitors in the southern part of that county on being appointed Deputy Recorder of Stamford by the Marquess of Exeter, who held the office of Recorder under the old regime. On the enactment of municipal reform Mr. Hildyard succeeded to the office of Recorder: he was at the same time appointed Recorder of Grantham, and of Leicester in 1835, as successor to Mr. Serjeant Goulburn. He had been Judge of the County

Court for Leicestershire from the time of the Act coming into operation.

To high intellectual endowments, with a mind richly cultivated by an intimate acquaintance with ancient and modern literature, and a refined taste to appreciate their beauties, Mr. Hildyard added unbounded generosity of disposition and unvarying warmth of friendship. While in the performance of his professional duties he carried with him to the judicial bench a penetrative judgment and the most unswerving integrity and singleness of purpose. He who compiles these few particulars looks back with melancholy regret over an intimacy of thirty years with affectionate remembrance of his worth.

Mr. Hildyard arrived at the King's Hotel, Loughborongh, on the afternoon of Saturday, the 10th Feb., to be in readiness to hold the usual monthly court for that division on the following Monday. He ordered dinner, but when it was prepared was too unwell to partake of it. He then went to bed, which he was never able to leave afterwards; and, after suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis for three days, he died on Tuesday evening.

In 1824 Mr. Hildyard married Jane, the fourth daughter of the late Right Hon. Lord John Townshend, of Balls Park, Herts, who survives to lament the loss of a most kind and affectionate husband. They had no children. His remains were interred on Ash Wednesday, in the Townshend vault, in All Saints Church, Hertford, attended by members of both families.

WILLIAM DAVIS, Esq.

Nov. 19. Aged 88, William Davis, esq. of Leytonstone, Essex, and Welleclose, Gloucestershire, a magistrate for the former county.

Mr. Davis was a warm friend and promoter of education, and took an active part in the establishment of the National system. Having, in the year 1805, become acquainted with Dr. Andrew Bell, he was so convinced of the value of the plan of mutual instruction, that, being a trustee of the Whitechapel Foundation School, he recommended that it should be tested there. Having satisfied himself of its great advantages, during a year's experiment, he resolved to carry it out on a more extended scale, and in the year 1807 founded a free school at Gower's Walk, Whitechapel, "for training up children in the principles of the Christian religion, and in habits of useful industry." The success of this institution fully answered his just expectations. The combination of industry with general instruction was accomplished by the introduction of printing—an interesting employment, which, by allowing the

boys to participate in the profits of the work, operates as a stimulus, and is a means of retaining the more intelligent till the age of fourteen, when they are fitted to start in life with habits of diligence and "useful industry." This establishment still flourishes, conducted on the same principles, with Dr. Bell's original plan rigidly adhered to, and will challenge comparison with any national school in the country. Unlike others, who at their death only have bequeathed funds for charitable purposes, it has been the privilege of the late benevolent founder to see and rejoice in the fruit of seed he had sown *nearly fifty years before*, by witnessing the well-being in life of numerous pupils arrived at mature age, who testified, by their conduct and condition, the soundness of the principles wherein they were nurtured. Not content with the limited sphere of his own school, Mr. Davis laboured, in conjunction with Dr. Bell, to impress on the heads of the Church the necessity of a comprehensive scheme to diffuse Christian instruction throughout the kingdom. The result of this movement was the constitution of the *National Society*, and the writer of this notice well remembers Dr. Shute Barrington, then Bishop of Durham, and other bishops, coming to Gower's Walk, and viewing, with deep interest, the operations of that school, which was to form the model for the schools of that excellent Society, the beneficial influence of which has since penetrated into every large parish in the land. Mr. Davis also took an active part in the formation of the Society for the Building and Enlargement of Churches and Chapels. In this work he was a fellow-labourer with his esteemed friend and neighbour Mr. William Cotton. In this and other charities, these two good men were engaged together upwards of forty years, and thus grew up and became cemented between them a friendship, hallowed by the pursuit of the most noble object—the benefit, both temporal and eternal, of their fellow-creatures.

Mr. Davis became a resident in the county of Essex in the year 1802. Among the volunteer corps then raised, the "Loyal Leyton Volunteers," commanded by Captain Davis, attained a high state of discipline and efficiency. The inhabitants of the parish, at the dissolution of the corps in 1813, presented him with a piece of plate of the value of 100 guineas, in testimony of his services as Captain Commandant. From the year 1820 to within two months of his decease, he performed with activity and sound judgment the onerous duties of magistrate in his district, the most populous division of the county.

G. B. TYNDALE, ESQ.

Feb. 13. At his residence, Westfield Lodge, Hayling, Havant, in his 83d year, George Booth Tyndale, F.S.A. and a Cottonian Trustee of the British Museum; and on the 16th, three days afterwards, at the same place, and after a union of nearly 59 years, Margaretta-Catherine, his widow, aged 78. She was second daughter of the late Thomas Rundell, M.D. of Bath, by his wife, Maria-Statira, only child and heiress of Abel Johnston Kettleby, of Stepple Hall, Salop, barrister-at-law.

Mr. Tyndale was the senior representative of an ancient family of this name, which had its residence, during the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles the First, at Eastwood Park, Gloucestershire, and subsequently at Bathford, Somersetshire. His father, the late George Booth Tyndale of Bathford, was nephew and heir-at-law of Nathaniel Booth, fourth and last Lord Delamer of Dunham Massey. His mother was Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. Martin Annesley, D.D. Prebendary of Sarum, Vicar of Bucklebury, and Rector of Frilsham, Berks, who was descended from Francis Annesley, first Baron Mountnorris and Viscount Valentia, in the reign of James the First, by his second wife, Jane, daughter of Sir John Stanhope. Dr. Annesley's wife was Mary, daughter and co-heir of William Hanbury of Little Marcle, co. Hereford, by Frances, only sister and heir-at-law of Sir John Cotton, Bart. on which last named lady, and the issue male of her four daughters in succession, was vested the privilege of appointing the Cottonian family trustees of the British Museum, by Act of Parliament, 26 Geo. II. 1752.

Mr. Tyndale was appointed in 1819 a Cottonian trustee of the British Museum by his brother-in-law, the late Rev. Arthur Annesley, M.A. Rector of Clifford-Chambers, in whom that privilege vested, and of whom a memoir appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for June, 1845. Mr. Tyndale zealously discharged the duties of a trustee of the British Museum for many years; and the thanks of his co-trustees were voted to him for his exertions in the cause decided in Chancery between them and the Duke of Bedford. In 1843 he printed in a handsome form, and at very considerable expense, the pedigree of his descent from the Annesleys and Cottons, which had been prepared with extraordinary care and research by his son-in-law, Mr. Greenfield. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1822.

Mr. Tyndale was married in July 1796, and had issue one son and three daughters, viz. John William Warre Tyndale, M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, barrister-at-law

of Lincoln's-inn, who married in 1845 Helen, only daughter of the late Sir Edward Synge, Bart. and has issue a daughter, Helen Margaret Tyndale: Eliza Caroline Tyndale, married in 1825 the Rev. William Hutton Wilkinson, M.A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, third son of the late Thomas Wilkinson, esq. of Walsham-le-Willows, Suffolk, by whom, who died at Kissengen, in Bavaria, in 1847, she has issue five daughters: Caroline Augusta Tyndale, married in 1822 to the Rev. Thomas Hyde Ripley, M.A. of King's college, Cambridge, Vicar of Wootton Bassett, and Rector of Tockenham, Wilts, and died in 1847, leaving issue five sons and five daughters; Octavia Vere Booth Tyndale, married in 1836 Benjamin Wyatt Greenfield, M.A. of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, and has issue one son and four daughters.

MISS MITFORD.

Jan. 10. At Swallowfield Cottage, near Reading, aged 68, Miss Mary Russell Mitford, the author of "Our Village."

Miss Mitford was born at Alresford, in Hampshire, on the 16th Dec. 1786. She was the only child of a physician, who died a few years ago, and her mother was the only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Russell, of Ashe, in Hampshire, a man of scholarship and letters. Her father, as her own "Reminiscences" have told us, was a sanguine, cheerful, and speculative man, who tried physic, played at whist, spent every one's money, and something more (including a 20,000*l.* prize won in a lottery), and made every living creature about him love him, lend to him, and forgive him. To this love and to his extravagance his daughter's life was sacrificed.

Miss Mitford's education, from ten to fifteen, was received at the school of Madame ——, in Hans-place, Chelsea.

"At this school," says she, in the introduction to her Dramatic Works, (well known afterwards as the residence of poor Miss Landon,) "there chanced to be an old pupil of the establishment, who having lived, as the phrase goes, in several families of distinction, was at that time disengaged, and in search of a situation as a governess. This lady was not only herself a poetess (I have two volumes of verse of her writing), but she had a knack of making poetesses of her pupils. She had already educated Lady Caroline Ponsonby (the Lady Caroline Lamb of Glenalvon celebrity), and was afterwards destined to give her first instruction to L. E. L., and her last to Mrs. Fanny Kemble. She

was, however, a clever woman, and my father eagerly engaged her to act by me as a sort of private tutor, or governess out of school hours. At the time when I was placed under her care, her whole heart was in the drama, especially as personified by John Kemble; and I am persuaded that she thought she could in no way so well perform her duty as in taking me to Drury Lane whenever his name was in the bills.' The results of this training are graphically told by Miss Mitford in the introductory preface to her dramas. No other influence seems to have proved so powerful on her subsequent literary career, except, perhaps, her eager perusal of the dramatic works of Voltaire and Molière, and her recollection of the dramatic exhibitions at Reading School, under the famous Dr. Valpy, of which she was always a spectator.

Of her first appearance as an author she thus pleasantly speaks in the same auto-biographical memoir. "In my very early girlhood I had followed my destiny, as a pupil of Miss Rowden, by committing the sins of rhyming. No less than three octavo volumes had I perpetrated in two years. They had all the faults incident to a young lady's verses, and one of them had been deservedly castigated by the 'Quarterly.' 'Mr. Gifford,' she adds, 'afterwards made amends for the severity of his strictures on the young girl's book, by giving a very favourable and friendly notice of the first series of 'Our Village.'" The volumes in question all appeared in 1806; one was filled with miscellaneous verses, and the others with two poetic narratives, in the style of Scott,—"Christina, the Maid of the South Seas," founded upon the story of the "Mutiny of the Bounty"; and "Blanche," a Spanish story. Another of her early productions was "Watlington Hill; a Poem," printed in 1812, by A. J. Valpy, 12mo. It is dedicated to James Webb, esq., and William Hayward, esq., having been "written chiefly for their amusement," and commemorates the coursing performed at that locality by the "celebrated greyhounds belonging to Messrs. Newell, Hayward, Webb, Hunt, and Mitford." For her favourite greyhounds Miss Mitford retained her partiality, and she is drawn with them in some of her portraits.

Her passion as an authoress was dramatic composition, and her principal works which made their way to the public stage were "Julian," 1823; "Foscari," 1826; "Rienzi," 1828; and "Charles the First." She has related with great frankness many interesting details connected with their production. "Rienzi" had a temporary success; and, among other critics of mark, we are told that "Maria Edge-

worth, Joanna Baillie, and Felicia Hemans vied in the cordiality of their praises." The author of "Ion" also cheered her by his advice and sympathy; through his suggestion it was that she wrote her next best play, "Foscari." "Julian" "was suggested by the first scene of the 'Orestes' of Euripides, which happened to be given that year at the Reading School." About this time she wrote also an opera, called "Sadak and Kalasrade," the music of which was composed by Mr. Packer: it was produced at the Lyceum, but did not prove successful. Her "Charles the First" was suppressed by George Colman, the licenser, as of dangerous principles, though the spirit of the piece was ultra-loyal, and, as the author herself said, "in taking the very best moment of Charles's life, and the very worst of Cromwell's, she had, in point of fact, done considerable injustice to the greatest man of his age." It was at length produced at the Coburg Theatre.*

To the magazines, the annuals, and other periodicals, Miss Mitford's contributions were numerous. At length, in the sketches of "Our Village," she hit upon the vein most profitable in its direct advantages, and most favourable for her literary reputation. It is mentioned as an instance of lack of editorial discernment, that these papers were originally offered to Thomas Campbell for the New Monthly Magazine, and rejected by him as unsuitable. The Lady's Magazine had the honour of first bringing these charming papers before the public, about the year 1819. The general verdict of popular taste has approved of "Our Village," as presenting true sketches of English rural life, while a warm and cheerful tone of kindliness and domesticity pervades the work. Those who look for romance and excitement in what they read, have little patience for scenes so quiet and homely; but there will always be a goodly number of sympathizing admirers of Mary Russell Mitford's stories. Happy both for herself and for her readers was it, when, in the words of her own affecting narrative, "the pressing necessity of earning money, and

* Two innovations began with Miss Mitford's tragedies. When "Foscari" was produced, the Epilogue arrived too late, and Mr. Fawcett, the stage manager, proposed its omission. "It was," he said, "simply an added danger; could do no good in failure, and stopped the applause in success. So we discarded the Epilogue altogether; and afterwards, when bringing out 'Rienzi,' we also dropped the Prologue; in both cases, I believe, for the first time."

the uncertainties and delays of the drama at moments when disappointment or delay weighed upon me like a sin, made it a duty to turn away from the lofty steep of Tragic Poetry to the every-day path of Village Stories."

Four other volumes of sketches were added, the fifth and last in 1832. For her work entitled "Belford Regis; or, Sketches of a Country Town," the neighbouring town of Reading suggested the materials. It is included in the series of "Standard Novels." In Mrs. Johnstone's "Edinburgh Tales," 1845, are four by Miss Mitford: "The Freshwater Fisherman;" "Country-Town Life;" "Christmas Amusements, Stories and Characters;" and "Old Master Green."

She afterwards published a volume of "Country Stories" (included in "The Parlour Library," vol. 39, 1847); one of "Dramatic Scenes," and edited three volumes of "Stories of American Life by American Authors;" and also four of the annual volumes of Finden's Tableaux.

In 1852 Miss Mitford produced her "Recollections of a Literary Life; or, Books, Places, and People," in three volumes, 12mo. This was not a personal narrative, but "an attempt to make others relish a few favourite authors as heartily as I have relished them myself." However, the anecdotes and reflections which form the bulk of the book, while rendering it delightful reading, furnish the best illustrations of the writer's taste and character.

A new edition of "Our Village" appeared in the same year, and in 1854 her Dramatic Works were collected in two volumes 12mo. The first volume contains the four tragedies we have already named. In the second are, "Sadak and Kalasrade," in two acts; "Mer de Castro," in five acts; "Gaston de Blondeville," in three acts; "Otto of Wittelsbach," in five acts; and eleven shorter pieces, entitled "Dramatic Scenes." These had been previously published in the London Magazine and in various annuals. Her last work was "Atherton, and other Tales," 1854, 3 vols. 8vo.

Very pleasant is the picture of the peaceful evening of her life in her cottage home in Berkshire, as given in her own pages, and in those of kindred hearts who have visited her. In some recent American records of travel, there are gratifying notices of Mary Russell Mitford in her old days. Declining health, and an accident about three years ago from her pony-chaise being overturned, have required greater seclusion of late; but the active and genial disposition of her mind remained, and she has passed away amidst regrets which surviving

writers may well be ambitious of equally meriting.

Miss Mitford's Portrait by Haydon is prefixed to her Dramatic Works, 1854.

JOHN MINTER MORGAN, ESQ.

Dee. 26. In Stratton Street, Piccadilly, of paralysis, aged 72, John Minter Morgan, esq.

This gentleman was the eldest son of John Morgan, esq. a wholesale stationer, of Ludgate Hill, and a member of the Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company, who died at Clayton, Suffolk, in his 66th year, on the 1st March, 1807.

Inheriting an ample fortune, Mr. John Minter Morgan devoted himself to the prosecution of various schemes of philanthropy, which he endeavoured to promote by his pen as much as by his purse. His projects were akin to those of Mr. Owen of Lanark, with this important difference, that they were professedly based upon Christianity. His first effort was a pamphlet, published in 1819, entitled "Remarks on the Practicability of Mr. Owen's Plan to improve the Condition of the Lower Classes." This "attempt to show the harmony of a better arrangement of society with Christian principles" was dedicated to Mr. Wilberforce, but failed to obtain more than a simple acknowledgment from that eminent Christian patriot.

Mr. Morgan's next work, we believe, was one in which his views on the subject of education were conveyed in the form of a story, entitled "The Revolt of the Bees." This was first published about 1820, and a fourth edition in "The Phoenix Library," in 1850.

About the same time, or soon after, he published "The Reproof of Brutus, a Poem;" and a book entitled "Hampden the Nineteenth Century." At a later period he added, as a supplement to the latter work, "Colloquies on Religion and Religious Education."

In 1830 we find him delivering a lecture at the London Mechanics' Institution, in defence of the Sunday Morning Lectures then held in that establishment. This was printed together with a "Letter to the Bishop of London," suggested by that prelate's "Letter to the Inhabitants of London and Westminster on the Profanation of the Sabbath." 1830. 8vo.

In 1833 Mr. Morgan published an "Address to the Proprietors of the University of London," (8vo. pp. 35) dated from Hanwell, April 3, 1833; and in 1838 "A Brief Account of the Stockport Sunday-school, with Thoughts on the Extension and Improvement of Sunday-schools in general, and more especially in the rural districts."

In July, 1842, he presented petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying for an investigation of his plan for an experimental establishment, to be denominated "The Church of England Agricultural Self-supporting Institution," which during the following year he made known at public meetings held in many of the largest towns in the country. It was further promulgated in a book entitled "The Christian Commonwealth," which he printed in various forms, the handsomest edition being in imperial quarto, both in French and English, with illustrative plates. This was done whilst he was resident at Paris in 1845; during which year he also wrote "Letters to a Clergyman, on Institutions for ameliorating the Condition of the People, chiefly from Paris, in the autumn of 1845, with an Account of Mettray and Petit Bourg." 1846. 12mo. Third edition, 1850.

In the years 1846 and 1847 he made a tour through Switzerland and Italy, during which he wrote another volume of "Letters to a Clergyman;" second edition 1851. 12mo.

In 1849 he published "A Letter to Lord Ashley, on Elevation and Employment of the People."

In aid of his benevolent schemes Mr. Morgan was further at the expense of reproducing the works of some other authors. He printed "Pestalozzi's Letters on Early Education, with a Memoir of the Author;" "Hannah More's Essay on St. Paul," in two volumes; and a volume of "Extracts for Schools and Families, in aid of Moral and Religious Training." It is believed that he also edited, in 1849 (in folio), a translation of the essay entitled "Extinction du Paupérisme," written by the present Emperor of the French. In 1850 Mr. Morgan reprinted his own and some other works, "bearing on the Renovation and Progress of Society in Religion, Morality, and Science," in a 12mo series of books, designated "The Phoenix Library," forming altogether thirteen volumes. The remaining copies of these books, together with Mr. Morgan's library, were sold by Mr. Hodgson, in Fleet Street, on the 1st of February last.

Mr. Morgan had latterly brought some of his philanthropic propositions into practice in an institution established near his own residence on Ham Common, and called the National Orphan Home. This was founded in 1849, and now contains above fifty orphan girls, chiefly left by the cholera last year and in 1849. He has bequeathed to it £500. The St. Bride and Bow Street schools, the Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums, and National School Society, are also mentioned in his will. Nor did

he forget his favourite spot, Bramford, in Suffolk, to the church of which parish he has presented his fine organ, as well as money to the schools.

Mr. Morgan was a man of quiet, unassuming demeanour; and in his later years his piety was as little questioned as his benevolence. His body was interred at the church on Ham Common on the 3rd of January, when, in accordance with his expressed wishes, the Rev. Joseph Brown officiated.

CHARLES ROGER DOD, Esq.

Feb. 21. At 5, Foxley Road, North Brixton, Charles Roger Dod, esq., of Drumlease, co. Leitrim.

Mr. Dod was the only son of the Rev. Roger Dod, who was Vicar of Drumlease, by his second wife Margaret, sister of Robert Phipps, esq. LL.D. Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; and he represented the only remaining junior branch of the family of Dod, of Clovery, the head of which is the present M.P. for North Shropshire. He was born on the 8th of May, 1793, and, inheriting a small patrimony at Drumlease, of which actual possession was only acquired after a Chancery suit, Mr. Dod turned his early attention to the bar as a profession, and with that view entered at King's-inns, Dublin, on the 30th of July, 1816. But the rewards of journalism detached him from legal studies, and before long he devoted to literature an undivided attention. After having been part proprietor and editor of a provincial journal, he eventually settled in London, where for 37 years his pen has been unceasingly employed; for a considerable portion of that period—viz. 23 years—the Times newspaper has had the benefit of his services. To the members of both Houses of Parliament he is best known in the position which he last occupied before his fatal illness developed itself. Under his guidance the debates in Parliament were presented for public perusal in the shape which the exigencies of a newspaper require; and, as manager or superintendent of the corps of gentlemen who report these debates, he had a delicate and anxious duty to perform towards them, towards the public, and towards speakers in Parliament. He conducted his intercourse with the members of both Houses, and with those over whom he was placed in authority, like a man who knew the rectitude of his own motives, and feared no misconstruction, while at the same time he never forgot the feelings of those whom he had to guide or occasionally to reprove.

He had long previously secured the willing attention of the public by merits of a

different and a superior class. For very many years, and until disabled by illness, his pen had contributed to the columns of the *Times* almost all the memoirs of distinguished persons who have died within the period. To sharp powers of observing character, and long opportunities of studying politics and public men, he added talents for literary composition which can only be estimated by those who know how rapidly these memoirs were produced. Many were composed within three hours of the evening before they were published, some at much later hours of the night, and under the most adverse circumstances of health and bodily fatigue; the life of Lord George Bentinck was written in a railway carriage between Ramsgate and London, whence Mr. Dod was summoned by telegraph on the death becoming known, and it received the addition of only a few dates before it was printed in the *Times*, and sent to every quarter of the globe. Similar circumstances attended other memoirs. Rarely was it necessary to allow public curiosity to flag before all that a statesman had done to earn fame and honours was pictured to the world.

In another capacity many thousands of the public know Mr. Dod's name, on the title-pages of the *Parliamentary Companion* and the *Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage*, which publications wholly owe their origin to him. For many years, however, his increasing duties in connexion with the *Times* prevented his actual execution of any portion of their contents. They have for more than fourteen years been in the hands of his son, with whom of course they still remain. The former publication dates from the winter of 1831, and included the first Reformed Parliament; since which period it has been revised and continued annually, with separate new editions for every new Parliament, and for great ministerial changes. The latter publication dates from the winter of 1839, and its revision is annual only. In both cases the revision is evidently real throughout, and the type has been "standing" since the first day—such numbers only being printed as the year requires—at the close of which extensive and integral changes are made. The amount of peculiarity in the design and arrangement of both works, as well as the persevering diligence of their execution, soon secured for them a large sale, though we understand the expenses of their maintenance are very considerable. But they have both been managed without correcting sheets, addenda, false title pages, or any other of the tricks of trade which tempt the owners of annual publications, and the public has well appre-

ciated the rigid honesty of this system. It is satisfactory, therefore, to find that they remain in the same strong hands which have conducted them for so many years.

To the labours of Mr. Dod, in conjunction with his son, we also owe another publication, called the "*Manual of Dignities, Privilege, and Precedence*," which acquired considerable reputation in 1841, with the best judges of such matters, and it is now out of print. He was also author of one or two minor productions which were not continued, such as the "*Annual Biography and Obituary for 1842*," in 12mo, &c., and he contributed a few articles to magazines and reviews.

In closing this brief account of one who, in various ways, has been a faithful servant of the public, we cannot omit to record that in every private relation of life he was an example to all around him. He passed a life crowded with domestic virtues, and leaves a name of unspotted integrity.

He married, 24th October, 1814, Jane-Eliza, the eldest daughter of the late John Baldwin, esq. of Cork, and cousin of the Hon. Robert Baldwin, C.B., late Attorney-General of Upper Canada. By her he leaves surviving issue one daughter, Margaret, and one son, Robert Phipps Dod, an Associate of King's College, London, and a Lieutenant in the Shropshire Militia.

THOMAS WINDUS, Esq. F.S.A.

Dec. 13. At his residence, the Gothic Hall, Stamford Hill, aged 76, Thomas Windus, esq. F.S.A.

This gentleman was of a respectable family, which for a long period conducted the business of coach-builders in Bishopsgate-street, and at the time when many opulent families of merchants and others continued to reside in the city of London, enjoyed a large and profitable connection. From this business, which had gradually decayed from the attractions of "the West End," and had latterly been almost wholly withdrawn by the influence of the railroads, which have made a town carriage almost useless to a city man, Mr. Windus retired about twenty years ago.

His father, Mr. Arthur Windus, was for forty years a Common Councilman for the ward of Bishopsgate-Without, and he was himself also for some time a member of the Corporation in the same capacity.

Mr. Benjamin Windus, a nephew of the deceased, is well known for his valuable collection of the works of Turner and Stothard, at his house at Tottenham, and for the liberality with which it is opened to the public.

Mr. Thomas Windus had also from his early years a strong partiality for works of art and virtue, his attention being

principally directed to gem-engraving. He indulged himself in the formation of a collection, for which he erected a museum at his private residence, "the Gothic Hall," on Stamford Hill; some account of the contents of which will be handed down to posterity by Mr. Robinson's History of Hackney, 8vo. 1842, pp. 151—153, as well as by the catalogue of its recent sale by Christie and Manson.

Mr. Windus was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1819; and he frequently exhibited some of his curiosities at its meetings, at which also he had generally some remarks to offer upon such works of art as were submitted to the inspection of the members. He was for several years a member of the Noviomagan Society of Antiquaries, in which he filled the office of "Seneschal."

The designs exhibited on the Portland Vase having especially interested his curiosity, he devoted much time and labour to their investigation. In March 1841 he made a communication on this subject to the Society of Antiquaries, which was read before them, and then withdrawn by himself for further consideration. He finally published it in 1845, in quarto, under the title of "A New Elucidation of the Subjects of the celebrated Portland Vase, formerly called the Barberini, and the Sarcophagus in which it was discovered." In a uniform size, Mr. Windus reprinted, with notes, the description of the Portland Vase, by Josiah Wedgwood, F.R.S., F.S.A., originally published in 1790. Mr. Windus's theory in explanation of the designs upon the vase was, that they referred to the physician Galen; and he also connected with the same personage the bas-reliefs upon the sarcophagus in which the vase was found. Of the sarcophagus, which is supposed to have been that of the Emperor Alexander Severus and his wife Julia Mammæa, and which is still preserved in the Capitoline Museum at Rome, Mr. Windus procured, at considerable expense, a complete plaster cast, which he presented to the British Museum.

In early life Mr. Windus was an active member of the City Light Horse Volunteers; and his whole-length portrait, in military attire, excellently painted by Sayer, is in the possession of his family.

He married early in life, and had twelve children. He lost his eldest son some years ago; a second, Mr. Ansley Windus is a solicitor in London; his third son, Eric, carried on the business after his father retired, but for a short time only; Alfred, the youngest child, went out to India in 1844, and is now a Lieutenant of the Indian navy. He was actively employed in the last Burmese

war, and brought home with him a considerable collection of Indian curiosities. Mr. Windus has also left three daughters. Having in early life passed much time at Hadley, near Barnet, with his uncle Peter Moore, esq. sometime M.P. for Tewkesbury and Coventry, Mr. Windus, from attachment to that place, desired to be buried there, and his wishes were complied with.

Mr. Windus's collection of works of art and antiquity was sold by Messrs. Christie and Manson, on the 27th Feb. and two following days. It consisted of intaglios, camei, carvings, ivories, Limoges enamels, bronzes, chasings, crystals, agates, &c., missals, coins, medals, Etruscan pottery, and miscellaneous antiquities; books, drawings, and pictures. The most remarkable articles were :

A Greek cameo head of Aspasia, as Minerva, in a helmet ornamented with masks of Pericles, Socrates, Alcibiades, and Mercury, cut on an onyx of four strata, sold for 12*l.*

A boar's head carved in box-wood, said to have been found in a mound at Whitechapel formed from the rubbish of the Great Fire. At the back is pricked "W. BROKE. 1566."

Though neither the style of this inscription, nor that of the carving itself, bears out its claim to be a "Shaksperian relic," it has been engraved in Knight's Pictorial Shakspeare, and was now sold for 25*l.* 4*s.* as we understood, to Mr. Halliwell, the editor of the folio Shakspeare at present in progress. (Lot 377 was a seal of the same manufacture, engraved with the royal arms, and the outer case inscribed "William Broke, Boar's Head Tavern, Eastchepe, 1566.")

An ivory diptych, of the 14th century, with six subjects from the life of Christ, 37*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

An ivory tankard,* carved with a combat of marine deities and Neptune in his car; the arms of Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, on the bottom, 39*l.* 18*s.*

An oval casket,* in ivory, with a frieze of tritons and sea-nymphs, presented to Lord Hawke, on his victory, 1759, 2*l.*

A tankard and cover, of silver gilt, inlaid with slabs of ivory, carved with the history of Galatea, cupids on dolphins, and on the lid the harvest of cupids, one of the finest works of Flamingo, 11*l.*

An oval slab of rock-crystal, engraved with the Crucifixion (and further noticed in our report of the Society of Antiquaries), 21*l.* Bought by the British Museum.

Bust of Augustus * in opal, attributed to

* These three articles will be found represented in the Illustrated London News of Feb. 24, p. 181.

Dioscorides, from the Jennings' collection: bought in at 13*l.* 10*s.*

Breviarium Romanum, a vellum MS. circ. 1480, from the library of the Cardinal of York, and said to have belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, 17*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

Missale Romanum, said to have been written in Wales, about 1265: from the collections of Sir Joseph Jekyll and James West, M.P. 42*l.*

The Blandford Missal, formerly in the Duke of Marlborough's library at White Knights, 41*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

A large thumb-ring, of brass gilt, chased with the arms of Pope Pius II. of the Piccolomini family: engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for June, 1848, 3*l.* 16*s.*

The most remarkable picture was a triptych, by Albert Durer: in the centre Christ, surrounded by the apostles and angels; on the wings the Israelites dancing round the Golden Calf, and the Last Judgment; on the front of the doors, *en grisaille*, the Annunciation, 35*l.*

The produce of the three days' sale was 1,337*l.*

MR. WILLIAM HERSEE.

Aug. 6, 1854. At Warwick, aged 68, Mr. William Hersee, for more than twenty years editor of the Warwick Advertiser.

Mr. Hersee was a native of Coldwaltham, in Sussex.

He made his first literary essay in a volume of "Poems, Rural and Domestic," printed at Chichester in the year 1810; in the preface to which he describes himself as "a youth born in a humble cottage, and bred at the plough, unblest by the smiles of fortune, debarred from every advantage of education, and instructed only by the village matron." This book was published by subscription, and dedicated to Mrs. Huskisson. Mr. Hayley, of Felpham, then celebrated as a poet, and the author of the *Life of Cowper*, patronized the young aspirant, and employed him as his amanuensis.

In 1812, Mr. Hersee printed, also at Chichester, "The Fall of Badajoz, and other Poems." In 1813 "The Battle of Vittoria, a Poem," was published at London by Hersee and Cooper, Bunhill-row, at which place he was then established as a bookseller. He subsequently produced "The Tomb of Love, and other Poems, London, 1822," and "Triumph of Benevolence, a Poem."

In 1809 he obtained, through the interest of Mr. Huskisson, the appointment of accountant in the Inland Revenue Office in London, from which he retired with an annuity in 1826. During his official service he compiled a useful volume containing the "Spirit of the Ge-

neral Letters and Orders issued by the Board of Excise from 1700 to 1827 inclusive," which was published in 1829, 8vo. He also published two other books of the same class, one a "Guide to Innholders," and the other "The Excise Traders' Guide."

In 1831 Mr. Hersee became editor of the Warwick Advertiser, which he conducted with great assiduity and regularity, until March, 1852, when he was obliged to resign the employment, from ill health. He continued, from time to time, to publish, in that journal, the occasional effusions of his muse. His political writings were consistent and conscientious,—his language of that temperate character which subdues the virulence of party feeling. His great aim, both in public and private life, was to promote peace and good-will among mankind. We have reason to believe he lived and died sincerely esteemed and respected.

Mr. Hersee had been an occasional correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine, and we may particularly refer to some articles on Holmesdale, in Surrey, which appeared in our volume for 1827, part. ii. pp. 293, 412, 483.

He married, in 1806, Miss Mary Nye, of East Horsley, who is left his widow. He has also left two sons, one married, and three unmarried daughters.

MR. COPELY V. FIELDING.

March 3. At Worthing, in his 68th year, Mr. Copley Vandyke Fielding, President of the Old Society of Painters in Water-Colours.

Mr. Copley Fielding was one of a family of which several members were devoted to cognate pursuits. His brother, Captain Fielding, was originally a student of the fine arts, but abandoned them for the profession of the bar; from which, however, after his marriage, he also retired. Another brother, Thales Fielding, was for many years master of drawing at Woolwich Academy.

Although an extensive painter in oils, it was to water-colours that Copley Fielding's efforts were most constantly directed. He exhibited first, in 1810, at the Old Water-Colour Exhibition in Spring Gardens. His career was from the first successful, and on the death of Joshua Cristall he was elected President of the Old Water Colour Society, which office he retained to his death. Of all the members of the profession to which he belonged, scarcely one could be found whose character was more generally admired by artists themselves, as a worthy and accomplished representative of their order, or by his numerous pupils for the affability of his

manner. In a life varied only by periodical changes of residence from the sea-coast of Brighton and Worthing, where he spent his autumns, to London, there is little to record; but its results, in the extraordinary number of works, both in oils and water-colours, which issued from his prolific pencil—all of nearly equal excellence, and of unfailing popularity to the last—are of unusual importance and interest. Five pictures, now being exhibited at the British Institution, and of recent execution, testify how little diminution is to be noticed in his powers from the efforts of his younger years.

On the character of the artist's works it is unnecessary here to dwell, from their great frequency and publicity; it will be sufficient to notice that two prevailing conditions of nature seemed to rule his productions—either his rich and wooded landscapes were bathed in the cool airs of morning or the cloudless sultriness of noonday; or else a doomed vessel was seen to be hurried by a raging sea, under the blackest of storms, against a rock-bound coast. From these two types his subjects rarely varied. Of that peculiar sweetness and harmony which characterised his style, and which infallibly attracted and gratified the eye alike of the artist and the uninitiated spectator, it is equally needless to speak; indeed, never did the pastoral beauty of his pieces exceed that of Bolton Abbey, or the blended colours of a distant landscape combine more felicitously than in the View of Dunstaffnage Abbey, now exhibited at the British Institution. The Scene at the Entrance of Newhaven Harbour is in the severer style we have mentioned; and the other specimens of his works are all characteristic as types of a large class of similar productions. The unprecedented extent and almost uniform merit of these works will preserve to a distant posterity the fame of the artist, even when the recollection of his personal eminence of character will have passed away with those who enjoyed the pleasure of his intimate acquaintance.—*Literary Gazette.*

Mr. Copley Fielding had, as he deserved, large prices, and he has died rich. His body was buried on the 10th of March, in the churchyard of Hove, near Brighton.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Jan. 14. At Penkelly, aged 74, the Rev. Charles Williams, Rector of Llanvigan and Llanvrynnach, co. Brecon (1847).

Aged 58, the Rev. William Wright, LL.D. Vicar of Medmenham, Berks (1852).

Jan. 17. At Chichester, aged 70, the Rev. William Holland, Vicar of Burpham, Sus-

sex (1809), and of Bapchild, Kent (1825), a Minor Canon of Chichester (1809), and Rector of St. Andrew and St. Martin, Chichester (1817). He was of Hertford hall, Oxford, B.A. 1806, M.A. 1807.

Jan. 19. The Rev. Robert Armstrong, Vicar of Clonoulty, dioc. Cashel.

At Carlisle, aged 37, the Rev. William Blamire Young, M.A. for eight years Curate of Humshaugh near Hexham: eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Young, Rector of Gilling. He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1839, M.A. 1845.

Jan. 24. At Exeter, aged 30, the Rev. C. Tyler, M.A. late of Monmouth.

Jan. 26. At Mount's View, Ludgvan, Cornwall, aged 25, the Rev. W. B. Flowers, B.A. of St. John's college, Cambridge. He was recently Curate of St. James's, Wednesbury, Staffordshire.

At Exford, Devon, aged 91, the Rev. Thomas Bealy. He was of Exeter coll. Oxford, B.A. 1795.

At Wyke House, Brentford, the Rev. Benjamin Lewis, M.A. Rector of Kilrheidin, Pembrokeshire, and for many years an active magistrate of the counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembrok.

Jan. 27. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 78, the Rev. Arthur Henry Kenney, D.D. Rector of St. Olave's, Southwark, and formerly Dean of Achonry. He was a Fellow of Trinity college, Dublin.

Jan. 31. At Reepham, Linc. aged 49, the Rev. John Sutton, Rector of that parish.

Feb. 1. The Rev. Daniel Thomas, M.A. Curate of Llangendeln and Llandevellog, co. Carmarthen. He was of Jesus college, Oxford, B.A. 1845.

Feb. 2. At Drayton, Oxfordshire, aged 75, the Rev. Joseph Boughton Coley, Perpetual Curate of that parish (1815). He was of Christ church, Oxford, B.A. 1809, M.A. 1812.

Feb. 3. At the house of his son-in-law in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 67, the Rev. John Ward, of Low Leazes, Hexham.

Feb. 5. Aged 27, the Rev. Charles Edward Babington, Curate of Needwood, Staffordshire; second son of Thomas Gisborne Babington, esq. of Lichfield, by the Hon. Augusta-Julia, fourth dau. of Sir Gerard Noel-Noel, Bart. and Diana, Baroness Barham. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1854.

Feb. 7. At Nice, the Rev. Joseph Butterworth Bulmer Clarke, Rector of Bagborough, co. Somerset (1837), and an Hon. Canon of Wells (1845). He was the youngest son of Dr. Adam Clarke, an eminent minister of the Methodist connexion, well known for his Commentary on the Bible, of whose Memoir the latter and most interesting part was written by his son. The latter was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1826, M.A. 1829; and was for many years the laborious and useful Curate of Frome.

Feb. 8. At Cheltenham, the Rev. Thomas Farr, eldest son of the late Thomas Farr, esq. of Beccles. He was of Trinity college, Camb. B.A. 1818.

At Tingewick, Bucks, the Rev. John Marsh, Rector of that parish. He was of New college, Oxford, B.C.L. 1844, and was presented to Tingewick by that society in 1853.

At Ravenstone, Leic. aged 83, the Rev. Giles Prickett, late Rector of that parish. He was of New college, Oxford, B.A. 1790, M.A. 1794; and was presented to his living in 1809.

Feb. 9. The Rev. Henry Wilson, Rector of Collingbourne Ducis, Wilts. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, B.A. 1820, M.A. 1823; and was presented to his living in 1822 by the Marquess of Ailesbury.

Feb. 11. Aged 63, the Rev. Fleetwood Churchill, Vicar of Roughton, Norfolk (1817), and of Selston, Notts. He was seized with apoplexy when walking in the fields, and died immediately after being carried to Wansley hall.

Aged 72, the Rev. Isaac Gosset, Vicar of Windsor, and Chaplain to her Majesty's household in Windsor Castle. He was the son of the Rev. Isaac Gosset, D.D. F.R.S. a noted bibliomaniac, who died in 1812, and of whom memoirs will be found

in Gent. Mag. LXXXII. II. 596, 669. He was a member of Exeter college, Oxford, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1807. After officiating as Curate at Leighton in Essex, he was for one twelvemonth alternate Morning Preacher (with Dr. Stanier Clarke) at Trinity chapel, Conduit-street. In July, 1809, he became Curate to Mr. Pilimley, then Vicar of Windsor, and was for five years the only Curate. The population was then 6000, and his stipend was £60. In 1814 he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Windsor to the vicarage of Datchet: which, in 1821, he relinquished for the vicarage of New Windsor, on the presentation of Lord Chancellor Eldon. In 1818 Mr. Gosset was appointed by Queen Charlotte Chaplain to the Royal Household in Windsor Castle, with a stipend of £200. He held that appointment during four reigns: in those of George III., and King William he performed duty, but under George IV. and Queen Victoria it has been a sinecure.

At Brighton, aged 42, the Rev. Robert Palk Hartopp. He was the younger son of Edward Hartopp, esq. of Little Dalby, co. Leic. by Anna Eleanor, eldest dau. of Sir Bourchier Wray, Bart. and was of Christ church, Oxford, B.A. 1835.

Aged 63, the Rev. John Turner, Rector of Ashbrittle and Stoke Pero, Somerset, to both of which churches he was instituted in 1829. His wife, Isabella-Mary, died before him on the 31st Jan. aged 59; and his eldest son, John-Hawkes-Vallentine, died at West Maitland, Australia, on the 11th Oct. last, aged 37.

Feb. 12. At Langley house, Wilts, aged 74, the Rev. Robert Ashe, Rector of Langley Burrell (1807). He was of Trinity coll. Oxf. B.A. 1805, M.A. 1811.

At his rectory, aged 68, the Rev. John Low, Rector of Dunshanglin, dloc. Meath. He was M.A. of Trinity college, Dublin.

At Swaffham, aged 87, the Rev. Henry Say, Rector of North Peckham with Houghton-on-the-Hill, Norf. (1794). He was of Trinity college, Oxford, B.A. 1790, M.A. 1795.

Feb. 13. At Kempford, Glos., the Rev. Thomas Huntingford, Precentor of Hereford (1817), and Rector of Weston-under-Penyard, Heref. He was of New college, Oxford, B.A. 1805, M.A. 1809.

Feb. 14. At Clifton, the Rev. George Henry Deane. He was of Merton college, Oxford, B.A. 1797, M.A. 1800.

At Lismore, aged 84, the Rev. Thomas Parks, formerly Surrogate of the Peculiar Jurisdiction of the Deanery of Lismore, and Sub-Economist to the Dean and Chapter.

At his rectory, aged 81, the Rev. Joseph Hallifax, Rector of Kirkbride, Cumberland (1847).

Aged 45, the Rev. John Strickland, Rector of Christ church with St. Ewin, Bristol. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, B.A. 1832, M.A. 1835.

Feb. 15. At Rendham, Suffolk, aged 76, the Rev. Rowland Morgan, Rector of Wattisfield (1808), and Vicar of Rendham (1817).

At Liston, Essex, aged 91, the Rev. Thomas Wallace, Rector of that parish (1800). He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1787, M.A. 1790.

Feb. 16. In consequence of a fall, the Rev. Joseph Heathcote Brooks, Rector of Great Rollright, Oxfordshire, and late Fellow of Brasenose college, Oxford. He graduated B.A. 1835, M.A. 1838.

Aged 58, the Rev. John Hughes, Rector of Llanystudny, co. Carnarvon (1846).

At Pontlloftyn, Rhymney Ironworks, aged 29, the Rev. Daniel Llewellyn Morgan, Perp. Curate of Cwmyoy, Heref. (1854), and of Llanthony Abbey, co. Monm. (1854).

Feb. 17. At Lewens house, Wimbourne Minster, Dorset, aged 81, the Rev. John Basket, Rector of Spetisbury with Charlton Marshall (1852). He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1797.

At New York, aged 69, the Rev. John Ford, formerly Curate of St. Nicholas, Gloucester, and also of Romsey, Hants.

Of Crimean fever, on board the Herefordshire, whither he had been removed from the Camp

before Sebastopol, the Rev. William Wyatt, Assistant Chaplain to the second division of the forces. He was of University college, Durham, first as an engineer student, then in arts, B.A. 1850, M.A. 1853; some time one of the curates of St. Peter's, Leeds, and afterwards of the district of Crumpsall (recently formed) in the chapelry of St. Mark's, Cheetham Hill, Manchester.

Feb. 18. Aged 53, the Rev. Thomas Bevan Gwyn, M.A. Vicar of St. Ishmael's, co. Carmarthen, and a magistrate for that county. He was of Jesus college, Oxford, B.A. 1824, M.A. 1829.

Feb. 20. At Milson, Shropshire, aged 74, the Rev. Thomas Power Hardwick, D.D. Rector of Neen Sollers cum Milson. He was of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 1802, M.A. 1806, B. and D.D. 1836, and was presented to his living in the last named year by that society.

At Clapham, Surrey, aged 68, the Rev. William Jowett, Incumbent of St. John's, Clapham Rise. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1810, M.A. 1813. He was the first eurygman of the Church of England who volunteered, in 1813, for the foreign service of the Church Missionary Society. His field of labour was in the countries of the Mediterranean, and the fruits of his observations were published in his "Christian Researches," one volume of which is entitled "Christian Researches in the Mediterranean from 1815 to 1820," and another "Christian Researches in Syria and the Holy Land, in 1823 and 1824." He was also the author of "Time and Temper: a manual of selections from Holy Scripture, with Thoughts on Education (3d edit. 1844);" and of "Helps to Pastoral Visitations: in three Parts. 1844." From 1832 to 1840 he acted as Clerical Secretary of the Church Missionary Society. For many years he held the Sunday Evening Lectureship of St. Mary's, Aldermanbury. In 1851 he succeeded the Rev. Robert Bickersteth at St. John's, Clapham.

Feb. 21. Aged 39, the Rev. Edward Bullock Webster, Incumbent of Bassenthwaite, Cumberland (1833). He was of Wadham coll. Oxford, B.A. 1838.

Feb. 22. At Wyke Regis, near Weymouth, aged 68, the Rev. John Hill, Rector of that parish (1851), and formerly Vice-Principal of St. Edmund hall, Oxford. He graduated B.A. 1809, M.A. 1812, B.D. 1844. His body having been conveyed to St. Alban hall, was thence carried for interment to the neighbouring church of St. Peter's-in-the-East, attended by the Vice-Chancellor, the Warden of Wadham, the Principal of Magdalene hall, the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Rev. Dr. Maurice, Rev. J. Litton, Rev. C. Golightly, Rev. R. C. Hales, Rev. G. Cameron, Rev. R. Tiddeman, &c.

Feb. 23. In his 84th year, the Rev. John Peers, Perp. Curate of Lane-end, Bucks. He was of Magdalene college, Cambridge, B.A. 1793, M.A. 1796.

At Wolverhampton, aged 62, the Rev. William White, Head Master of the Free Grammar School in that town. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1815, as 16th Senior Optime, M.A. 1818.

Feb. 24. At Hoveton House, Norfolk, aged 77, the Rev. Thomas Cathorpe Blotfield, Rector of Hellesdon with Drayton, in that county, Vicar of Hoveton, Rector of Felnigham, and a magistrate for the same. He was the son and heir of Thomas Blotfield, of Hoveton, esq. barrister-at-law, and a Deputy Lieut. of the county, by Mary, dau. of Henry Spencer, esq. of Dulwich. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1801, M.A. 1805. He married in 1802 Mary-Caroline, third daughter and eventually only surviving child of Captain Francis Grose, F.S.A. the celebrated antiquary, and by that lady he had issue the Rev. Thomas John Blotfield, M.A. Rector of Hellesdon with Drayton, a Deputy Lieut. of the county, who married Catharine-Charlotte, dau. of the Rev. Anthony Collett, Rector of Haveningham, and had issue three sons.

At Hill Ridware, Staff. at an advanced age, the

Rev. Marmaduke Harvey Mathews, Rector of Horstington, co. Linc. He was of Magdalen college, Oxford, B.A. 1797, M.A. 1801, B.D. 1809; and was presented to his living by that society in 1815.

At Broadway, Somerset, aged 58, the Rev. H. Palmer, B.A. Perp. Curate of Broadway, and Rector of Critchet Malherbe. To the former church he was presented in 1823 by the Rev. Dr. W. Palmer, and to the latter in 1842 by Stephen Pitt, esq.

Aged 64, the Rev. Robert Phelps, Vicar of Yeovil (1815), and Rector of Lufford (1827), Somersetshire. He was of Christ church, Oxford, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1817.

At Whilton, co. Northampt. aged 64, the Rev. Henry Rose, Rector of Brington and Whilton. He was the fourth and youngest son of the Rev. William Lucas Holden, M.A. some time Rector of Whilton, who took the additional name of Rose as heir to his mother, by Anne, dau. of Thomas Hodgkinson, esq. of Broughton Astley. He was formerly Fellow of Clare hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1812, M.A. 1815. He was presented to the rectory of Brington by Earl Spencer in 1830; and succeeded to the rectory of Whilton on the death of his elder brother the Rev. John Rose, in Oct. 1849.

Feb. 26. At his parsonage, aged 31, the Rev. Samuel Thomas Brondram, M.A. Perp. Curate of Elson, Hants (1848). He was the youngest son of the late Rev. Andrew Brondram, Rector of Beckenham, Kent; and was of Wadham college, Oxford, B.A. 1845.

Feb. 27. At Bath, aged 68, the Rev. Charles Francis Bampfylde, Rector of Hemlington-cum-Hardington (1814), and of Dunkerton (1820), co. Somerset, a Deputy Lieut. and magistrate of the county. He was of Balliol college, Oxford, B.C.L. 1820.

At Elphin, the Rev. Thomas Flynn, M.A. late Head Master of the Elphin Diocesan school.

Aged 64, the Rev. James Ware, Rector of Wiverton, Suffolk (1824). He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1816, M.A. 1823.

Feb. 28. At Westend, near Southampton, aged 77, the Rev. John Fowler, Rector of Hampton, Cambridgeshire (1802). He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, M.A. 1812.

March 1. Aged 78, the Rev. Richard Downes, Rector of Berwick St. John's, Wilts (1826). He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of New college, Oxford, B.A. 1797, M.A. 1801.

March 2. At his rectory, aged 81, the Rev. Philip Bayles, M.A. Rector of St. Mary-at-the-Walls, Colchester (1804). He was of Corpus Christi coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1796, M.A. 1800.

At Tiverton, Devonshire, in his 49th year, the Rev. John Daniel Lloyd, Rector of the Clare portion of that extensive and populous parish. He was the fifth and youngest son of Nathaniel Lloyd, esq. of Uley, Gloucester; graduated at Queen's college, Oxford, B.A. 1829; was ordained to the entree of Blockley, in his native county, which he served some years so acceptably to the parishioners that they presented him with a full tea service of silver, bearing a suitable inscription. By his only sister, Mrs. Dalton, wife of Edward Dalton, esq. D.C.L. &c. of Dunkirk House, he was presented in 1837 to the rectory of the Clare portion of Tiverton, and also the manor of West Manley. He married in 1839 Catharine, daughter of Thomas Hellings, esq. many years town clerk of Tiverton, by whom he has left issue seven children. Chiefly by his exertions and contributions a chapel was erected a few years since in Witherleigh, a hamlet in his district some miles from the town. He was also instrumental in the great repairs now carrying forward in the fine ancient church of St. Peter, as well as in the erection of the new church now building in that part of the town beyond the Exe river. He took great interest in the different schools and numerous charitable endowments and institutions of the borough, and contributed to everything for its welfare. His remains were followed to the vault at St. George's church by

many much attached friends and parishioners, and on the day of the funeral most of the shops and houses were respectfully closed.

March 7. At Fritham House, in the New Forest, aged 83, the Rev. James Eyre, late Vicar of Kirk Ella, Perp. Curate of North Dalton, Yorkshire, and senior Perp. Assistant Curate of the Minster, Beverley. He was the last surviving son of the Rev. John Eyre, D.D. of Wylde, Wilts, by his third wife Susannah, dau. of E. Layton, esq. of Sunbury, Middlesex. He was an amiable and excellent man, and a preacher of great eloquence and power. He married, in 1806, Penelope, third daughter of Thomas II. Hele Phipps, esq. of Leighton House, Wilts, by whom he has left a numerous issue. His eldest son the Rev. Charles James Phipps Eyre, M.A. Incumbent of St. Mary, Bury St. Edmund's, married in 1839 Mary Huise, dau. of his cousin George Eyre, esq. of Warrens, co. Wilts, and has issue.

March 9. Aged 82, the Rev. Samuel Sharp, for forty-five years Vicar of Wakefield. He was of Magdalen college, Cambridge, B.A. 1796, M.A. 1799. His sons are the Rev. J. Sharp, of Horbury, and the Rev. W. Sharp, of Cumberland.

March 11. At Little Addington, Northamptonshire, aged 69, the Rev. Thomas Sanderson, Vicar of that parish. He was the last male of his ancient family, who possessed the manor and advowson of Little Addington, and had been resident there for above 300 years. The vicarage has been held by four Sandersons from father to son in regular succession from the year 1719, when it was vacated by the death of Richard Crasham, the last Vicar named in Bridges's History of the county. The deceased was of Clare hall, Cambridge, LL.B. 1810, and was instituted to his living in 1813. He was a thoroughly amiable man, and an excellent parish priest of the old school; and had endeared himself to his parishioners and to a large and respectable circle of friends, of whom six neighbouring clergymen (pall-bearers) and eight gentlemen accompanied his remains to their last abode.

March 12. At Balsall Temple, Warw. aged 86, the Rev. John Short, for fifty-six years Master of the Temple at Balsall, and for sixty years Rector of Baddesley Clinton. He was of Trinity college, Oxford, B.A. 1790.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

May 28. At Ongole, Madras, aged 36, Lieut. Edward Tonnes, 2nd N. Vet. Batt. second son of the late Richard Tonnes, esq. of Warwick.

Sept. 14. At Melbourne, aged 22, George Godwin, eldest son of the Rev. Geo. Coles, of Croydon.

Sept. 21. At Sydney, aged 31, Thomas Hawkins, esq. eldest son of Dr. Hawkins, late of St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

Oct. 29. At Sydney, N.S. Wales, aged 26, Lord Frederic Montagu, third son of the Duke of Manchester.

Nov. 1. At Ililo, Byron's Bay, Sandwich Islands, aged 36, William-John, eldest son of the Rev. William Hillyard, late of Beverley.

Nov. 2. At Cheemore, aged 17, Cadet Robert Raynsford Hesketh, 22nd Madras N.I., son of Robert Hesketh, esq. late Consul in Brazil.

At Melbourne, Australia, aged 32, Elias-Taylor, eldest son of W. R. Warry, esq. of Martock, Som.

Nov. 6. Mr. William Starkey, of Weymouth-terrace, City-road, a liveryman of the Company of Stationers.

Nov. 25. At Freetown, Sierra Leone, aged 36, Capt. Henry Ratcliffe Searle, 1st West India Regt.

Dec. . . . In India, Henry Aug. Hornsby, Lieut.-Colonel Madras estab. eldest son of the late Rev. Thos. Hornsby, Vicar of Ravensthorpe, co. North'.

Dec. 9. At Peckham, aged 72, the veteran "bruiser," Tom Belcher, whose first battle took place as far back as 1804. He was born at Bristol in 1783. He was the hero of twelve prize battles,

in eight of which he was the conqueror, in three he was defeated, and the twelfth was a draw. His retirement took place in 1814, when he took a benefit previous to entering into possession of the Castle Tavern, Holborn, which house he conducted until succeeded by Tom Spring. Belcher was one of the eighteen pugilists selected by Mr. Jackson to act with him as pages at the coronation of George the Fourth, to render access to the Abbey as easy as possible, and to protect the visitors from molestation. The following is the list:—Tom Cribb, Tom Spring, Tom Belcher, Jack Carter, Richmond, Ben Burn, Harry Harmer, H. Leo, Tom Owen, Josh Hudson, Tom Oliver, Harry Holt, Peter Crawley, Dick Curtis, Medley, Purcell, Phil Sampson, and Bill Eales. A letter of thanks was on that occasion sent by Lord Gwydir, the Lord Great Chamberlain, to each of the pugilists, and his Lordship also presented them with one of the gold coronation medals, which was raffled for by them, and won by Belcher.—*Bell's Life in London.*

Dec. 13. At Lucknow, Lieut.-Col. Richard An-gelo, 34th Bengal Native Infantry.

Dec. 24. At Demerara, Jane-Caroline, wife of J. S. Fowler, esq. M.D. and youngest dau. of the late G. Tyzack, esq. of Hebron, Northumberland.

Dec. 25. At Molagaram, aged 49, Lieut.-Col. John Hallett, C.B. of the Bombay Army, &c.

Lately. Mr. S. Hall, of Lynn, who has bequeathed 300*l.* to Smith's Almshouses, and 200*l.* to the West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital.

At Brighton, Mr. Charles Fox, a sculptor, resident in that town. In 1847 he received the silver *Lia* medal of the Society of Arts, for a model of a group of children. Latterly he executed many pleasing groups of animals, modelled from nature, which, from their fidelity and taste, indicated very considerable promise.

At Mussoorie, aged 67, Brig.-Gen. Thomas Palmer, Colonel of the 72nd B.N. Infantry, and holding the command of the Cawnpore division of the army. He had passed fifty-one years of arduous service in India, including the expedition to the Mauritius in 1810, the Nepaul war in 1814 and 1815, and the war in Afghanistan. He had been at the head of the Sirkund division, and also commanded as brigadier at Delhi. He was son of William Palmer, esq. of Brampton House, co. Huntingdon, Commissioner of the Royal Navy, and only brother to the late Rev. William Palmer, M.A. Rector of Eynesbury, co. Huntingdon, who died in 1851. He is succeeded in his estate by his cousin, Thomas William Palmer, esq. of Hull and Braugh, Yorkshire.

Charlotte-Albinia, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor, G.C.B. and G.C.H. Private Secretary to King George IV. She was the daughter of Col. Edward Desbrowe, of Walton Hall, co. Derby, by Lady Charlotte Hobart, dau. of George third Earl of Buckinghamshire. Lady Taylor enjoyed a pension of 930*l.* per ann. and the residence which was occupied by her late husband as Master of St. Katharine's Hospital in the Regent's Park. She has left an only daughter, Charlotte.

In Brazil, Jacques Arago, brother of the celebrated savant. He was quite blind, but a great traveller; and a few years ago he undertook to accompany a party of adventurers to the gold mines of California. He was the author of several clever romances and vaudevilles, and of one or two books of travel. He was also remarkable for conversational wit.

At Paris, Baron Lemercher d'Haussez, Minister of Marine to Charles X., author of "Le Grand Bretagne en 1833," "Voyages d'un Exilé," "Alpes et Danube," and "Etudes Morales et Politiques."

Aged 94, Mr. Daniel Jackson, of Greenhill, Ashleby, Cumberland. He was the first propagator of "potato oats;" the first plants of which accidentally grew among some potatoes which he had purchased for seed, and were supposed to come from abroad. This occurred more than half a century ago.

At Scutari, aged 28, John Wooton Radford, esq. eldest son of the Rev. John A. Radford, Rector of Lapford, co. Devon.

Jan. 2. Aged 65, Commander Curtis Reid, R.N. He entered the service in 1803, and served for two years on full pay; was made Lieutenant 1809, and a retired Commander 18.. He was present in 1803 in the Chichester 44, at the reduction of the West India Islands; in 1805 in the action of the Arethusa with the Spanish frigate Pomona; and in 1807 in the capture of Curaçoa. In 1810, when Lieut. of the Avon 18, he was severely wounded in the left arm in action with La Nereide, for which he was assigned, in 1814, a pension of 91*l.* 3*s.*

Jan. 3. At Balaklava, William Abbot Anderson, Surgeon 41st Regt., third son of Lieut.-Col. Henry Anderson, Fort Ainsherst, Chatham.

Jan. 8. At Funchal, Madeira, aged 46, William Bone, esq. of the Stock Exchange and Twickenham.

At Bromley, Kent, aged 36, Lieut. George Cleaveland, R.N. He was nephew of Capt. Sir Robert Oliver, R.N., K.H. He entered the Navy in 1832; and was mate of the Princess Charlotte 104, during the bombardment of Acre and the Syrian campaign. He was made Lieut. 1842.

In Conduit-st. West, Hyde Park, aged 71, Commander James Shipley, R.N. He entered the navy in 1801, and served for thirteen years on full pay; was made Lieut. 1810, and retired Commander 18...

At Agra, Mary, wife of Charles Shepherd, esq. E.I.C.S.

Aged 78, the Rev. George Ambler, of Wakefield.

Jan. 13. At Santa Luzia, Madeira, aged 71, John Blandy, esq.

Jan. 14. At Cobourg, Canada West, aged 55, Charlotte Matilda Fuller, widow of Lieut.-Colonel Francis Fuller, 59th Regt.

Jan. 15. In camp before Sebastopol, Major John Duntse Macdonald, 89th Regt., son of Major Macdonald, of Chatham, and formerly of Tiverton.

Jan. 16. At New York, Capt. Granby Hales Calcraft, younger son of the late Hon. John Calcraft, by Elizabeth, third dau. and coheir of Sir Thomas Pym Hales, Bart.

At Jhelum, in the Punjab, aged 27, Henry Harrington Gardner, Lieut. 8th B.N.I. and second in command of the 10th Irregular Cavalry. He was the fifth and youngest son of Gen. the Hon. W. H. Gardner, Col. Commandant of the Royal Artillery, by Eliza-Lydia, 3rd dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Wm. Fyers.

Jan. 18. In her 95th year, Ann, widow of Francis Wedge, esq. of Aquilgate Park, Staffordshire.

Jan. 22. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 71, the wife of James Capel, esq.

At Rugby, in his 14th year, John Williamson Casement Fulton, eldest son of J. W. Fulton, esq. of the Inner Temple.

Jan. 23. At Madeira, Charles Lempriere, late Major in 53rd Regt. eldest son of P. R. Lempriere, esq. Jersey.

Jan. 24. At Albany, United States, aged 25, George Frederick Loring, last surviving son of the late Lieut.-Col. Loring.

At Bridgwater, aged 80, Elizabeth, widow of John William Trevor, esq.

Jan. 26. At Farncombe, Surrey, Capt. Fennell, formerly of Alysham, Norfolk.

At Scutari, John Newton, esq. Second Class Staff Surgeon, only son of the late J. H. Newton, esq. M.R.C.S. and of Her Majesty's Forces.

Jan. 27. At Culdaff House, co. Londonderry, aged 76, the relict of Capt. Robert Evans, R.N.

At Broadfield House, Cumberland, aged 65, Sarah, wife of G. H. Oliphant, esq.

Jan. 29. At Eastington, Devon, aged 86, Mary-Ann, widow of the Rev. John Bradton, Perp. Curator of Broadwoodwidger and German's Week, Devon, and Inc. of Werrington, Cornwall.

At Bridport, aged 72, Jane, relict of John Roper, esq. of Mappercombe.

At Bath, aged 88, John Rye, esq. He was the

founder of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society.

Jan. 29. At Speen, Berks, Dr. Cliffe, late of the Brazils.

At Malahide, co. Dublin, Jas. Kerr Jordan, esq.

At Epsom, at the residence of his son, aged 68, Joseph Levick, esq. late of Sharrow House, Sheffield.

At Eltham, aged 96, Hendrina-Alletta, relict of Richard Lewin, esq.

At Exeter, aged 31, Harriet-Anne, wife of C. L. Massingberd, esq. She was dau. of the late Richard Langford, esq. and married in 1843.

Aged 83, Alexander Morison, esq. of Ruby Doves, near Bagshot, Surrey.

At Bath, aged 85, Mrs. Ally Phillott, eldest dau. of the late Charles Phillott, esq. banker.

At Dartmouth, aged 85, Walter Pridgeaux, esq.

At Brighton, aged 82, Miss Sarah Rogers, sister to Mr. Samuel Rogers, the Poet. During the lifetime of her brother, Mr. Henry Rogers, the banker of London, she resided chiefly with him in Highbury-terrace, where, by his taste and skill, he had formed a very considerable collection of pictures and works of art, and where he died about 1833 or 1834, very much regretted by those who were acquainted with his many amiable qualities. He left his works of art to Miss Rogers, who shortly afterwards (induced, in some degree by a wish, in justice to the treasures collected by her late brother, to exhibit them to more advantage,) removed to a larger house in Hanover-terrace, Regent's-park, where they have since afforded much gratification to her friends. We understand that, with the exception of a few pictures given to her nephews, the collection is bequeathed to her surviving brother the Poet, now in his 92d year, and they will probably follow the destination of the fine collection previously in his possession.

At Torquay, aged 92, Richard Trist, esq. formerly of Dartington, Totnes.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 38, William Washbourne, of Chetwynd House, Newport, Shropshire, esq., younger son of Thos. Edward Washbourne, esq.

At Teignmouth, aged 58, Mrs. Joanna Turner.

Mary-Dimmock, wife of E. Wheatcroft, gent. of Ockbrook, near Derby.

At Sheerness Dockyard, aged 26, Samuel John Whittle, late of St. John's college, Cambridge, eldest son of Mr. Whittle, storekeeper.

Jan. 30. At Oldcotes, near Tickhill, aged 101, Mrs. Frances Beardshaw, mother of Wm. Beardshaw, esq.

In Upper Hamilton-terrace, aged 75, William Berry Brown, esq.

At Camberwell, aged 66, Henry Swan Caldwell, esq. M.D.

In Great Cumberland-st. aged 91, Gen. George Carpenter, Colonel of the 49th Bengal Native Inf. the oldest General in the East India Company's service. He received his appointment as a cadet in 1781; and was appointed to the command of the 49th Native Infantry April 29, 1823. He attained the rank of Major-General in 1837, and that of Lieut.-General in 1846. He was father of the late Lieut.-Col. George Carpenter, of H.M. 41st Regt. who fell in the recent battle of Inkerman, in the Crimea.

At Morne rectory, co. Down, Marie-Ester, wife of the Rev. John Close, eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. John Fullagar, of Chichester, and relict of Gen. Steinbech, of the French army.

At Cheltenham, at her son's residence (Major Forster), aged 74, Anne, relict of the Rev. T. Forster, Rector of Ryther and Kirk Sandal.

Aged 95, Theodoreia, relict of Feat Goodman, esq. of Peterborough.

In Nottingham-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 65, Harriet, wife of Edward Griffith, esq. F.R.S.

At Bournemouth, aged 47, Edward Vincent Malnwaring, esq. M.D. He was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 1827; M.D. of Glasgow, 1842; and was formerly in the East India Company's service. He was a contri-

butor of papers to the *Lancet*; and the establishment of a Consumption Hospital at Bournemouth is in a great measure attributable to him.

Mary, relict of the Rev. Roger Mallock, of Cockington Court.

At Bexhill, Sussex, aged 16, Sarah Anne Kevern, eldest dau. of Lieut. John Market, R.N.

At his chambers, aged 75, John Parkinson, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and of Gray's-inn-sq. He was the solicitor to Coutts and Co. the bankers, and to a very large connection.

At Brompton, aged 66, Mary, wife of Joseph Frowd Spencer, esq. late of Fonthill Gifford, Wilts.

At Scutari, Alexander Struthers, M.D. Acting Assistant Surgeon, lately House Surgeon in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, youngest son of the late Alexander Struthers, esq. of Brucefield, Dunfermline.

At Clapton, Hackney, aged 84, Joshua Watson, esq. D.C.L.

Jan. 31. At Bathford, William Briscoe, esq. solicitor.

In Ireland, Henry-Blako, eldest son of the late Capt. Richard Bourne, R.N. of Blackheath Park.

At Leicester, aged 89, Lucy, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Burnaby, M.A. Vicar of St. Margaret's in that town, and Rector of Misterton. She was the fourth daughter of Richard Dyott, esq. of Freeford, co. Staff. by Katharine only dau. of Thomas Herrick, esq. brother to William Herrick, esq. of Beaumanor Park. She was married in August 1785, and left a widow in 1830, when a brief memoir of Mr. Burnaby was given in Gent. Mag. vol. C. i. 186.

In Welbeck-st. aged 81, Mrs. Best, of Bayfield Hall, Norfolk, widow of George Nathaniel Best, esq. late Bencher of the Middle Temple.

In Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq, aged 37, Elizabeth Wilson, eldest surviving dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. George Russell Deare, 8th Hussars.

At Cheltenham, aged 87, Charlotte, relict of Thos. Edmonds, esq. of Ipswich, last surviving dau. of the late Thos. Lingwood, esq. of Brome.

At Charmouth, aged 80, Jane-Charlotte, wife of Thomas Gordon, esq. of that place, and of Middleton Court, Somerset.

At West Monkton, near Taunton, aged 81, Stephen Henry Grueber, esq.

Aged 77, Henry Harris, an inmate of Greenwich Hospital upwards of 40 years. He filled the office of grave-digger to that establishment for the space of 20 years and up to the day of his death, during which time he consigned "ashes to ashes and dust to dust" over the mortal remains of no less than 7,000 of his departed comrades.

At Planefield-lodge, Longfellow, at an advanced age, Charles Hiley, esq.

At Northaw, Herts, Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Le Blanc, esq. of Cavenham, Suffolk.

At Brinklow, Miss Lucy Newcomb, sister of the late William Newcomb, esq. of Coventry.

At Malta, Louisa, wife of the Rev. James Stuart Robson, Chaplain to her Majesty's forces at Eupatoria, niece of the late Leonard Raisbeck, esq. of Stockton-on-Tees.

At the residence of Charles Pyle, esq. Amesbury, aged 23, Eleanor, eldest dau. of the late John Rogers, esq. Tisbury.

Lieut. John Radford, 1st Derb. Militia, eldest son of John Radford, esq. of Smalley.

At Brighton, aged 82, Sarah, relict of Lee Steers Steere, esq. of Jayes, Surrey, mother of the dowager Lady Abinger.

At Totteridge, aged 60, Sarah Reeve, dau. of the late Rev. John Thorowgood, of Bocking, Essex.

Aged 69, Peter Watts, esq. of Southampton, son of the late Peter Watts, esq.

At Brighton, aged 39, John, eldest son of the late J. Williams, esq. of Pool Park, co. Denbigh.

At South-row, Euston-square, aged 71, John Augustus Brooks, esq.

At Welsmar, Dr. Eckermann, the friend and amanuensis of Goethe. Eckermann was born in 1792, at Winsen, near Hanover; but not before

1821-23, after a youth of struggles, was he enabled to pursue his studies at the University of Göttingen. In 1823 he entered Goethe's house; after the death of the poet, in 1832, he lived alternately at Hanover and at Weimar.

Feb. 1. In Albert-st. aged 74, Sydney-Hamilton, wife of Thomas Berdmore, esq. and fourth dau. of the late Dr. Reynett, D.D.

At the house of Alexander Lamotte, esq. Tiverton, Walter-Moira, eldest son of Captain Chesney, Dep. Commissioner, Nagpore.

In the Hackney-road, aged 82, John Fish, esq. late of the Consols Office, Bank of England.

In Gloucester-sq. aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of James Fisher, esq. of Dulwich-hill.

At Islington, aged 62, Richard Groombridge, esq. publisher of *Pateroster-row*.

At Edge-lane Hall, Liverpool, aged 23, Russell Haywood, esq. 82nd Regt.

At New Cross, aged 68, James Skottowe King-ston, esq.

In Cambridge-terr. Hyde-park, Colonel Thomas Leighton, Bomby Army.

At Ashburton, aged 45, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. John Alan Lyde, Rector of Frome Vauchurch and Batcombe, Dorset.

At Port Isaac, Cornwall, aged 77, Robert Mair, esq.

At Greenwich, aged 79, John Rayley, esq. and on the 4th, aged 75, Miss Hannah Rayley, his sister.

At Newlands, Clapham-rise, aged 77, Benjamin Wilson, esq.

At Weymouth, from an accident while shooting, aged 37, Raleigh Henry Yea, younger son of Sir William Walter Yea, Bart. of Pyrland Hall, Som.

At Nottingham, aged 65, Henry Youle, esq.

Feb. 2. At Brighton, aged 98, Jane, relict of Robert Ackerson, esq.

In Berkeley-sq. aged 72, Rebecca, relict of the Rev. Samuel Alford, of Heale-house, Curry Rivel.

At Tunbridge Wells, Eliza-Caroline, second dau. of the late J. Branton, esq. of Higham-hill, Essex.

At Warwick, aged 55, Mr. Samuel Brown, Actuary of the Warwickshire Savings-Bank for thirty-six years.

At West Cliff, Whitby, aged 44, Elizabeth, widow of William Campion, esq.

At Torquay, aged 34, Martin Dent, esq. of Worcester.

In Brixton-place, Robert Farrand, esq. of Mark-lane, and Holme Hale Hall, Norfolk.

At the Anglesea Barracks, Portsea, aged 26, Henry William Willis Fleming, third son of the late John Fleming, esq. of Stoneham Park, Hampshire, and the Right Hon. Lady Downes.

In Fetter-lane, aged 83, James Ramshead, esq. copper-plate printer; an old liverman of the Company of Stationers, having been elected in 1807. He was many years one of the Common Council of Farringdon Without, and some time Deputy of the Ward, from which office he had retired a few years since.

Aged 108, the Rev. G. Fletcher. This extraordinary man was born on Feb. 2, 1747, at Clareborough, in Nottinghamshire. From six years of age he had been brought up in the tenets of Wesleyanism. He spent 83 years of his life in active pursuits. He was 21 years a farmer, 26 years he served in the army; was at the battle of Bunker's Hill, and followed Abercromby into Egypt. He was next in the West India Dock Company's service for 36 years, when he retired on their bounty, still preserving up to within six months of his decease an astonishing activity of mind and body, often travelling great distances, and preaching two or three times a day, regardless of personal inconvenience, for the objects of charity.

At Twickenham, aged 87, Miss Gascoyne.

At Plymouth, Richard Gatcombe, esq.

At Ilverstock-hill, aged 15, James-Frederick, only son of the late Capt. J. T. Gordon, Bengal N. Inf., grandson of the late Rev. James Harington Evans.

At Camden Town, Samuel Hadwen, esq. surgeon,

of Lincoln, seventh son of the late Rev. Thomas Hadwen.

Timothy Hardcastle, esq. many years partner in the firm of Messrs. Woodall, Illeben, and Hardcastle, bankers, Scarborough.

In Sloane-st. aged 78, William Hopson, esq. formerly Capt. Ongley, 25th Light Dragoons.

At Illeford, aged 86, William Parry, esq.

At the residence of her mother in Bath, aged 50, Marianne, wife of the Rev. Chas. Jas. Quarterly, Chaplain at Barrackpore, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Slater, esq. of Bath.

At Frome, aged 81, George Sheppard, esq.

In Weston-lane, near Bath, aged 79, Elizabeth Trelawny Townsend, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Townsend, and widow of Horatio Townsend, esq. of Bridgemount, co. Cork.

At Islington, aged 80, Mr. Winstanley, a celebrated auctioneer, late of the Poultry.

Feb. 3. At Armagh, aged 70, the Rev. William Armstrong, Wesleyan minister, in the 50th year of his ministry.

At Penrice Castle, Glamorganshire, aged 79, Lady Mary Lucy Cole. Her ladyship was the second dau. of Henry Thomas 2nd Earl of Ilchester, by his first wife Mary-Theresa, dau. of Standish Grady, esq. of Cappercullin, co. Limerick. She was married first, in 1794, to Thomas Mansel Talbot, esq. of Margam, co. Glamorgan, who died in 1813; and secondly in 1815 to Capt. Sir Christopher Cole, R.N., K.C.B., who died in 1836. By her first marriage she had issue Christopher Rice Mansel, esq. the present Lord Lieutenant of Glamorganshire, and M.P. for that county, and several daughters. In this venerable lady the vale of Gower has lost one of its most amiable and accomplished residents.

At Lyme Regis, suddenly, aged 82, John Drayton, esq. merchant, and one of the aldermen of that town.

At Milfield, Highgate-rise, Laura - Matilda, youngest dau. of the late Major Gason, 2nd Life Guards.

At Leicester, aged 32, Emma-Jane, wife of P. J. F. Gantillon, esq. M.A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, surviving but four hours the premature birth of a son.

In Queen-sq. Westminster, aged 58, Sophia, widow of Hafez Mence, esq. of the 32nd Regt. h.p.

At Newport, Sophia-Margaret, relict of Capt. Wm. Nihill, formerly of the 38th and 19th Regts.

In Pinlinc, aged 66, George Lockyer Parrott, esq. late master I.L.N. many years Justice of the peace for the borough of Poole. He served as pilot in the expedition to the Scheldt, under Sir R. Strachan; as Master of the Goshawk at the attack upon Malaga, and capture of Brave and Napoleon, 1812, and of the Aboukir at the reduction of Genoa, 1814.

In London, aged 82, Thomas Prebble, esq. of Higham, near Rochester.

At Golbourn, Lanc. aged 42, Margery, wife of the Rev. Chas. Thomas Quirk, Rector of Golbourn.

At Whitley, aged 44, John Richardson, esq.

At Stanhope-st. Hyde-park-gardens, the Right Hon. Agnes Lady Rollo, widow of John eighth Baron Rollo, of Dunnerub. She was the dau. of Wm. Greig, esq. of Gayfield Place, was married in 1806, and left a widow in 1846, having had issue William the late Lord Rollo, three other sons and two daughters.

At South Lambeth, aged 67, Alice, relict of William Stephens, esq. of Ashford, near Sampford Peverell, Devon.

At Ballynoyer, co. Armagh, aged 83, Marcus Synott, esq.

Aged 56, Edward Thornton, esq. of Bedford-row, Clapham-rise.

At Hounslow, aged 66, John Whiting, esq.

Feb. 4. At Brighton, aged 73, Isaac Bass, one of the Society of Friends, formerly of Ramsey, Hunts.

In Windsor, aged 86, Francis Burtt, esq.

At Bryntysilio, near Llangollen, Lieut. Henry

Clarke, R.N. He entered the service 1832, was mate of the North Star 26, in the Chinese war, and was made Lieutenant 1842, for his services on shore at the capture of the batteries of Woosung.

At Exmouth, aged 78, Charles Gifford, esq. brother of the late Lord Gifford.

Aged 72, David Gillingham, esq. of Godshill-park, Isle of Wight, late of Canfield, near Shaftesbury.

At Brixton, aged 82, Thomas Hill, esq.

At Henley-in-Arden, Mary, wife of the Rev. Thomas Jones.

Aged 72, Thomas Kinnersley, esq. of Clough Hall, Staffordshire.

Aged 84, Robert Kirby, esq. of Tadcaster, Yorksh. At Scutari, Assistant-Surgeon Langham, 7th Regt.

At Brentwood, Essex, aged 59, Miss Elizabeth Cleave Leach.

In Baker-st. Portman-sq. aged 42, Duncan Macbean, esq.

"In Omagh, James McEntee, esq. editor of the Tyrone Constitution."

At Courtlands, Newton Abbot, aged 73, Ireneus Mayhew, esq.

At Bayswater, aged 75, Frances, eldest dau. of the late William Mitford, esq. of Pittishill, Sussex.

At Teignmouth, Martha, wife of John Salter, esq.

At Sunning-hill, Berkshire, Frances Almeria, wife of John Stables, esq.

At Exmouth, aged 85, Abraham Stogdon, esq.

Feb. 5. At Warinsworth, near Doncaster, aged 75, William Aldam, esq.

At Stoke Newington, aged 61, Thomas Charlesworth, esq.

In Westbourne-grove West, Bayswater, aged 36, Theodore Dickens, esq. barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 20, 1823, and was formerly an advocate in the Supreme Court at Bengal.

At Hammersmith, aged 29, Louisa-Margaret, second dau. of John Du Croz, esq. late of Great Claydown, Essex.

At Ipswich, aged 66, William Hamilton, esq. surgeon.

At Paris, aged 44, Miss Georgiana Heard, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Heard, E.I.C.S., only sister of the Rev. J. N. Heard, Chaplain of the Cemetery, Kensal-green.

Aged 36, Ann, wife of W. A. Kennett, esq. solicitor, Fenchurch-st. and Stockwell, dau. of the late Mr. John Apsley, Ashford, Kent.

At Ashburton, aged 22, Edward-Wulff, youngest son of the Rev. W. Marsh, Vicar of Ashburton, and late of Pembroke college, Oxford.

At Exeter, John May, esq. Dep.-Lieutenant and magistrate for Devon.

At Hampton Court Palace, Miss Campbell-Mel-
fort, sister of Lieut.-Gen. Frederick Campbell,
R.A. and of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Patrick, and
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell.

At Brixton, Isle of Wight, aged 70, Edward Pitts, esq.

Aged 76, Henry Read, esq. land agent, Beccles. At Reading, aged 72, Thomas Hickford, esq.

At Liangharne, Mrs. Frank Stackpole poisoned herself after returning home from church. Mr. and Mrs. Stackpole returned home from Port Natal last summer.

Suddenly, at Brecon, where he was formerly Barrack Master for 18 years, aged 70, Capt. Wm. Wharton, h.p. 43rd Regt. He served in the Walcheren expedition, through a portion of the Peninsula war, and held a company in the 73rd Regt. at Waterloo, where he was severely wounded.

At Bath, aged 81, from a mistake in a chemist's compounding a prescription of morphine, Tristram Whitter, M.D. of Lansdowne-crescent.

At Black Notley, aged 88, Mrs. Jane Wright.

Feb. 6. In Upper Belgrave-pl. Finalco, aged 84, John Aitkens, esq.

At Clifton, aged 87, Mary, relict of Dr. Beatty, of Dublin.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XLIII.

At Brighton, Elizabeth, relict of William Beetson, esq. of Woburn-Jl. London.

At Chingford, Essex, aged 86, George Count de Bruhl, the celebrated chess player, once famous as the principal antagonist of Philidor.

Aged 30, Robert, youngest surviving son of the late Francis Ede, esq. of Fishisbury, Herts.

At Chesham-lodge, Surrey, aged 43, Henry Edenborough, esq. He was son of the late Samuel Edenborough, esq. of Leyton, Essex, formerly of the H.E.I.C.'s Marine, and late of Wollongong, N.S.W.

In Chesham-pl. Belgrave-sq. Elizabeth, widow of Major Thomas Edgeworth, of Edgeworth Town.

At Aller House, Somerset, aged 81, Anne, relict of James Hyde, esq.

At Malta, aged 19, Richard Lendon Jackson, elder son of the Rev. Robert Jackson, Rector of Wonastow, near Monmouth.

Aged 90, Ann, relict of John Lea, esq. of the Lakes, near Kidderminster, and sister of the late George Simeox, of Birmingham and Harborne, esq.

At Hounslow, near Yeovil, aged 69, Henry Talbot Moore, esq.

At Bridlington Quay, aged 78, Jane, dan. of William Savage, esq. many years resident at that place.

At Westleigh, Devon, aged 72, Jane, relict of the Rev. John Torr, many years Vicar of that place.

At Brighton, aged 80, John Trower, esq. of Southwinton.

Feb. 7. At Fornham St. Martin's, Suffolk, in her 72nd year, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Henry Adams, B.D. Rector of Bardwell, in that county, third son of Patience Thomas Adams, of Bushey Grove, Herts, esq. and brother of the late William Adams, LL.D. formerly advocate in Doctors' Commons. She was born Sept. 1, 1783, at Ixworth, Suffolk, being the eldest dau. of George Boldero, esq. of that place, (who died Nov. 22, 1818,) by Hester, dau. of the Rev. Edward Griffin, Rector of Dingley, co. Northampton, and Frances his wife, dau. of George Boldero, also of Ixworth, esq. the father of Roger Boldero, and grandfather of the above George Boldero—a descendant of the family of Boldero seated at or near Bury St. Edmund's for many centuries, and whose pedigree is recorded in the Suffolk Visitations. Mrs. Adams was married at Ixworth Oct. 14, 1819, but leaves no issue. She was the survivor of a family of six children, of whom the eldest son, Rev. George Boldero, M.A. Incumbent of Ixworth, died Jan. 17, 1836, aged 54, having married, but leaving no issue; and the second and youngest son, John Boldero, esq. died previously, on the 24th April, 1829, aged 36, unmarried. Of the daughters, Hester Boldero, the second dau. died in 1809, aged 24, unmarried; Frances, the third dau. married the Rev. Edward Henly Payne, Rector of Hepworth, co. Suffolk, and died Dec. 9, 1849, aged 62, leaving issue; and Mary, the fourth dau. married the Rev. William Dodson (brother of the Right Hon. Sir John Dodson), Vicar of Claxby, co. Lincoln. She died at Mrs. Adams's house in Fornham Oct. 1, 1854, aged 64, without issue. Mrs. Adams, after her husband's death, Feb. 3, 1852 (see Gent. Mag. Vol. xxxvii. p. 303), removed to Fornham, where she continued to interest herself in promoting the welfare of all around her by her many acts of kindness and generosity, in the same active and untiring manner which had so endeared her to her husband's parishioners at Bardwell. Among them, in a vault under the chancel of that church, her remains were interred on the 13th, beside those of her late husband.

At Pendrea, Gulval, near Penzance, aged 48, Catherine Johns, only dau. of William Bedford, esq. and wife of John S. Bedford, esq. eldest son of the late Capt. J. Bedford, R.N.

At Kenilworth, aged 87, Mrs. Ann Maria Bird.

At Chilworth, near Ilminster, Rosina Harriett, wife of the Rev. John Cooke Cox, Rector of Stock-linch Magdalen, Som.

At Limerick, Anne, wife of Col. Charles Douglas

- Assistant Adjutant-gen. eldest son of Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. G.C.B.
 At Hull, aged 57, Thomas Ward Gleadow, esq.
 At Newhaven, Sussex, aged 60, Lydia, relict of John Gray, esq. of Westham, Essex.
 At Cambridge, Sophia Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Hall, esq. and granddau. of the Ven. W. Gretton, D.D. formerly Archdeacon of Essex, and Master of Magdalene College in that University.
 At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 78, Maria, dau. of the late Col. Lovelace, relict of the Rev. Francis T. Hamond, Hector of Wydford and Quindenham.
 In Southwick-p.l. Hyde Park, aged 82, George Francis Holt, esq.
 At Kirkleatham, aged 69, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas King, esq.
 At Maidstone, aged 75, James Lowry, M.D., R.N. He had a medal with two bars, one for the 12th Oct. 1798, and the other for Egypt.
 At Bournemouth, Elizabeth, relict of E. V. Mainwaring, M.D., who survived her husband only eight days.
 At Chelsea, William Montresor, esq. younger son of the late Capt. Montresor, R.N., C.B.
 At Aleppo, Mr. N. W. Werry, the British Consul.
 In George-st. aged 72, James Willing, esq., Alderman of Devonport.
 Feb. 8. At Bath, aged 85, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. John Brown, uncle to Lord Kilmaine. He married in 1797 Anne, only dau. of John White, esq. of Jamaica, and by that lady, who died in 1851, has left issue one son and three daughters.
 At Hamilton, Canada, aged 26, John, the only son of the Rev. Edmund N. Dean, of Gloucester.
 At Moreton, Dorset, aged 85, James Frampton, esq. a magistrate of the county of Dorset, and formerly Colonel of the Yeomanry Cavalry.
 In Cambridge-place, Regent's Park, aged 26, Georgiana-Martha, wife of Battershill Gill, M.D.
 At Croydon, aged 79, Mrs. Mary, relict of P. P. Grellier, esq. of Wormwood-st.
 At New Cross, aged 66, William Lewis, esq.
 At Cheltenham, aged 88, Sophia, relict of Major-General Thomas Shuidham, Bengal Estab.
 Aged 72, Mary, widow of the Rev. George Thurghland, of St. Andrewgate, York.
 Aged 90, James Warne, esq. of Baslingstoke.
 At Bicknors, Barnston, aged 79, Stephen Wood, esq. for many years a Deputy Lieutenant of Essex.
 Feb. 9. Aged 64, Thomas Aycough, esq. of Raymond's-buildings, Gray's-inn.
 At Copford Place, aged 57, Mrs. Honywood Blake, mother of W. P. Honywood, esq. of Marks Hall, Essex. Her remains were deposited in the parish church-yard adjoining the hall.
 In Sutton-place, near Dartford, Kent, Munford Campbell, esq.
 At Oxford-sq. Hyde Park, Ann, relict of Adm. Sir Benjamin Hallowell Carew, G.C.B. of Beddington Park, Surrey. She was the daughter of Capt. John Nicholson Ingledew, Commissioner of the Navy, married in 1806, and left a widow in 1824.
 At Llanely House, Carmarthenshire, aged 81, William Chambers, esq. of Llanely, and of Bicknor, Kent.
 At the Hotel Meurice, in Paris, aged 28, Lady Harriet Anne Gertrude Elliot, youngest dau. of the Earl of Minto, and sister of Lady John Russell.
 At Douglas, Isle of Man, John T. E. Flint, esq. late of the H.E.I.C.'s Maritime Service, and formerly of Fileigh, Devonshire.
 At Paris, Augusta, wife of the Rev. Charles Jarvis, of Doddington, near Lincoln.
 At Kingussie, aged 82, Sergeant John Macpherson, of the 42nd Royal Highlanders. He served under Abercromby in Egypt, was wounded on the taking of the French cannon on the heights of Aboukir, was body servant to that great general, and one of the Highland sergeants who accompanied his remains to Malta.
 At Kent House, Harting, aged 88, J. A. Postlethwaite, esq.
- At Washbrook, Ipswich, aged 84, John Raw, esq. formerly a bookseller at Ipswich. He published a Harwich Guide, and for many years an excellent Pocket Book, adorned with local views and the effusions of the poets of the district.
 At Southampton, aged 87, Martha, widow of James Rondeau, esq.
 Robert Franklin, only son of the Rev. Dr. Spencer, of Devonshire-place, Maida-hill.
 At Stoke, Devonport, aged 68, James Steele, esq. formerly of Lime-street-sq. London, and the Grove, Camberwell.
 At Shottesbrook Park, Berks, aged 68, Florence Thomas Young, esq. of Great Cumberland-place.
 Feb. 10. At Elm Park, co. Armagh, aged 27, William Carpenderale Baird, late of the 50th Regt. eldest surviving son of the late William Baird, esq. of Falkland, Ayrshire.
 Henry Robert Burfoot, esq. late of the Inner Temple.
 In London, aged 50, Edward Davy, esq. of the Park, Crediton, Devon.
 At Southsea, Portsmouth, aged 60, John, eldest son of the late Thomas Fowler, esq. of Gunton Hall, Yorkshire.
 At Nice, aged 47, John Tracy William French, esq. of Ripple Vale, Kent, Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for the same county, Comm. in the Royal Navy.
 Mr. Charles Proctor, the proprietor of Oliver's Hotel, Bridge-st. Westminster. He committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol in Smith's Ridge Gallery, 399, Strand. Verdict—Temporary Insanity.
 At Weston-super-Mare, aged 75, Thomas Roblyn, M.D. He was surgeon to the Bulldog sloop of war when on the coast of Egypt, and at the blockade and surrender of Malta, in 1799. He was taken prisoner at Ancona, and when released returned to Egypt, and was surgeon to the brigade of sailors co-operating with the army on shore when Grand Cairo fell; for this service he received the Turkish Golden Medal, the Silver Sphynx, and in 1850 the Queen's Medal. Dr. Roblyn returned to England as surgeon of the Ulysses, paid off at Woolwich in 1802. He had served under Lords St. Vincent, Keith, Nelson, Sir Sydney Smith, and other admirals. He finally practised for many years at Clifton, where he was highly esteemed.
 At Torquay, aged 79, Anne, widow of Hononatus Leigh Thomas, esq. of London, formerly President of the Royal College of Surgeons.
 At Reading, aged 84, Mrs. Wilnshurst, of Bright-ton, widow of John Wilnshurst, esq. of Reading.
 At Dover, aged 41, Martha, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Edward Winthrop, Vicar of Darenth, Kent.
 At Admiston Hall, the residence of her son, aged 80, Dorothy, widow of George Wood, esq. of Upwy.
 Feb. 11. At Petersfield, aged 88, Samuel Andrew, esq. He had been confined to his bed for about ten years, great part of which time he had been totally blind and deaf.
 At Rochester, aged 88, Juliana, relict of G. Benson, esq.
 At Hackney, aged 67, Morley Chubb, esq. formerly of Bridgewater.
 At Brompton, Mary, widow of William Curtis, esq. of Dedham, Essex.
 In Canonbury-sq. aged 72, Wm. Danglish, esq.
 At Evergreen Lodge, Wanstead, Essex, George Dudley, esq.
 On board H. M. ship Bellerophon, aged 19, Richard Delabère Granville, mate.
 At Durham, Isabella-Alicia, widow of Thomas Greenwell, esq.
 At Genoa, aged 54, Edward Le Mesurier, esq. of Guernsey, R.N.
 At Worcester, Clifton Winttingham Loscombe, esq. only son of the late Clifton Winttingham Loscombe, esq. of Stanmore, Middlesex.
 At Penheale, aged 49, Sedley Bastard Marke, esq. of Plymouth and Liskeard.

Aged 78. Maria-Sophia, relict of Lieut.-Col. Harcourt Master, of Catton, near Norwich.

Aged 84. William Nice, esq. of Great Bradley Hall, near Newmarket.

At Brighton, Sarah, widow of Capt. W. Pitman, formerly of 89th Regt.

At the residence of her brother-in-law, P. R. Dewsberry, esq. Tring, Martha-Anne, eldest dau. of the late John Salter, esq. of Fittleworth, Sussex.

At St. Paul's Parsonage, Whitechapel, aged 20, Douglas Arthur Barton Shepherd, esq. only son of William H. Barton Shepherd, esq. of Plymouth.

Feb. 12. At Ostend, Lieut.-Colonel Cornelius Bowyer, C.B. late of the Bengal army; from which he retired in 1829.

Aged 54. Henry Hickman, esq. Newnham Hall, Northamptonshire.

At Culford Hall, Suffolk, aged 14, Roger-Leonard-Gambier, youngest son of George Jenyns, esq. of Bottisham Hall, Camb.

In Tavistock-pl. Russell-sq. aged 68, Mr. Thomas Lucombe, formerly of the Steyne Library, Brighton. In early life, Mr. Lucombe achieved considerable reputation as a theatrical amateur, and his Bob Logic is still remembered as a happy personation. He was father of Mrs. Sims Reeves.

Aged 81, the wife of Henry Marsh, esq. of Hatherden, near Andover.

At Versailles, aged 45, Phillipine-Anne-Victoire, wife of Sir Lawrence Vaughan Falk, Bart. of Haldon House.

At Winchester, aged 78, Clementina, widow of Edward Shaw, esq.

At Lofthouse, in Cleveland, John Yeoman, esq. surgeon.

Feb. 13. At Knockbane, Lieut.-Col. Edward Caulfield Archer, son of the late Major-General Archer, of the Guards.

William Bartlemore, esq. of Castleton Hall, Rochdale, J.P. for Lancashire.

At Crowland, Linc. aged 48, the wife of Rev. J. Bates Rector.

At Great Baddow, Essex, Lucy, widow of the Rev. Abraham Collin Bullen, Vicar of that parish.

In Nottingham-pl. Regent's Park, aged 56, Louise Walters, relict of F. J. Barrowes, esq.

At Croft, John Thomas Carr, esq. merchant, of Newcastle. He was the senior Elder Brother of the Trinity House at Newcastle, and held the office of Master twice: he was also for many years a member of the Town Council, and was Sheriff for the year 1841-2.

At Chudleigh, aged 69, Edward Robert Clack, esq. fifth son of the late Rev. Thomas Clack, Rector of Kenn and Moretonhampstead.

Aged 93, James Kinloch Clement, esq. Leytonstone, Essex.

At Daybrook, Notts. Marc Denison, esq.

Drowned while skating in Ireland, aged 32, Robert, eldest son of Robert Haynes, esq. of Thimbleby Lodge, Yorkshire.

At Churchdown, co. Gloucester, aged 13, from the effects of an accidental gun-shot wound, John, youngest son of the late John Lovegrove, esq. of Gloucester.

At York, aged 69, Thos. Phillips, esq. for thirty years steward to Lord Fetherstonhaugh.

At Eton, near Norwich, aged 67, Emma, relict of Abraham Rawlinson, esq. late of Fakenham.

At Dover, aged 79, William Grant Rose, esq.

At Chichester, aged 60, Lieut.-Colonel James Richard Rotton, 11th Hussars, and J.P. for Sussex.

At Brentwood, aged 86, Mrs. Smith, relict of the Rev. David Smith, formerly pastor of the Independent Chapel in that town.

At Newton, Bradford, Wilts, his native place, aged 83, William Stevens, esq. and nephew of the late William Stevens, esq. of Frankleigh House, Bradford.

Aged 55, Edward Brooksbank Tattershill, esq. of Great James-st. Bedford-row, and Beauchief-house, Haverstock-hill.

Aged 76, Miss Sarah Taylor, of Kingston-upon-Thames.

Feb. 14. Aged 59, William Cox Buchanan, esq. of Upper Southwick-street, Hyde Park.

At Uxbridge, aged 40, W. H. Cane, esq. M.D.

At Highbury Park, aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of Aaron Chapman, esq. formerly M.P. for Whitby (of whom a memoir will be found in our vol. xxxiii. p. 667). She was the daughter of Joseph Barker, esq. of Whitby, was married in 1796, and left a widow in 1850, having had a very numerous family. She was mother of Edward Henry Chapman, esq. of Harringay House, Middlesex, Director of the Bank of England.

At Finchley, aged 56, Robert Jones Cooper, esq.

At Outrath Rectory, co. Leitrim, Elizabeth Pryer Thomasine, wife of the Rev. D. O. Etough, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Lewis, Rector of Ingatestone and Rivenhall, Essex.

At Heckington, Linc. aged 80, Rich. Godson, esq.

At Ham-house, Upton, Essex, aged 70, Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Gurney. She was the dau. of James Shepherd, esq. formerly of Ham House, and niece of Joseph Shepherd, esq. recently deceased. She was sister-in-law to the late benevolent Mrs. Fry, and will be long remembered for her own acts of charity. Her body was interred in the Friends' burial-ground at Barking.

At Rome, Mary-Grey, third dau. of the late Gen. Sir Martin Hunter, G.C.M.G. of Anton's Hill, Berwickshire.

At Holbrook, Suffolk, aged 38, Anna, wife of Thomas Jarman, esq. eldest dau. of Robert Martin, esq. F.R.C.S.

In Leicester-st. Regent-st. Elizabeth, wife of George Francis Keys, surgeon.

Aged 51, George Locke, esq. of Theobald's-road, and Abney-road, Kent.

In Bulstrode-st. Catherine, relict of Major-Gen. Reeves, C.B. and K.H., Lt.-Gov. of Placentia.

In the Old Kent-road, aged 74, John Search, esq. formerly Principal of the Accountant's Drawing Office, Bank of England, and upwards of 50 years in the service.

James Swinscow, esq. of Ashby Grange, Linc.

At Buckland, Berks, aged 66, John Williams, esq. for many years land steward to the Devonshire and other estates of Sir Robert G. Throckmorton, Bart.; and Feb. 16, his granddaughter, Marianne, eldest dau. of Mr. G. T. Williams.

Feb. 15. At Cheltenham, aged 66, John Anderson, esq. M.D., Dep. Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets.

At Newport, I.W., Capt. Horatio Beckham, formerly of 43rd Regt. and for many years Adjutant of the East Suffolk Militia.

Aged 62, Julia, wife of John Bodley, esq. Stockleigh Pomeroy, Devon.

At Edinburgh, aged 30, Robert Alfred Cathcart, esq. W.S. only surviving son of Elias Cathcart, esq. of Auchendrane, Ayrshire.

At New Radnor, Charles Cocks Eyre, esq. surgeon, and Mayor of Radnor.

At Maida-hill, Jane, wife of Martin Thos. Hiscox, esq. M.D. F.R.C.S. youngest dau. of the late Rev. Richard Cecil, Minister of St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row.

Anne, relict of Dr. Hugh Hughes, R.N., and mother of Lieut. John Constantine Hughes, R.N.

In Bruton-st. aged 34, Capt. Arthur Lowther, second son of the Hon. Col. Lowther.

At Otford, Kent, aged 86, Mrs. Nash, widow of Wm. Nash, esq.

In Eaton-sq. aged 63, John Harcourt Powell, esq. of Drinkstone Park, Suffolk, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the county. He was the first chairman of the Thingoe Board of Guardians, and brought the administration of the new Poor Law into execution with efficiency without asperity. He served the office of Sheriff of Pembroke-shire two years ago. He is succeeded in his Suffolk estates by his elder son.

On his way home from Aden, aged 26, Francis Clinton Rivaz, Lieut. 1st Bombay Fusiliers, eldest son of Francis Rivaz, esq. of Cowley-st. Westminster.

Feb. 16. At Chelsea, aged 67, Capt. Henry Ager, of the H.E.I.C.'s late Maritime Service.

At Newport, I. W. aged 73, Horatio Beckham, esq. father-in-law to Capt. Pelman, of the 4th (King's Own). He greatly distinguished himself as Colonel of a Spanish Legion, and his remains were followed to the grave by Colonel White and most of the officers of the staff of Parkhurst Barracks.

Killed by an accident, whilst assisting to extinguish the fire in Holland-st. Blackfriars, aged 24, Mr. Thomas Parker Jackson, stepson of Mr. Braudwood, and Inspector of Risks to the Sun Fire Office.

At Belsay Castle, Northumberland, aged 58, Barbara, only dau. of the late Robert Jobling, esq. of Newton Hall, in the same county.

At Corfe, aged 18, Lewis Kekewich, esq. Lieut. 20th Foot, third son of S. T. Kekewich, esq. of Peamore, co. Devon.

In the Crimea, aged 19, Lieut. Franklin Knight Kirby, 93d Highlanders, only son of the late Lieut.-Col. Thomas Cox Kirby, of Cheltenham.

On board the *Crusas*, aged 18, Lieut. Thomas Bewley Monsell, 19th Regt. eldest son of the Rev. J. Monsell, Vicar of Egham.

At North Shields, aged 37, J. R. Owen, esq. surgeon.

At Brighton, aged 67, Thomas Payne, esq.

At Eastling rectory, Julia, wife of the Rev. George Birch Reynardson, youngest dau. of the late Sir John Trolope, Bart.

Aged 96, Mrs. Richardson, of Green-house, near Selborne.

At Upper Holloway, aged 87, Martha, rellet of the Rev. Robert Shanly, Vicar of Julianstown, co. Meath.

At Southill, Somerset, aged 24, Julius Chetham Strode, Capt. 14th Regt. youngest son of Vice-Adm. Sir E. C. Strode, K.C.B. K.C.H.

In Everton, near Liverpool, aged 72, Netlamb Tory, esq. formerly of Jamaica.

Feb. 17. In Percy-place, Clapham-road, aged 71, Penelope, widow of John Ballard, esq. having survived her sister, Miss Eleanor Crabb, only a few days. These ladies were daughters of Mr. Crabb, of Hatton Garden; granddaughters of Mr. Crabb, of Tellisford, near Frome, Somerset; and nieces of Rear-Adm. Richard Raggett, Lieut.-Col. Crabb, H.E.I.C.'s army, and James Crabb, esq. of Thulifield, Southampton; and descendants of the Groves, Basnets, and Raggetts of Southampton, Reading, and Plymouth. The once valuable Spring-Grove sugar estate, in Jamaica, was for many years in their possession. They were both interred in the same grave at Norwood cemetery.

In Hill-st. Berkeley-sq. the Right Hon. Charlotte Lady Colborne, widow of the late lord, who died on the 2nd May last (see his memoir in our vol. xli. p. 645). She was the eldest dau. of the late Hon. Thomas Steele, was married to Lord Colborne in 1818, and leaves issue three married daughters.

In Old Kent-road, aged 62, Sarah, wife of Jeffrey Cullen, esq.

In Brompton-square, aged 58, David Charles Davies, esq.

Aged 71, John George Fearn, esq. of Cumberland-pl. Regent's-park.

At Ewell, aged 3, Jane-Anna, dau. of the Rev. Sir George L. Glynn, Bart.

Aged 81, at Bramcote, Notts. Anne, relict of Alexander Hadden, esq.

At Deal, Amy-Edwards, wife of Benj. Hulke, esq. solicitor, and clerk of the peace for that borough.

At Stoke Newington, aged 64, Wm. Bernard Robinson, esq. M.R.C.S.

At Norwich, aged 82, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Sayer, esq.

At Burton-crescent, Julia-Sarah, second dau. of the late eminent aurist and oculist John Stevenson, esq. of Conduit-street.

Feb. 18. In Chapel-st. Belgrave-sq. Ellen-Do-

rothea, wife of the Rev. Edward Ashby, Rector of Dunton, and dau. of the Rev. Edward H. Hoare, Vicar of Barkby, Leic. Her marriage took place on the 4th January last.

At Burfield Priory, near Clifton, aged 82, William Boyd, esq. for many years a partner in the late banking firm of Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., Bigge, Gibson, and Co.

At North Allerton, aged 76, Francis Dighton, esq. late chief clerk at the Commander-in-Chief's office, and for many years private secretary to H.R.H. the Duke of York.

At Aylesbury, aged 26, William-Henry, eldest son of Edward Dodwell, esq. of Ravenscourt-park, Hammersmith.

While on a visit to his niece, aged 80, Mrs. R. C. Cobb, of Frederic-st. Hampstead-road, Edmund Kibblewhite, esq. of Wootton Bassett.

Maria, eldest dau. of Sir Henry Lushington, Bart. In Kentish-town, aged 66, Samuel Watson, esq. late of Gray's-inn-sq.

At Staverton, aged 91, Charles Wildgoose, esq.

Feb. 19. At Axminster, Ann, relict of John Beutley, esq. of Tytherleigh.

Robert Clarke, esq. of Weybread, Suffolk.

At Norwood, aged 63, John Colley, esq. many years of Bishopsgate-street Within.

At Brompton, Martin Sadler Dolton, esq.

At Upper Sydenham, aged 70, David Gibson, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

Aged 61, W. W. Johnson, esq. of Limehouse.

At Croydon, aged 68, Thomas Mose, esq. in the 51st year of his service to the Bank of England.

At Lewes, aged 88, R. Neal, esq.

At Dawlish, aged 93, Charles Douglass Smith, esq. formerly Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island, elder brother of the late Adm. Sir Wm. Sidney Smith, G.C.B.

In Upper North-place, Gray's-inn-road, aged 86, John Trail, sen.

At Tixover Hall, Stamford, the seat of Charles Ormonde Eaton, esq. aged 26, Henry Vernon, eldest son of Henry Charles Vernon, esq. and grandson of Lieut.-Gen. Vernon, C.B. of Hilton-park, co. Stafford.

Feb. 20. Aged 81, William Curte, esq. of Litton Court, for many years Deputy Lieut. and magistrate for Monmouthshire.

At East Clandon rectory, Francis-Colville, only child of John Dunn, esq. Member of the Legislative Council of Hobart Town.

At Sedgford Hall, Norfolk, the Hon. Anne Geraldine, widow of J. J. Hamilton, esq. of Ballymacall, co. Meath, and great-aunt to the present Lord Kingsale. She was married in 1821.

At Sherborne, aged 39, Elizabeth-Bowen, wife of William Highmore, esq. M.D.

At Helwith House, Kirby Ravensworth, aged 74, James Hutchinson, esq.

At Forres, aged 85, Miss Magdalene Macpherson, dau. of the late Andrew Macpherson, esq. of Bancher, Inverness-shire.

At Roxton, Beds, aged 69, Charles James Metcalfe, esq. He succeeded his father James Metcalfe, esq. in 1793, and was Sheriff of Bedfordshire in 1835. He married in 1813 Elizabeth-Mary, dau. of John Horrocks May, esq. and has left issue.

At Topcliffe, aged 80, Mr. Henry Pickersgill, an eminent farmer, under the late Earl of Egremont and the present owner, for half a century.

At Camberwell, Richard, only son of the late Austin Pleyte, esq. of Hythe and Canterbury.

At Hythe, aged 65, Thomas Powell, esq. late collector of Customs at Southampton.

At Bath, George Taylor, esq. M.D. late of Maidstone, youngest son of the late John Taylor, esq. M.D.

Feb. 21. At Southampton, a few hours after her arrival from India, Amelia-Anne, wife of Alex. Chas. Brice, esq. of Cochin and Dharwar, East India, third dau. of Charles Penny, esq. Alderman-churchyard.

At Turnham Green, aged 41, D. L. Chapman, esq. formerly of Dipple.

- At Catton, Norfolk, Mary, widow of Capt. Henry F. Cubitt.
- At Dartmouth, aged 76, Sarah, wife of W. E. Hockin, esq.
- At Brighton, George-Edward, second son of William Charles Humphrys, esq. of Burlesdon.
- At Charmonth, Devon, aged 80, Sarah, widow of Robert Kennaway, esq.
- At Northampton, aged 89, Mrs. Ann Mansfield, spinster, the last of the children of the late John Mansfield, esq. of Desford.
- At Brompton, near Northallerton, aged 45, Ann, wife of the Rev. William John Middleton, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Hartland Fowle, Vicar of North Otterington.
- In Gloucester-st. Regent's Park, aged 29, Henry Phillips, esq.
- Samuel Guy Rutter, esq. of Notting-hill and Friday-st.
- In Mecklenburgh-square, aged 42, John Sims Weir, esq.
- Feb. 22. At Mill-hill, aged 34, James Henry Bailey, B.A.
- Aged 82, James Baker, esq. of Islington and King's Arm-yard, Coleman-st.
- Sarah-Hodswell, wife of Thomas Seal Blackwell, esq. surgeon, Cranbrook, a few days after giving birth to her only son.
- In the Old Kent-road, aged 81, Elizabeth, relict of Richard Deavin, esq.
- At Blandford, aged 76, John Durden, esq. for many years one of the aldermen.
- Aged 63, Mr. George Thomas Plumbe, paymaster R.N. of North Walsham.
- At Berwick-upon-Tweed, aged 27, W. T. Smith, esq. solicitor, eldest son of Capt. W. Smith, R.N.
- Aged 70, Sarah, wife of Joseph Wardell, esq. of Old Maiton.
- Feb. 23. At St. Martin's, Stamford, aged 85, Thomas Graham Arnold, esq. M.D.
- At Dublin, Lieut.-Col. Barnett, of the 3rd West York Militia, Deputy Lieut. of the co. of York.
- At Haversstock-hill, near Hampstead, aged 77, William A. Beckett, esq. formerly of Golden-sq.
- At Folkestone, aged 73, George Birch, esq. of Clare-park, Hants, late Lieut.-Col. Bengal Native Infantry.
- At the vicarage, Aylsham, Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Jex Blake, esq. of Swanton Abbot, Norfolk.
- Aged 56, George Clark, esq. of Finsbury-place.
- In Harley-st. Jane, eldest dau. of the late William Dolby, esq. of Brizes, Essex.
- At Cheltenham, Jane, relict of Charles Dorner, esq. of Perridge House, near Exeter.
- At Ipswich, aged 77, John Eley, esq. formerly and for 35 years Capt. and Adjutant of the West Kent Militia.
- At Clapham, aged 75, Mary, wife of Richard Hayman, late of Upper Deal.
- At Glynclynach, near Neath, aged 64, John Rowland, esq.
- At Spring Vale, I.W., Samuel Truman, esq. late of Lambeth.
- In London, Elizabeth-Tucker, wife of Edward Twopeny, esq. of Woodstock, near Sittingbourne.
- Feb. 24. At Newcastle, Ellen, wife of George Bownas, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Josh. Raw, esq. of North Brixton; and on the 4th, of small-pox, her husband, George Bownas, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, solicitor.
- In hospital, at Scartari, Capt. Robert H. Payne Crawford, 90th Light Inf. eldest son of Robert Crawford, esq. of Saint-hill, East Grinstead.
- At Newhaven, aged 38, Mr. John Gray, ship-builder. During a residence in Newhaven of about 12 years, Mr. Gray most successfully developed its resources and capability for the construction of first-class merchant vessels. He has left a widow and nine children.
- At Stowmarket, aged 70, Benjamin King, esq.
- From concussion of the brain, caused by a fall on the ice, aged 18, Joseph, youngest son of John Lidgett, esq. of Billiter-st. and Blackheath.
- At Royston, aged 91, Isabella, relict of Thomas Nunn, esq.
- In North Brixton, aged 67, Mr. James Sherriff, for upwards of 40 years Governor of the Bucks County Gaol at Aylesbury.
- In Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 75, John Ward, esq. of Calverley, Tunbridge Wells.
- At Weymouth, James Weld, esq. of Archer's Lodge, Southampton.
- At South Lambeth, aged 86, Samuel Wolfe, esq. Feb. 25. At Skipton, Yorkshire, Isabella, relict of Charles Abbottson, esq.
- At Charlton-cum-Hardy, near Manchester, aged 59, Mary, widow of the Rev. Henry Arthur Beckwith, M.A. Vicar of Collingham.
- Betty, dau. of John Holme, esq. of Grendon Lodge, Atherton, late of Liverpool.
- At Cheltenham, aged 80, Anne, relict of the Rev. Richard Huntley, M.A. of Boxwell Court, Gloucester. She was the sole surviving issue of the Ven. James James Webster, LL.B. Archdeacon of Gloucester, by Elizabeth, sister and sole heir of the eminent Dr. William Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester, whose representation is now vested in the Rev. Richard Webster Huntley, of Boxwell Court, son and heir of the deceased. She was married in 1790, and left a widow in 1831, having had issue a very numerous family.
- In Oxford-terrace, General Robert J. Latter, Colonel of the 66th Bengal Native Infantry, which command he attained in 1824. He was a cadet of 1793.
- At Exeter, Jane Maxwell Carlyon Nickole, only child of the late Major Thomas Nickole, 1st Royals.
- At Winchester, Jane, widow of Philip Williams, esq. youngest dau. of Robert Pope Blachford, esq. of Osborne, I.W.
- Feb. 26. In Bryanston-sq. aged 75, Margaret, relict of Edward Alfrey, esq. of Banstead, Surrey, and Salehurst, Sussex.
- At Islington, aged 78, Wm. Charlstrom, esq.
- At Torquay, aged 21, Robert Peke Cole, esq.
- At Stamsgate, aged 92, Elizabeth, widow of John Fleming, esq.
- Aged 59, Sophia-Paris, wife of Joseph Foot, esq. of Albion-road, Stoke Newington, Spital-sq., and of Sudbury.
- At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 53, Fredk. Hedges, esq. late of the H.E.I.C. Maritimo Service, youngest son of the late Henry Hedges, esq. Hayes, Middlesex.
- At Exeter, at the house of his uncle the Rev. W. Hockin, aged 19, Parr Newman Hockin, youngest son of T. B. Hockin, esq. Dartmouth.
- Aged 97, Susannah, wife of Edward Hamilton Hockin, esq. of Pembury-road, Clapton, having survived her mother, sister, and two children less than six months.
- At Leicester, aged 65, Robert Lewis, esq.
- At Wyc, Jane, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Mourlyan, esq. of Deal.
- At Chelsea, aged 64, Harriet-Elizabeth, widow of J. Muller, esq.
- Suddenly, at his residence, Downham Grove, Wymondham, Norfolk, aged 68, James Neave, esq. At the time of the dreadful hailstorm in 1843, when a portion of his county suffered to the extent of £30,000. in its crops, Mr. Neave called together a number of agriculturists, and broached the proposal which raised for the sufferers, by a voluntary rate, ten thousand pounds. As Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the monument to the Earl of Leicester, no man exerted himself more to raise that tribute to one whom (although all his life politically opposed) he honoured as the best patron of agriculture, the most liberal of landlords, and most noble of England's country gentlemen.
- Feb. 27. At Bowness, Jane, second dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Barton, Rector of Windermere.
- At Stockton-on-Tees, Sarah, dau. of Robert Dobson, esq.
- In the Paragon, New Kent-road, aged 86, Bryan Donkin, esq. F.R.S. magistrate for the county of

Surrey. This eminent civil engineer and man-chinist had long carried on, in Grange-road, Bermondsey, a large manufactory of water-wheels, turbines, paper-machines, machines for glazing and cutting paper; also of saw, flour, iron, and oil mills; machines for printing in one or two colours, pumps, gas exhausters, gas valves, disc pumps, &c. He had the misfortune to lose his eldest son, Mr. John Donkin, April 20, 1854 (see vol. xli. p. 667).

On board the *Arabia*, on his way from Balaklava to Scutari, aged 20, William Gray, 1st Royal Dragoons, second son of the Rev. William Gray, Rector of Upton Lovell.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 20, Georgina, second dau. of the late Samuel Keppeney, esq. of Birmingham.

At Bognor, aged 54, Miss Sawyer, only dau. of the late Richard Sawyer, esq. of Wandsworth.

At Guildford, aged 50, E. Vincent, esq. alderman, and clerk to the Charity Trusts.

At Kensington, Capt. Hugh Campbell Wilson, late of 25th Bengal N. Inf.

Feb. 24. At the vicarage, Mere, Wilts, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Thomas Blundell.

At Eastwell House, Tenterden, Kent, aged 55, William Curteis, esq.

At Sudbury, aged 80, Martha, wife of William Downan, gent. of Friars-st. Clerk of the Peace, Coroner, and Registrar of the Court of Record for the borough.

At Ramsgate, aged 78, Alice, relict of Charles Foley, esq. of Upper Holloway.

At Paignton, age 71, Margaret, wife of Capt. J. H. Hazard, of Ipplepen, and of Terriers House, Bucks.

At Chester, Emma, widow of the Rev. George Heywood, Rector of Ideford, Devon.

At Corwen, North Wales, Thomas Roby, esq.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, James Smith, esq. of Lee, Kent, and Bermondsey New-road, eldest and only surviving son of James Smith, esq. of Kennington-park.

Lately. At St. Peter's-sq. Hammersmith, aged 93, Ann, relict of Thomas Carr, esq. of Spital-sq.

At Stourport, aged 90, Miss Drusilla Nichols.

At Athens, aged 111 years, M. Varnieva Pangalos, the oldest of those who struggled for the independence of Greece. Deceased sacrificed a large fortune in the cause of his country.

At Neagh, aged 107, Richard Plunkett, esq. of Ardeekna, co. Roscommon.

Count Melchior de Polignac, Governor of the Chateau of Fontainbleau under the Restoration, the last brother of Prince Jules de Polignac, minister of Charles X.

At Brompton, aged 67, Garrett Sheridan, esq.

At Wells, aged 53, Edward Nicklin Wells, esq. alderman and magistrate for the city of Wells, and for many years the local manager for the West of England and S. Wales District Bank in that city.

Aged 92, Mr. William Wheatley of North Shields, the oldest shipowner in the port.

March 1. At Hillingdon, Middlesex, aged 78, James Andrews, esq.

At Southmolton, aged 89, Miss Sarah Beer.

At Parrock-house, Milton-next-Gravesend, aged 82, William Harvey, esq.

At Exeter, aged 68, Elizabeth Althea, dau. of the late Rev. Canon Heberden.

At Brighton, aged 60, Thomas Ross, esq.

At Margate, aged 82, Henry Saffery, esq.

At Newberry House, aged 22, William-J.-Cely, eldest son of Major Trevilian.

March 2. In Hyde Park-place West, Lonisa, wife of Lieut. Arthur, R.N., of H.M.S. Hannibal.

In London, Joseph Milner Atkinson, esq.

At Antwerp, Capt. Thomas Willam Barrow, late of the H.E.I.C.S., of Oldbury-pl. Ightham, Kent.

At Pankhurst, Chobham, aged 54, Richard Collyer, esq.

Aged 69, Edward Cooper, esq. of Staverton, Wilts.

At Southwolton, aged 96, Mrs. Mary Fry.

At Belwardyne Hall, Shropshire, Caroline He-

lena, wife of Sir George Harnage, Bart., and youngest dau. and coheir of the late Bartlett Goodrich, esq. Salting-grove, Essex. She was married in 1826.

At Croydon, aged 60, James Hill, esq. silk manufacturer, of Spital-sq. and Sudbury.

At Whitby, aged 82, Grace, relict of John Holt, esq. J.P.

At Brighton, aged 75, Mary, relict of Admiral Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, G.C.B. She was the eldest dau. of Francis Hurt, esq. of Alderwasley, co. Derby, by Elizabeth, dau. of James Shuttleworth, esq. of Gawthorpe; was married in 1820, and left a widow in 1834.

At Barnard Castle, when on duty with his regiment, Thomas Hutchinson Maude, esq. of Selaby Park, Durham, Capt. in the South Durham Militia, and magistrate for the county.

At Ripon, aged 78, William Morton, esq.

At Chelctham, Geo. Munro, esq. of Milton, N.B. At Stowmarket, aged 72, Sarah, relict of John Pytches Rout, esq.

At Prestwich, near Manchester, aged 56, Mrs. Margaret Wilson, of the Harrow-road, relict of Thomas Wilson, esq. of Poultney-le-Fylde, Lanc.

March 3. At Hinckley, Samuel Bonner, esq. Eliza, wife of John Clibborn, esq. of Bath, eldest dau. of the late Lovell Todd, esq.

At her niece's, in St. John's-wood, aged 70, Miss Elizabeth Mackenzie Foulks, dau. of the late Theodore Foulks, esq. of Jamaica, and sister of the late Arthur Foulks, esq. of Redland House, Glouce.

At Kensington-sq. aged 78, Anne, widow of the Rev. Edward Grime, D.D. formerly Rector of Marston Biggot, Somerset.

At Leicester, aged 61, Isaac Harrison, esq. of Belgrave House.

At Exeter, aged 63, Thomas Hartnoll, esq.

At the parsonage, East Harlsey, aged 79, Judith, relict of Richard Jackson, esq. of Northallerton.

Aged 35, Frank, son of Peter Martineau, esq. Highbury-terrace.

Aged 42, William Josiah Webba Tuckett, esq. son of the late Josiah Webba Tuckett, esq. of Bridgewater.

At her uncle's, F. Davies, esq. Upper Gower-st. aged 15, Catharine Beevor Wynne, dau. of the late Lieut. Lowry William Montgomery Wynne, Royal Art., and granddau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Payne.

March 4. Aged 71, Mr. Henry Althans, of Tower-hill, well known by his educational exertions in connexion with the Sunday-school Union and the British and Foreign School Society.

At Scarborough, aged 56, Anna-Eliza, relict of Hugh Wm. Brown, esq. and sister to the late Sir John W. Lubbock, Bart. of Mitcham, Surrey.

At Sheerness, aged 23, Mary, wife of Captain Samuel Cleaveland, R. Art.

At the Close, Salisbury, aged 68, Jas. Cooe, esq.

At York-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 71, Thos. Grove Edwards, esq.

At the rectory, Hadleigh, Suffolk, aged 30, Elizabeth-Jane, wife of the Very Rev. Henry Barry Knox, co-Dean of Bocking and Rector of Hadleigh. She was his second wife, and his cousin, the eldest dau. of Rear-Adm. the Hon. Edmond S. P. Knox, (uncle of the present Earl of Ranfurly,) by Jean Sophia, 6th dau. of the late Wm. Hope-Vere, esq. She was married in 1850, and has left issue a daun.

Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Henry Maudslay, of Lambeth, and Knight's-hill, Norwood.

At Lincoln's-inn, aged 26, Edward Foster Neale, barrister-at-law, and Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, only child of the Rev. E. P. Neale, of Chelmondiston, near Ipswich.

At Gosport, aged 30, Victor, youngest son of the late Dr. Shute.

Aged 41, Henry Tuke, son of Samuel Tuke, esq. of York.

At Southsea, Richard Willis, esq. late of Van Diemen's Land, in which colony he was one of the oldest members of council and justices of the peace.

March 5. In Queen-st. May-fair, aged 48, John

Avery, esq. F.R.C.S., surgeon of the Charing-cross Hospital.

At Hastings, at the residence of her neophile, P. F. Robertson, esq. M.P. aged 61, Catherine Graham, widow of Capt. James Crichton, E.I.C.S. and youngest dau. of the late Rev. Alexander Small, D.D. of Kilconquhar, Fifeshire.

At Torquay, aged 28, Wade Dodgson, esq. of Leeds.

At Belton Vicarage, Rutland, aged 63, Mary Caroline, wife of the Rev. Edward Robert Earle.

At Ilford, Essex, Sussannah, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Fuller, esq. of Wells, Som.

At Sidmouth, aged 76, Anne, widow of Andrew Hutchinson, M.D., F.R.S., and fifth dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir William Parker, of Harburn, co. Warwick, Bart. by Jane, eldest dau. of Edw. Collingwood, esq. of Greenwich.

At Ripley, Richard Wharton Ingilby, esq. third son of the late Rev. Henry Ingilby, of Kirkleatham, and cousin of the late Sir William Ameots Ingilby, Bart. of Ripley Castle.

In Leicester, aged 81, Anne, widow of the Rev. Aulay Macaulay, Vicar of Rothley. She was the dau. of John Heyrick, esq. formerly Town Clerk of Leicester; and had a numerous family of sons, distinguished in their several professions; some of whom have died before their mother. Among the survivors is Kenneth Macaulay, esq. Q.C.

At Weston Bampfylde, aged 80, Catherine, wife of the Rev. Thomas Spencer Phelps.

At Torquay, Hannah-Maria, wife of James Richardson, esq. of Hartlepoo.

At Gosport, aged 38, Herbert, fourth son of the late Guy Shute, esq.

At Gosden House, Shalford, aged 50, John Sparkes, esq.

Ellen-Fanny, wife of Charles Stephenson, esq. of Upper Eccleston-pl. Pimlico, and Parliament-st.

In Westbourne-st. Hyde-park, aged 55, John Williams, esq.

In Tachbrook-st. Pimlico, aged 74, Samuel Wood, esq.

March 6. At Warwick, Jane-Knight, widow of J. R. Campbell, esq. and daughter of the late Adm. Shippard.

At the Oaks, Elizabeth, widow of Joshua Grundy, esq.

At the Warrington-station, Captain Johnson, Superintendent of Police on the London and North-Western Railway for the last 17 years. As a train was starting he missed the step, and, falling down between the platform and the train, was crushed in an awful manner, and survived only a few minutes.

John Milner, M.D. of Earswick, son of Nathaniel Milner, esq. of Nun Monkton.

At Darlington, aged 50, Beddoes Peacock, esq. M.D.

Aged 84, Elizabeth, daughter of the late George Smallpiece, esq. of Stoke-next-Guildford.

March 7. At Southill, Stoke, aged 56, Francis Daniell, E.I.C.S. eldest son of Francis Daniell, esq. late of Knowle, Bovey Tracy.

March 23. At Montague House, Hammersmith, Miss Anne Griffiths, sister of Thomas Griffiths, esq. surgeon.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered										Males.	Females.	Births Registered.
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.						
Feb. 24 .	648	212	289	380	71	4	1604	791	813	1790			
Mar. 3 .	638	199	261	362	78	21	1559	747	812	1726			
" 10 .	621	170	235	266	66	19	1377	679	698	1920			
" 17 .	684	183	230	250	51	23	1421	725	696	1779			
" 24 .	658	219	216	234	49	1	1377	698	679	1558			

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, MARCH 23.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
66 11	30 5	24 10	39 4	40 4	38 6

PRICE OF HOPS, MARCH 26.

Sussex Pockets, 14*l.* 10*s.* to 16*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 15*l.* 0*s.* to 20*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MARCH 26.

Hay, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 12*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, MARCH 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, MARCH 26.
Mutton	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Beasts 3,841 Calves 122
Veal	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 22,790 Pigs 200
Pork	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, MARCH 23.

Walls Ends, &c. 15*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 16*s.* 3*d.* to 20*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 48*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 48*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From February 26, to March 25, 1855, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.								Fahrenheit's Therm.							
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.				
Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.					
26	34	41	36	29, 39	cloudy, rain	12	33	40	40	29, 46	heavy rain				
27	35	39	39	, 75	do. do.	13	38	48	37	, 19	fine				
28	40	48	42	, 74	fair, cloudy	14	37	44	37	, 57	cloudy, rain				
M 1	41	41	42	, 54	rn. fr. hvy. rn.	15	37	47	37	, 51	fine				
2	47	52	41	, 28	rain, fair	16	40	52	41	, 59	do. rain				
3	39	43	37	, 9	cldy. fair, rain	17	38	49	38	, 51	cloudy, rain				
4	42	48	39	, 5	do. do.	18	43	51	42	, 67	showers				
5	41	50	37	, 71	do. do.	19	43	54	43	, 89	cloudy				
6	40	48	36	, 82	do.	20	43	54	38	, 73	do. sleet				
7	33	45	32	, 79	do.	21	38	44	37	, 25	sleet				
8	35	44	31	30, 4	snow	22	33	37	35	28, 87	heavy rain				
9	32	38	32	29, 98	do.	23	33	39	32	29, 93	cloudy				
10	32	33	39	, 75	do.	24	33	39	31	, 25	do.				
11	33	35	32	, 61	do.	25	32	41	32	, 42	do.				

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Feb. and Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.
26	215	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{7}{8}$				6 9 pm.
27	215	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$				6 9 pm.
28	215	91	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$			223		6 9 pm.
1	215	91	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92			220	11 14 pm.	6 9 pm.
2	215	91	91	92				10 11 pm.	6 9 pm.
3	215	93	93	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{7}{8}$		223	13 pm.	6 9 pm.
5		94	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{8}$		222	13 pm.	5 8 pm.
6	213 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{8}$		224	10 pm.	5 8 pm.
7	216	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$		4 $\frac{5}{8}$		226	13 pm.	5 8 pm.
8	216	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$		4 $\frac{2}{8}$			10 13 pm.	5 8 pm.
9		93 $\frac{1}{2}$						11 14 pm.	5 9 pm.
10		92 $\frac{7}{8}$							6 9 pm.
12		92 $\frac{7}{8}$						14 pm.	6 9 pm.
13		93 $\frac{1}{4}$					227		6 9 pm.
14		93 $\frac{1}{4}$					227	14 pm.	6 9 pm.
15		93 $\frac{3}{4}$					227	11 14 pm.	6 9 pm.
16		93 $\frac{3}{4}$					225	11 14 pm.	6 9 pm.
17		93 $\frac{5}{8}$					227 $\frac{1}{2}$		6 9 pm.
19		93 $\frac{1}{2}$						11 pm.	6 9 pm.
20		93 $\frac{1}{2}$					225 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 pm.	6 9 pm.
21									
22		92 $\frac{5}{8}$							6 pm.
23		92 $\frac{5}{8}$					228	10 14 pm.	6 9 pm.
24		93 $\frac{1}{4}$					226	10 13 pm.	6 9 pm.
26		93						10 13 pm.	6 9 pm.
27		93 $\frac{1}{2}$						10 13 pm.	6 9 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Share Broker,
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MAY, 1855.

CONTENTS.

	<u>PAGE</u>
<u>MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.</u> —The late Dr. Bagot, Bishop of Bath and Wells—History of Scotland during the Commonwealth—The Great Fair at Westminster	450
<u>Whitelocke's Embassy to Queen Christina of Sweden</u>	451
<u>The "Charter Oak" of Connecticut (with an Engraving)</u>	456
<u>John Montagu of the Cape</u>	458
<u>The Chinese Empire</u> : by M. Huc	463
More "Last Words of Swift:" his Notes on Clarendon's History. (<i>With a Fac-Simile.</i>) By the Rev. A. B. Rowan, D.D.	467
<u>Early Female Asceticism</u> : Marcella	470
<u>Letter of John Howard the Philanthropist from the Crimea</u>	477
<u>Sequel of the History of the Corporation of Rheims</u> : from the French of M. Thierry	478
<u>Memorial of Sir James Thornhill, History Painter to George I. and II.</u>	486
<u>The Employments of Women</u>	488
<u>CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.</u> —The Wardship of Valerian Weslye, of Dangan, co. Meath, in the reign of James I.—The Parentage of Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester—Lord Ormonde's Butlerage—Plate of Queen Katharine of Arragon—English Convents in Bavaria.....	491
<u>NOTES OF THE MONTH.</u> —Universities of Oxford and Cambridge—The British Museum—Personal Literary News—The Imperial Library at Paris—Libraries of Lord Rutherford and Arch. McLellan, esq.—Mr. Law's Collection of Autographs—Sir C. Wren's designs for Charles I.'s Monument—Booksellers' Provident Institution—Artists' Benevolent Fund—The National Gallery—Amateur Exhibition for the Patriotic Fund—The Taylor Museum at Oxford—The Last Supper by Leonardo da Vinci—Public Monuments—Boar's Head in Eastcheap—Assyrian Ivory Carvings—Mr. Loscombe's Collection of Coins—The Trinity Priory at York	500
<u>ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.</u> —Society of Antiquaries, 504 ; Archaeological Institute, 508 ; Archaeological Association, 509 ; Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 511 ; Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archaeological Society, 512 ; Use of Colour in Architectural Sculpture	513
<u>HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.</u> —Foreign News, 514 ; Domestic Occurrences	516
<u>Promotions and Preferments</u> , 517 ; Births and Marriages	518
<u>OBITUARY</u> ; with Memoirs of Viscount Boyne ; Viscount O'Neill ; Lord Erskine ; Lady Cotton ; Sir Charles Jenkinson, Bart. ; Sir J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, Bart. ; Sir John Morris, Bart. ; Sir Edward F. Brougham, Bart. ; Capt. Sir Philip Broke, Bart. ; Sir G. B. Robinson, Bart. ; Sir George Larpent, Bart. ; Colonel Sir Frederick Hankey, G.C.M.G. ; General Sir W. C. Eustace, R.C.H. ; General C. O'Neill Prendergast ; Major-Gen. Sir James Dennis ; Pryse Loveden, esq. ; William Williams, esq. ; Robert Wallace, esq. ; Rev. Samuel Warneford, D.C.L. ; Sir Henry T. De la Beche ; George Bellas Greenough, esq. ; Griffith Davies, F.R.S. ; Mrs. Arthur Nicholls ; Stephen Jackson, esq. ; George Papworth, esq. R.H.A. ; Richard C. Carpenter, esq. ; Mr. James Rattier ; Mr. John Hollins, A.R.A. ; John James Masquerier, esq. ; William Dunn, esq. ; Mr. John Blackburn ; Mr. William Tucker	521—543
<u>DEATHS</u> , arranged in Chronological Order	543
<u>Registrar-General's Returns of Mortality in the Metropolis</u> —Markets, 551 ; Meteorological Diary—Daily Price of Stocks.....	552

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN.—My attention has been called to the biography of the late Bishop of Bath and Wells, in your Obituary of July, 1854, in which, among some minor inaccuracies, occurs a very grave mis-statement which I am sure you will not hesitate at once to correct. Bishop Bagot is there stated to have laboured shortly before his death under "painful mental aberration," and the affairs of his diocese are said to have been administered by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, under an Act of Parliament passed for that purpose." This is an entire mistake, and has arisen apparently from the confusion of the latter days of Bishop Bagot with those of his predecessor Bishop Law. Towards the close of the years of the latter prelate the diocese of Bath and Wells was administered under a special Act of Parliament, but by the Bishop of Salisbury (Denison), not the Bishop of Gloucester. Bishop Bagot continued in the full exercise of his office till his death, and, so far from suffering any "mental aberration," he was in perfect possession of his faculties up to the very last. He continued, I know, to transact important business with the same clearness of head that always distinguished him; and, though his body was grievously worn down by acute and lingering disease, one of his last acts was, in perfect intelligence of the facts and bearings of the matter, to pronounce a judgment on Archdeacon Denison's case, which his successor, Lord Auckland, has adopted and abided by.

The minor inaccuracies which I notice are these. The amputation referred to, though at one time suggested, was never performed, and the Bishop recovered the use of his hands, though imperfectly, yet in a degree which his medical advisers considered almost unprecedented. It is stated that he was presented by his father to the living of Leigh in 1806, and to that of Blithfield in 1807. They were both given to him by his brother, the present Lord Bagot, in 1806. The cause of his translation from Oxford to Bath and Wells is misstated, but this and other remarks being matters of opinion, I do not enter into them here. You will be as anxious as any one that the facts should be correctly stated, and I have therefore ventured to trouble you with this note.

I am, your obedient servant,
THOMAS JAMES, M.A. Chaplain to
the late Bishop of Bath and Wells.
Theddington, March, 1855.

J. T. M. observes, There is a folio volume of extracts relating to Oliver Cromwell, from the newspapers in the time of the Civil Wars, entitled "Cromwelliana." In the "Spottiswoode Miscellany," vol. ii. p. 73—208, there is a "Diurnal of Occurrences," from 1652 to 1654, taken from the "Mercurius Politicus" of that date. A collection of extracts on the affairs of Scotland, throughout the period of the troubles, would be a valuable addition to our present histories, and furnish materials for future writers. If it did not bring to light any new facts about Montrose, it would at least supply some contemporary notices and opinions of his extraordinary career.

H. remarks that whilst our correspondent T. E. T. in our last number, p. 387, has correctly shewn from records how the great Fair held at Westminster originated from a grant made to the Abbey by King Henry III., he does not appear to have been aware of the curious account of its institution contained in Holinshed's Chronicle. So little was free trade then in practice, that the sovereign was ready to benefit his favourite monastic foundation, not only to the temporary inconvenience and loss of the shopkeepers of London, but even to the detriment of all other places in his kingdom whose fairs ought to have been held at the same time; and the injurious result was consequently felt even so far off as Ely. The passage in Holinshed is as follows:—

"This yeare the king caused a faire to be kept at Westminster, at saint Edward's tide, to indure for fifteene daies, and, to the end that the same should be the more haunted with all manner of people, he commanded by proclamation that all other faires, as Elie, and such like, holdyn in that season, should not be kept, nor that any wares should be shewed within the citie of London, either in shop or without, but that such as would sell should come for that time unto Westminster: which was done, not without great trouble and pains to the citizens, which had not roome there but in booths and tents, to their great disquieting and disease, for want of necessarie provision, being turmoiled too pitifullie in mire and dirt, through occasion of raine that fell in that unseasonable time of the yeare (October). The bishop of Elie complained sore of the wrong done to him by suspending his faire at Elie aforesaid."

* The passages in question were inadvertently adopted from an article in "The Clerical Journal."—EDIT.

THE
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WHITELOCKE'S EMBASSY TO QUEEN CHRISTINA OF SWEDEN.

Journal of the Swedish Embassy in the years 1653 and 1654, impartially written by the Ambassador Bulstrode Whitelocke, first published from the original manuscript by Dr. Charles Morton. A New Edition revised by Henry Reeve, Esq. F.S.A. 2 vols. 8vo. Longman and Co.

QUEEN CHRISTINA of Sweden stands out on the page of European history as one of the striking characters in a picturesque and remarkable age. The daughter of the Protestant hero, Gustavus Adolphus, one is inclined beforehand, for her father's sake, to think favourably of her character. The friend and patron of Grotius, Descartes, Vossius, Salmasius and Bochart; the creator around herself of a literary and artistic society at Stockholm, in Paris, at Rome, and wherever else she took up her abode; nay, the forsaker of a throne for the enjoyment of a leisure to be devoted to philosophy;—all who value the civilising influences of mental cultivation must desire instinctively to do honour to a woman capable of such things. But, alas! in her case, as in so many others,

The distance lends enchantment to the view.—

Approach more nearly and the beauty vanishes. The idea of a royal lady spurning the soft delights of sovereignty; throwing them aside; handing over the sceptre to a distant heir—"no son of hers succeeding;" and endeavouring to prove in her own person and in accordance with the legend of the medal by which she commemorated her abdication, that "Poesy is more valuable than a throne"—the idea, we say, of all this is very pretty, and perhaps very noble. But not so the reality. The nobility and the beauty disappear, as we follow the story to its end. Respect for the im-

mortal father compels us to mourn over the daughter, who lightly yielded to the sophistry of a Portuguese Jesuit and forsook the faith in defence of which her father died. Probably Mamedo, who had the honour of converting the royal lady, was indebted for his success to the circumstance of his having written—hear it, shades of Homer, Virgil, and Milton!—no fewer than eight-and-forty epics, the name of any one of which, be it added, it would puzzle the most learned amongst us to mention, or even to ascertain. Mamedo's convert probably embraced the doctrine of his epics; certainly it was not that of the church to which he professedly belonged. True, she abjured Lutheranism; and the despiser of royal ceremonies acted her recantation pompously with wonderful ceremonial at Innspruck. She acknowledged also the supremacy and infallibility of the Pope; but she did so merely as a cover to general indifference. Many years after her profession of Roman Catholicism, she avowed it to be her opinion that the church must be governed by a special Providence, for that none of the popes she had ever known were possessed of even common sense.

The Jesuits held up to their royal convert the example of St. Bridget, the patron of Christina's native Sweden. They half promised her a place by St. Bridget's side. But such honours were not at all to Christina's taste. "I had much rather," was her reply, "have a

place amongst the Sages." The Sages, we fear, would have received little increase of enjoyment from the addition to their society of a lady who discarded female delicacy when she put aside female attire; who was vain, capricious, and tyrannical; and who finally crowned the errors of her life by the execution with the poignard, under her own orders and almost in her own presence at Fontainebleau, of one of her most intimate servants, upon a frivolous charge of breach of confidence. This act of outrageous violence, which Leibnitz was weak enough to defend, rendered France too hot to hold her; Cromwell declined to admit her into England; Sweden refused to allow her to return thither; Rome only was open to her, and there she fumed away the remainder of her life.

It was to this strange lady, before she had disclosed the secret of her conversion to Rome, or had quite determined to abdicate her sovereignty, that Bulstrode Whitelocke was sent by Cromwell, in 1653, to conclude a treaty of alliance between England and Sweden. The mission was an honourable banishment. Formal, pedantic, and full of self-conceit, it seems strange that there could have been anything in such a man as Whitelocke to induce Cromwell to wish him out of the way. It must have been in his position as Chief Commissioner of the Great Seal, and not in himself, that we must look for the cause. A man more ludicrously precise and cautious, less likely to have been an obstacle in the way of a person of daring energy, can scarcely be conceived. Whitelocke is truly hit off by Clarendon as a man who "never led, but followed; and was rather carried away with the torrent, than swam with the stream." Add to this a superabundant share of vanity, which made him believe himself to be a person of vast importance, and an infinite fear of being undone, and the man and his history may be thoroughly understood.

The book before us contains *his own* narrative of his appointment, his proceedings, and his return. We have italicised the words "*his own*" on account of a curious mistake upon that point which has lately made its appearance in our literature. In the article "Christina," in the Penny Cyclopaedia,

an article which in other respects is sufficiently accurate, we are told, that during Whitelocke's embassy, "his secretary or follower, Morton, picked up that curious information about her [Christina's] court and herself, which was afterwards published in England, 'Journal of an Embassy to Sweden in 1653-4, from the Commonwealth of England, by Charles Morton.'" A more unfortunate guess could scarcely have been hazarded. The manuscript of the book, which is now Additional MS. Brit. Mus. 4902, was written by Whitelocke himself. It was left by him ready prepared for the press, and on his death passed into the hands of his representatives. In 1766 Dr. Charles Morton, Librarian of the British Museum, published for the first time another book of Whitelocke's upon a subject of constitutional law. The publication of that book directed attention to the far more interesting Journal of his Swedish Embassy, and one of his descendants into whose custody the manuscript had then fallen placed it in the hands of Dr. Morton, by whom it was edited and published in 1772. The work which is now under review is a reprint of the book published by Dr. Morton, under the editorship of Mr. Henry Reeve, the successor of Sir George Cornwall Lewis in the management of the Edinburgh Review.

Mr. Reeve's principal addition to the book is an introduction, in which he reprints Dr. Morton's Life of Whitelocke, and adds his own estimate of Whitelocke's character. The addition is so good that it is a pity it was appended to the dead-weight of the Life by Dr. Morton.

We cannot agree with Mr. Reeve that anything in Whitelocke's narrative is at all comparable to "the Diary of Mr. Pepys;" but for all that it is a very curious and interesting record. Pompous, stiltish, vainglorious, and overflowing with self-conceit, it brings before us a fine portly gentleman acting, as he thinks, a grand part in the eyes of all the world, and anxiously recording how well he plays it. He is never wrong, never out, never makes a mistake; everything he does is "wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best;" England never had such an ambassador, so lavish of his means to do his country honour, so sensitive of her

reputation, so dignified, so stately, so gracious, so condescending; endowed with such high faculties of wisdom and judgment. He never, according to his own account, fell into any of those little human weaknesses, the confession of which gives such an air of truthfulness to "the Diary of Mr. Pepys." Believe Whitelocke himself, and you must think him a model man. Pepys is a poor, selfish, amusing sinner, who loves his peccadilloes and records them with delight; Whitelocke is a full-blown Pharisee, who appeals to men and angels to attest his innumerable virtues. Pepys chatters like a monkey, and is as playful and entertaining; Whitelocke has very frequently rather the air of a goose strutting and cackling on a village green.

There was a great contest in the family and amongst the friends of Whitelocke as to whether he ought to accept the proffered embassy. His wife was strongly adverse to his doing so. The distance and hazard of the journey to be undertaken in the winter season of the year, the clear desire of Cromwell to get him out of the way, and the danger which he ran from the English royalist exiles, who had not scrupled to murder the only two diplomatic agents as yet sent out by the English Commonwealth, naturally excited grievous apprehensions on the part of Mrs. Whitelocke, on whom rested the care of a family of twelve children, with the momentary prospect of an addition. Whitelocke himself seems to have been rather tickled with the honour, but more especially to have been moved by the fear of refusing to take upon him an office to which he was named by Cromwell. The book contains reports of many family debates, conferences with friends, and interviews with public functionaries, before the matter was entirely decided. Cromwell was urgent and peremptory, Mrs. Whitelocke passionate and lachrymose; but the clearest view of the matter is obtained from an old servant of Whitelocke's who had become his tenant. His master reports the following conversation as having taken place between them.

Cooke. Sir, I am glad to see you here before you go your great journey.

Whitelocke. I desired to see you once again before I be sent beyond sea.

Co. If you be sent over sea, I pray God bless you, and send you well home again.

Wh. There will be some dauger of coming well home again.

Co. Why, sir, many honest gentlemen before now have been sent over seas, and yet have returned well home again; and so, I hope, will you.

Wh. But this is a journey of more danger than ordinary.

Co. Sir, you have been in great dangers ere now, and God has kept you; and so, I hope, He will still.

Wh. I perceive you are not so much against my going as others are.

Co. I see no cause to be much against it, that's the truth on 't, because I hope it may be for the good of you and yours, which I wish with all my heart, and ever did.

Wh. But do not you think it would be more for our good for me to stay at home?

Co. That you know best; but this I think, that if by going abroad you may gain a good advantage to your state, and by staying at home you will only spend of it, then it will be more for your good to go abroad than to stay at home. But these things are above me.

Wh. You speak reason, William.

Co. I have no ends in what I speak but my love to you and yours; and I am sure I shall gain nothing by your going, nor lose nothing by your stay.

Wh. But my wife much fears the dauger.

Co. Our lady and mistress will be satisfied in what you think best, and knows that God is the same God everywhere. I pray God keep you out of dangers if you go, or if you stay; there will be dangers everywhere.

Wh. But more apparent in this journey.

Co. I cannot tell that; for I have heard that our great man, I mean my Lord General, would have you to go; and if it be so, and yet you will stay at home, I doubt there may be as much danger for you to stay as to go.

Wh. It is true, the General would have me go; but I am not bound to obey him in all things.

Co. I AM DECEIVED IF HE WILL NOT BE OBEYED IN WHAT HE HATH A MIND TO.

Wh. I am not under his command; what can he do to me?

Co. What can he do? What can he not do? Do not we all see he does what he list? We poor countrymen are forced to obey him to our cost; and if he have a mind to punish us or you, it's an old proverb, that it is an easy thing to find a staff to beat a dog; and I would not have you to anger him, lest you bring danger and trouble too upon you and your family and state: that's the truth on't.



Wh. I fully agree with you in this; and I hope you will agree to me to be careful of my business in case I shall go, and to obey my wife's commands in my absence.

Co. I shall, by the help of God, be faithful to you, and carefully observe the commands of my lady and mistress.

Whitelocke left early in November, 1653. Adverse wind stayed him at the Nore long enough to hear tidings of his wife's safe delivery on the very day on which he had left her. Immediately after this good news had reached him, the wind "came about again very fair for the voyage," and in about eight days he made the harbour of Gothenburg. After a fortnight's repose, the ambassador and his cavalcade of one hundred attendants started for Upsal, where the Queen was residing. We cannot detail the grace and beauty of all Whitelocke's arrangements. His horses, we are assured over and over again, were "very beautiful," and were all of them, in number thirty-two, conveyed, it may be remarked, in perfect safety; not one "spoiled, lame, or hurt." He took with him also two carriages: first, his travelling coach, "being of blue velvet, with blue silk and silver fringe, and richly gilded; it would hold eight persons, and was drawn by six bay English horses, of a good size for travel, and very handsome;" then came his "best coach of crimson velvet, very richly embroidered with silk, and gilded, which cost above 400*l.*; it was large enough to hold ten persons. It was drawn by six black English horses, large, and very handsome."

Enсlosed in one of these cumbersome conveyances, Whitelocke had a rough journey through West Gothland. "Bad diet and a bed of straw" was the customary entertainment; the roads were rough and stony, and the weather bitter cold. But of course Whitelocke behaved like a hero, and after three weeks the party reached Upsal in safety.

On his first audience of the Queen, Whitelocke went to court in state, and any one whose delight lies in the tailor department of antiquities, or who is anxious to be convinced that the Commonwealth of England was as studious of outside frippery as any king or aristocracy could be, may be safely referred to Whitelocke's minute account of his gay trappings. Even to the

blue plush linings of the capes of the pages, the fullest particulars are put on record. Queen Christina a little shamed him by her simplicity.

As soon as he came within this room he put off his hat, and then the Queen put off her cap, after the fashion of men, and came two or three steps forward upon the foot-carpet. This, and her being covered and rising from her seat, caused Whitelocke to know her to be the Queen, which otherwise had not been easy to be discerned, her habit being of plain grey stuff; her petticoat reached to the ground, over that a jacket such as men wear, of the same stuff, reaching to her knees; on her left side, tied with crimson ribbon, she wore the jewel of the order of Amaranta; her cuffs ruffled *à la mode*; no gorget or band, but a black scarf about her neck, tied before with a black ribbon, as soldiers and mariners sometimes use to wear; her hair was braided and hung loose upon her head; she wore a black velvet cap lined with sables, and turned up after the fashion of the country, which she used to put off and on as men do their hats.

Her countenance was sprightly, but somewhat pale; she had much of majesty in her demeanour, and, though her person were of the smaller size, yet her mien and carriage was very noble.

Her Majesty had a piercing eye, and, coming close up to Whitelocke, and fixing her gaze upon him as he was speaking, she seemed as if she "would have daunted him." Of course any such attempt was futile. The inflexible Whitelocke answered eye with eye. The chronicler of congés and plush linings braved the flashes of the regal divinity unscathed, and condescendingly notes, in explanation of such a result, that "those who have been conversant in the late great affairs in England are not so soon as others appalled with the presence of a young lady and her servants."

During the five months of his residence at Upsal he seems to have been on good terms with Christina, who evidently saw what character of man he was, and humoured his little foibles. The account is tiresomely minute, but to a student of those times invaluable. The real business of his mission was transacted with the great Swedish statesman, Oxenstiern, whom Whitelocke pronounces to have been "the wisest man he ever conversed with abroad." We need not beg our readers

to notice that final word "abroad." Had we a plummet line that would sound the depths of the mind from which that exception emanated, we are much mistaken if it would not tell us that in the judgment of that mind the person who stood first on the roll of the men "at home" who were to be preferred to Oxenstiern, was a certain ambassador to Sweden who shall be nameless. But we must let our readers see Whitelocke's description of a man who justly ranks with Burghley, Richelieu, and the most skilful of the managers of the business of nations.

Presently after dinner, the Chancellor's secretary came to Whitelocke with a message from his lord, to know if he would be within at two o'clock; the chancellor would come to visit him. Whitelocke said he should take his visit for a great honour, and should be within. About three o'clock the Chancellor came. Whitelocke met him at the door of his house; he was in his coach with six horses, though his lodging was not far off; ten or twelve gentlemen, well habited, walking on foot, and four lacqueys attended him.

Whitelocke offered to conduct him into a lower chamber, because he understood it was troublesome to the old man to go up so many stairs as to his rooms of entertainment; and he was willing to accept of this ease, and was brought by Whitelocke into his steward's chamber, which he had caused to be hung with his own rich hangings full of silk and gold. He desired to sit with his back or one side to the fire, saying that the light of the fire was hurtful to his eyes.

He was a tall, proper, straight, handsome old man, of the age of seventy-one years; his habit was black cloth, a close coat lined with fur, a velvet cap on his head furred, and no hat, a cloak, his hair grey, his beard broad and long, his countenance sober and fixed, and his carriage grave and civil.

He spake Latin plain and fluent and significant; and though he could, yet would not speak French, saying, he knew no reason why that nation should be so much honoured more than others as to have their language used by strangers; but he thought the Latin more honourable and more copious, and fitter to be used, because the Romans had been masters of so great a part of the world, and yet at present that language was not peculiar to any people.

In his conferences he would often mix pleasant stories with his serious discourses, and took delight in recounting former passages of his life, and actions of his

King, and would be very large excusing his *senilis garrulitas* as he termed it, the talkativeness of old age; but there was great pleasure to hear his discourses, and much wisdom and knowledge to be gathered from them.

The uncertainty of affairs in England interfered with the completion of Whitelocke's business. Shortly after Whitelocke left home Cromwell assumed the Protectorate. Oxenstiern seems to have thought the step calculated to consolidate his power; but the Swedish statesman evidently was amongst those who would have advised Cromwell at once to have taken the title of King, and to have endeavoured to settle the affairs of the nation upon the old monarchical foundations. By way of gaining time Oxenstiern would have had Whitelocke stay over the Queen's abdication, and make his treaty with her successor. But Whitelocke's anxiety to return overpowered all other considerations, and in the end a treaty was concluded and Whitelocke took his leave. He was present however at the meeting of the Swedish diet, in which the Queen announced to the several orders of the community her intention to abdicate. The clergy, nobles, and burgesses received the communication with becoming decorum, and answered her Majesty by their marshals in proper courtly style.

In the last place stepped forth the Marshal of the Boors, a plain country-fellow, in his clouted shoon, and all other habits answerable, as all the rest of his company were accoutred. This boor, without any congees or ceremony at all, spake to her Majesty, and was interpreted to Whitelocke, to be after this phrase:—

"O, Lord God! madam, what do you mean to do? It troubles us to hear you speak of forsaking those that love you so well as we do. Can you be better than you are? You are Queen of all these countries, and if you leave this large kingdom, where will you get such another? If you should do it (as I hope you won't, for all this), both you and we shall have cause, when it is too late, to be sorry for it. Therefore my fellows and I pray you to think better on't, and to keep your crown on your head, then you will keep your own honour and our peace; but if you lay it down, in my conscience, you will endanger all. Continue in your gears, good madam, and be the fore-horse as long as you live, and we will help you the best we can to bear your burden."

"Your father was an honest gentleman and a good king, and very stirring in the world; we obeyed him and loved him as long as he lived; and you are his own child, and have governed us very well, and we love you with all our hearts; and the prince is an honest gentleman, and when his time comes we shall be as ready to do our duties to him as we do to you; but as long as you live we are not willing to part with you, and therefore I pray, madam, do not part with us."

When the boor had ended his speech, he waddled up to the queen without any ceremony, took her by the hand and shook it heartily, and kissed it two or three times; then, turning his back to her, he pulled out of his pocket a foul handkerchief and wiped the tears from his eyes, and in the same posture as he came up he returned back to his own place again.

From Upsal Whitelocke proceeded to Stockholm, whence he sailed on his return. Landing at Rostock, he crossed by Lubeck to Hamburgh, whither ships had been sent to meet him. On his return-voyage he was in great danger on a sandbank off the

coast of Norfolk, but on a change of wind the vessel drifted off, and safely reached the Thames.

We thank Mr. Reeve for recalling our attention to a very curious work. The follies of Whitelocke give it a special character, but thereby rather increase than lessen its value. The public information it contains is important. As a picture of men and things during a most interesting period of our history it is highly instructive. The interviews with the grim Protector, and the proofs it gives us of the way in which he threw the shadow of his mighty genius over the public affairs, moulding and bending men to his will, or, if incapable of being otherwise influenced, crushing them before his power, is worth its weight in gold. There are pleasant glimpses also of Selden, Elsing, and other public men of the period. The book should have been made more entirely conformable to modern usage by an index; the side-notes added by the editor are but an imperfect substitute.

THE "CHARTER OAK" OF CONNECTICUT.

THE adventurers who, headed by the Rev. Thomas Hooker, well called the Luther, as Cotton the Melanthon, of New England, in the years 1635 and 1636, penetrated the trackless wilderness which then stretched eastward from Boston (over which Fenimore Cooper has flung unfading radiance in the most touching of all his romances, "*The Wept of the Wish-ton-Wish, or the Borderers*"), and commenced a new settlement, or "plantation," at Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield, supposed themselves still to be within the colony of Massachusetts. For several of the earlier years their magistrates acted under the authority of the government at Boston. But the three towns, being contiguous, and buried in the forests, having kindred interests and dangers, were of necessity a body politic by themselves. Accordingly the "Records" inform us that two magistrates from each of the three towns formed a court, which administered justice, and decreed whatever orders and regulations were

deemed necessary for the common welfare. This primitive court was aided in counsel, in cases of emergency, by committees from the towns, who appear to have acted in the capacity of representatives. Under this arrangement, the infant commonwealth was governed for three years. War was undertaken (as the pictured pages of Cooper vividly realise to us), heavy taxes were imposed and collected, troops were levied and equipped, and the most powerful Indian nation in New England was thoroughly subdued (in the great and terrible struggle with Philip), almost without aid from the elder colony of Massachusetts, so much more powerful, and little more removed from the scene of conflict. When the "three towns" on the Connecticut ascertained that they were without the limits of Massachusetts, they were already a distinct, organised community. On the 24th of January, 1639, (14th January, O. S.) the fathers of the state met at Hartford, in full convention, and framed for themselves a written



constitution or platform of civil government. The modern Connecticut's love to boast (nor may it be altogether gainsayed) that this is the first example in history of a written constitution proceeding from a people, and in their name establishing and defining a government. So tells us good Rev. Leonard Bacon, with much amusing (amusing because so very lofty) comment and parallel in his "Discourse" on the "Early Constitutional History of Connecticut." The constitution is preserved by Trumbull (i. 498). Connecticut from its first settlement chose her own rulers and magistrates. Unlike the other "states" or colonies, she never had a (recognised) royal governor or judge; and Charles II., by the sagacious diplomacy of John Winthrop, the illustrious son of the illustrious founder of Massachusetts, on April 20th, 1662, granted a charter to the colony, confirming all the rights and privileges which the people had previously enjoyed. Quaint Cotton Mather, looking back on the perils of the little republic at the time of the Restoration, exultingly calls it "the freest charter under the cope of heaven." The "merry" monarch died in 1685. His narrow-minded successor, James II., "hedged by his divine right," could endure no such "free" charter. He

commanded the unscrupulous Sir Edmond Andros to demand its surrender or to seize it. Judge Sewall, an eminent contemporary, says in his diary: "Wednesday, October 26th, 1687, his Excellency, with sundry of ye' council, justices, and other gentlemen, four bleu coats, two trumpeters, Sam. Bligh, fifteen or twenty red coats, with small guns and short lances in ye' tops of ym^e, set out for Woodcocks, in order to go to Connecticut to assume y^e government of y^t place." Reaching Hartford, Sir Edmond sent a message to the general court demanding the charter. The assembly met on the 31st October, 1687, and deliberated long and earnestly on this message; representing the great expense and hardships of the colonists in "planting" the colony, the blood and treasure which they had expended in defending it, and the happy results it had afforded them. The evening came apace, and still they would not determine to surrender it. At last Sir Edmond, impatient with their delay, came in person to "seize" it; and when he was advancing to secure it, as it lay unrolled upon the table, the lights were suddenly extinguished, the charter was snatched up by Captain Joseph Wadsworth (a "household name" in Connecticut to this day, and worthily represented in

the war of the revolution, nor less so in the pre-eminent preacher of Philadelphia now), borne away and hidden in a large hollow oak tree, fronting the residence of the Hon. Samuel Wyllys, in the southern part of the city [of Hartford]. The venerable tree is still standing, and seems well-nigh as vigorous as ever. The wood-cut prefixed represents it as it appeared to the present writer on a visit last summer. It fronts the street, on a small estate now in the possession of the Hon. J. W. Stuart, son of the distinguished biblical exegete, Rev. Moses Stuart. Since the event just related, it has always been known, and still is, by the name of the Charter Oak. It may be as well to add that the "charter," and the "box" in which it was contained while hidden in the oak, form part of the treasures of the Connecticut Historical Society, whose museum is the great attraction of Hartford. The

arched opening near the root of the tree (which the reader will observe in our sketch) represents a small door, furnished with a lock, that shows the identical "hollow." It is amazing that the tree lasts with such a space in its interior. Might we suggest that to provide against a not impossible contingency, a few "acorns" from its still abundant boughs ought to be planted to preserve this interesting historical memorial? The "Discourse" of Bacon, already mentioned; Allen and Holmes and Trumbull will furnish our readers with the subsequent history of the colony. Meanwhile, as the elm of William Penn has long ago disappeared, and the pines shadowing James River, where Pocahontas was baptized, have likewise gone, this oak may well be pronounced the most memorable tree in America.

Edinburgh.

A. B. G.

JOHN MONTAGUE OF THE CAPE.

Biographical Memoir of John Montague. With a sketch of some of the public affairs connected with the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, during his administration as Colonial Secretary, from 1843 to 1853. By W. A. Newman, M.A. Dean of Cape Town, and Senior Colonial Chaplain. London : Harrison.

IF it be true, as the poet says, and in this case he certainly speaks truly, that many brave men (unsung by, and unknown to, bards) lived before Agamemnon, so is it undoubtedly as true that there are more heroes in the world than have ever been enshrined within the walls of Valhalla. Among these may be reckoned John Montague of the Cape. Surrey, indeed, may boast of him as one of her sons, but he merits the additional distinction "of the Cape," for it was there that he found the wide stage of his usefulness, and there fulfilled his mission, gained most honour living, and was awarded the deepest regret when dead.

He was of a race long distinguished for the worth and valour of its sons. He did not bring discredit to his house when, after a course of education, during which he acquired the character of being "a restless, high-spirited, troublesome, daring boy," he entered the army at the age of seventeen, and first saw what war was on the bloody

field of Waterloo. He was then Ensign, without purchase, in the gallant 52nd.

He was but a boy, but he was like one of those young pages of old, who, with much lightness of heart, have also much gravity of head, who were only thoughtless when there was nothing to think about, but who, with an enterprise before them, determined to win their spurs and bear themselves like men. Young Montague had this determination. On joining his regiment at Brussels, he was ordered to the rear with a detachment of invalids. The mission was not at all to his mind, but obedience is the virtue of a soldier, and he obeyed. He was a day's march behind the host advancing to the field, when he encountered a party proceeding to join his own regiment. Young Montague envied them the luck of being in at the coming fray; and his ready wit suggested to him how he might also be one at the *mélée*. He requested the leader of the party to

tell him the date of his commission, and on finding that it was more recent than his own, Montague commanded the junior officer to take charge of the detachment ; and "the next morning he astonished his commanding officer, by making his appearance before him, as his regiment was marching from Brussels to Waterloo. The officer was much amused at his story, and told him he hoped he would not suffer for having played the senior officer."

This instance of his bravery is matched by one exhibiting his good sense and strength of purpose, after the commission of an error common to the many, when it was committed. When the English army reached Paris, "play" was one of the heaviest curses of their idle time. The young Ensign fell into the evil fashion of the hour, and by his happy ill-success incurred debts, the discharge of which made him an almost ruined, but an infinitely wiser man. The method he took to extricate himself from his difficulties was one which few young ensigns would have the heroic courage to adopt. He resolved to withdraw from the mess of his regiment until he again owed no man anything. With this resolution, he repaired to his commanding officer, Sir John Colborne, explained to him his condition and his object, and "requested that he might be allowed three months advance of pay, and to live by himself on his rations, until he had paid off his losses." This request was very properly complied with, and during a whole half-year the young officer lived alone in his tent upon the smallest possible allowance, refusing all invitations to better fare and gay parties ; and coming out at last, a happy, free man, bound by nothing but by resolution, which he was never known to infringe, that no temptation should draw him again to "the excitement and ruin of the gaming-table."

Eight years after his entering the army, we find him a Captain, and a married man ; accompanying Governor Arthur to Van Diemen's Land, and holding the post of private secretary to that official until the year 1827. He retired from the army three years subsequently ; entered upon a civil career, left Van Diemen's Land in consequence of some misunderstanding with the

authorities there, and was plenarily exculpated by Lord Stanley, who promoted him to the responsible office of Colonial Secretary at the Cape of Good Hope. "This step," says Dean Newman, "was the turning point in his public history, for his new office gave full scope for energies and abilities of the highest order."

Mr. Montague found the Cape in a very unsatisfactory financial condition : his first endeavours were addressed to remedy this great evil ; and when we say that by sound and healthy and honest means he brought about a very desirable state of balance, making the income always above the expenditure, we are saying, in other words, that if the good but perplexed people at the Cape had long been looking for their "coming man," they must have felt that they possessed him now, and that he was more than a match for all their difficulties—the very Hercules for all the labours they might require of him. In three years, he saved to the Government nearly a quarter of a million of money. The Government only exhibited a moderately grateful sense of his services when they increased his salary. The latter was quite inadequate to his services and requirements ; and the liberality of the Home authorities, such as it was, never sufficed to compensate for the heavy losses their secretary had incurred in Van Diemen's Land, nor enabled him to overcome the liabilities which he had unavoidably incurred in the office which he held, for everybody's profit but his own, at the Cape. His honesty of purpose leaves him blameless, but it could not save for his widow and children the inheritance which was their due.

Under the administrations of Sir Peregrine Maitland and Sir Henry Pottinger, Mr. Montague laboured for the good of the colony with a zeal that is above all praise. His labours were not confined merely to those which belonged to the routine of his office. He was eager to give his services whenever they were required ; and so efficient were they during the Kaffir war, that we can only regret that the very old and the very young gentlemen whose inefficiency in the Commissariat department has slain more of our noble fellows in the Crimea than Russian

guns or Russian officers (skilled in massacring the already wounded foe), had not served an apprenticeship under Mr. Montague, or had not his ever-ready wit and even readier zeal.

But perhaps the services of Mr. Montague at the Cape were never more beneficial in their results than when he employed them in the formation of roads, and in the regulation of convict labour.

With regard to the convicts, the two great points of his system may be comprised under the heads of practical usefulness and moral improvement. In these the Colonial Secretary was highly successful. As a benefactor, however, his great and ever visible claim will be before the eyes of the colonists as long as they see and pass along the roads constructed by Mr. Montague, and which have been the real and profitable aids to civilisation throughout the entire district. For years the colony had existed as well and as ill as it could, without connecting highways between its various districts. Settlers had allocated themselves in various parts without much more thought as to the consequences than farmer Flamborough had when he ordered the family picture which, when completed, was found to be too large to be got into his house. In the case of the colonial settlers, they had got into their several localities, but could not get out of them in a direction where profit lay. They were like Sterne's starling, and the bird's eternal song of "I can't get out," might have been the universal device of all the old settlers in the rural districts.

The vine-dresser had trained his graceful vine along the sun-warmed rocks, but when he gathered his luscious harvest, he discovered that there was no cleft in the rocks through which he could carry his grapes to market. So the farmer, on the hill-side: he sowed the golden seed, and reared his waving crop, and gathered his superabundant harvest,—and ultimately discovered that there was no way over the hills by which he could convey his perishable and costly provender to purchasers. So again, in verdant valleys, and green pastures, and narrow passes luxuriating in the herbage upon which flocks delight to feed and fatten, the "woolly people,"

as Thompson calls them, were bred by thousands, but the obstructions which lay in these craggy passes between the herdsman and the butcher were almost insurmountable, and made profit a thing of more hazard than a lottery itself. The people groaned, but did nothing whereby their groans might be exchanged for smiles. They had ruts rather than roads, "deep wrinkles in the face of a young country," and the people jolted along in them most contentedly, but with a placid sort of remonstrating grunt. In many cases, we are told, "that the road might have been rendered much easier, and consequently safer and more expeditious, by a little more detour being made in it; but even when it was at all possible, the straight line was most inflexibly adhered to. It was frequently seen that the ruts of wheels were passing over a stone of two or three feet in height, where a deviation of as many yards would have avoided it. But it was a road which the grandfather had gone, and was therefore most dutifully followed by the descendants."

We can hardly have an idea in this our well-macadamized country of the difficulties and embarrassments caused by these defective roads or ruts. When we go to church, we may calculate upon being home by luncheon time. Not so the old settlers in Southern Africa. We may cite what has been known to happen upon the broken and irregular rut between Hottentot's Holland and the Palmier river. "The river which we had now to ford was of little depth. The greater part of the summer it is nearly dry, but in the winter it is frequently impassable from the violence and depth of the torrents." The impediments that are thereby occasioned to travelling in the country are thus illustrated:—"A delay of many days is frequently experienced; and even whole families who have left their homes for the convenience of going to church, only a few miles distant, have been detained many days on the banks of one of these torrents, without the possibility of getting across."

But it was not only the water which impeded travelling; sand was often as great an obstruction. This was the case where a sand-drift sometimes blocked up a road. To surmount this

the waggoner had to bring with him an amount of horse or ox power, which, after all, might not have been needed, for the road might be clear of drift. The uncertainty, however, always rendered necessary the presence of an overcoming power. It was this which caused traffic along so uncertain a road to be inconvenient and highly cumbrous and expensive. Above a score of couple of oxen were perhaps required to toilsomely drag the wain up the side of the huge drift, on whose side waggons and creeping cattle looked at a distance like a huge caterpillar. Mr. Montague "a changé tout cela." The road has been effectually and permanently cleared; the recurrence of the drift has been rendered impossible, and along the level causeway now rattle flying omnibuses, fast contrasts to the slow wains that used to insensibly creep upon the older road.

The Colonial Secretary did not confine himself to keeping the road clear by simply obstructing the progress of the sands across the Cape Flats. He designed to cultivate the reclaimed land so as to, in some degree, repay the outlay. He had used the Hottentot fig-plant as his principal means for arresting the drifting of the sands; but beyond the purpose of binding the soil this would afford no profitable return. There is a shrubby plant, the berries of which yield a vegetable wax, which has long been used in the interior parts of the colony, instead of tallow, for candles. This he caused to be planted very extensively, and in the parts less adapted for its flourishing growth he substituted different varieties of Australian trees, "not having found any production indigenous to the colony which would grow to any size in that locality." Many are planted very successfully, the gum-tree alone not answering so well, "owing to the effects of the very strong winds, which broke them before they had attained any magnitude." Some of these plantations were a mile and a half long by three miles in breadth. The Reverend Dean states that there is every reason to believe that the long desert region of the Cape Flats will ultimately become profitable and fertile, and he adds, that "the work of reclaiming it will be one of the most successful efforts of ingenuity and perseverance perhaps

ever effected. Those who knew that desolate track a few years back can testify that never did natural obstructions threaten to baffle human skill and enterprise more than these." We agree with him that it will be an achievement indeed if the moving sand can be converted into a firm soil, and a region of dearth and waste to one of fertility and usefulness. When this is accomplished we shall not despair of Egypt itself. Her sand plains will then, we hope, be converted into smiling gardens, or fertile fields, and the rose and the wheatsheaf cluster round the temples of Karnak and the majestic images of Rauneses and Osiris.

We can only afford a faint idea of what Mr. Montague effected in the department of road-making. To comprehend it thoroughly the reader of Dean Newman's book alone can pretend. The Colonial Secretary by his efforts in this way has really changed the face of the country. The Cape is no longer locked up in several compartments; he has opened the whole, rendered labour profitable by making intra-communication easy; made of uninhabited districts well-peopled communities, deserved richly of his country, and obtained little from it but a bare acknowledgment of official thanks.

In the course of these labours the indefatigable Secretary, of course, travelled extensively, and was often in peril in the course of his peregrinations. On one occasion we find him crossing the Great Bruk river, at a time when it was doubly swollen by a sea-tide and heavy rains. The mounted Secretary had scarcely tempted the flood when he found his steed was being borne by the current downwards to the sea. The horse lost his footing, and was too weak and terrified to stem the current. His rider had greater self-possession and more courage; and, seeing his horse nearly spent, took the advantage, on turning an elbow in the bank of the river, of disengaging himself from his stirrup; and, striking off over the horse's head, after many a struggle, reached the bank. His danger here was rather increased than otherwise. The bank was composed of mud and silt, and at every step he attempted to make in advance he was in danger of being swamped and suffocated; "while around him he saw

nothing but a dreary waste of the gigantic weeds of the *palmist*; nevertheless, to these he clung, and by degrees waded wearily, till he was out of immediate danger, and the means of rescue arrived."

Apart from the immediate history of Mr. Montague, as given in this volume, there is no page in it perhaps of such interest, and that a most painful interest, as the portion devoted to the description of the Cape leper. The South African leprosy does not appear to be like that more common one of which we read, which covers the surface of the body with spots, blains, or terrific and infectious white scales. The Dean describes it as "a slow, crumbling, dry cancer, or gangrene, acting on the extremities, and taking away, almost imperceptibly, joint by joint." The nail-joint of the fingers is the first attacked and destroyed. When it has disappeared, a similar attack with a similar result crumbles away the nearest joint, and then the next, till the hand is reduced to an unsightly stump; or rather "a tumorous stump, on which may be seen the distorted relics of contracted nails, as if the hand by degrees had been absorbed and drawn up into the arm." The feet are attacked as the hands are, with the same results, and generally simultaneously. The progress of this terrible malady is slow, but sure. Those attacked by it, however, seldom lose their spirits or are affected in their general health, although they are excluded from society with their fellowmen. Neither is their mind enfeebled, nor their bodily energy impaired. They work with their mangled hands, we are told, "make shoes, and wash linen, and perform other like occupations among themselves." There is a deplorable sight, nevertheless, in the leper wards of the secluded hospital. It is that of little children with their leprous mothers, "the latter refusing on any terms to part with them." The infants look healthy, but there is a naturally expressed fear that they may be contracting disease from the excess of mother-love which cruelly refuses to yield them to a guardian who would remove them from their sight. This is the most deplorable side of the statement. It has its serio-comic side also. Who would fancy that the leper-

stricken could be proud of that with which they are so stricken? And yet such is the case. The reverend author of the volume was assured by the medical man, "that the lepers, with all their cause for humiliation, are the proudest persons in the island; their great aim is to dress in smart finery, and they display, in other respects, much personal vanity." The Dean wonderingly inquired what could render such miserable people vain or proud, and he was naturally astonished at being informed that "they were sometimes conceited about their personal appearance; and, by a strange contradiction of human nature, that some were proud because they were lepers; as if considering it a cause of vain feeling, to be thus distinct from their fellows, though in the hideous rank of visitation and a wasting plague." This feeling of pride, however, is not uncommon in Europe. We were once particularly struck with its exhibition among the numerous *goitred* people in the neighbourhood of Salzburg and also of Ischl. They wore more finery than other people, and the more huge and hideous the goitre, the more ostentatiously it was covered, or ornamented rather, for there was no idea of concealment, with ribbons, and chains, rings, medals, and necklaces. Even in better educated circles nearer home, it is by no means a rare thing to find a person, afflicted with some malady not pleasant to hear talked about, choose it as the most frequent and the ever-sickening subject of his conversation. He is, in his way, rather proud of it, and this conceit is even less justifiable in him than is that of the leper and the bearer of the goitre.

The volume contains many interesting details touching judicial and ecclesiastical affairs, and the acts and policy of several governors, especially of Sir Harry Smith. There is also ample space devoted to a consideration of the anti-convict agitation. Over these matters, however, we must pass. We will only say with regard to the last, that England has had experience enough of the ticket-of-leave system to feel assured that the inhabitants at the Cape were fully justified in the stout resistance which they made against it, when it was first proposed to test the experiment among them.

It is a system which places society at the very good pleasure of the thief.

Our waning space will only further permit us to indicate the contents of this interesting volume. The narrative of the Kaffir war is detailed with great spirit, and ample justice is rendered in it to the exertions of Mr. Montague. Of him it is said that his first question in every case of perplexity was, "What can I do?" and not, what will this or that party expect me to do? A man of such self-reliance was necessarily a man of great activity, and to his ceaseless exertions he fell at last a victim. In the year 1852 his unsatisfactory condition of health induced him to visit England, for the sake of repose. He came hither, however, only to find a grave. His health grew worse; but as it declined so were his views elevated, and as the end began to open upon him, so did his mind turn away from the things of earth to consider only those of heaven. He had been, in the position in which it had pleased God to place him, a good and faithful servant; and the hour had come when he was to repair to that tribunal where sitteth the Judge who weigheth the actions of men. His last moments only belong to the public in so far

as they offer an example by which the latter may profit. We recommend the narrative which details them to the consideration alike of the serious and the light-of-heart. The story has its moral, and therefore merits the recommendation which we make of it.

Not here, perhaps, in England, but certainly at the Cape, the memory of Mr. Montague will long be gratefully entertained. He does not rank among the warriors who have fought and fell for the welfare of the colony, but he as certainly sacrificed his life for the benefit of his fellow-men there, and for that of the government at home, as if he had been shot down in the battlefield. It is such men, men of honest purpose, prompt action, indomitable energy, and heroic self-denial, who are the glory of England and the builders-up of her greatness. It is always well that their story should be told for the instruction of others. Government, we trust, will do for the surviving family of Mr. Montague all that they are entitled to by his great services. If they do this, the story told so well by the Rev. Dean Newman will not only have its instruction for others, but carry with it encouragement also.

THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

By M. Huc, formerly Missionary Apostolic in China. 2 vols. Longman.

ANY clever, lively book, treating, with a thorough knowledge of its subject, of China and its people would be among the most amusing publications of our day, if it were not at the same time the most sad. Here are two volumes presenting a picture, correct we doubt not, of a vast empire, demoralised and brought into a state of practical and theoretical disbelief in the existence of justice, mercy, and truth, in this world or in that which is to come. It is the more painful because there is in this country a wide diffusion of education, great industry, ingenuity, and capacity of learning. This is the melancholy result of fourteen years' knowledge of the inhabitants of the celestial empire. It is given in a clever and remarkably TELLING manner. A capital, practical

humourist is M. Huc: better still, he has a strong serious feeling with regard to the condition of this great empire and its people—a wish to make them better, and a conviction that by religious means alone can they be wrought upon to good purpose.

M. Huc's missionary character has not destroyed his quicksightedness in worldly things. The serpent rather overpoises the dove in his composition. The sharp, clear, logical modern Frenchman, with all his native tact and resource, is everywhere visible: and we cannot help feeling that the first French missionary fathers whom he so much reverences were another manner of men. Time, and the overthrow and after-revival of religion in France, and the various changes the world has seen, have not passed in vain for the Roumish

clergy. But we are glad to find their desire to do good at least unabated.

We are disposed to trust M. Huc on the whole, with few deductions, in his account of the numbers and state of the Christians of China. He does not at all flatter them. He rarely speaks with satisfaction of a Chinese Christian. It is true that he could not see much of them during the journey across China Proper of which these two volumes give an account. Only individual Christians presented themselves to him, always with some secrecy, and under circumstances exciting compassion for the men as much as for the children of the Church.

Our own impression is certainly not a favourable one of these Chinese Christians. As a question of numbers, M. Huc rates them at about 800,000, which out of a population of 300 millions is not much. But if we were to come to more close quarters with M. Huc, we should find that a very large proportion of even these have only undergone the outward ceremony of baptism in childhood, and have afterwards found it convenient to take up occasionally Budd or Confucius—now and then returning to the Romish Church when a wish to be married or to gain a favour at the hands of some ecclesiastic has come in the way, but all the time being profoundly and radically indifferent to spiritual religion. Materialism is rooted in the Chinese character. Riches, many animal, and some intellectual, enjoyments, are all in all. As to God, the soul, a future life, the Chinaman seems never to think of them at all. The most serious book is merely taken up to be talked about—and every Chinese delights in talking. You may tell him what you please of the foundations of faith—or a life beyond the grave, &c. He admits everything. It is all “very grand—true, fine.”

Nay (says M. Huc), he puts himself into an oratorical attitude, and makes a beautiful speech against idolatry and in favour of Christianity. He deplores the blindness of men who attach themselves to the perishable goods of this world; perhaps he will even give utterance to some fine sentences on the hap-

piness of knowing the true God; of serving him, &c. To listen to him you would think him just ready to become a Christian: in fact, that he was such already: yet he has not advanced a single step. It must not be supposed that his speeches are wholly insincere; he does really—after a fashion—believe what he says: at all events, he has certainly no conviction to the contrary: he merely never thinks of religion as a serious matter at all. He likes very well to talk about it; but it is as of a thing not made for him; that he personally has nothing to do with.”—Vol. i. p. 162.

Illustrations, painfully showing this hard and supreme indifference to truth, are given by M. Huc, and numerous and very sad they are. As to outward aids, it might be thought that a government and people so disdainful of the higher feelings and principles would at all events not persecute. This is a mistake. The missionaries are not really protected. The mandarins hate and annoy them everywhere, and, on political grounds, the introduction of a foreign religion is looked on with jealousy.*

Those who are curious about M. Huc's opinion on the Christianity of the present Chinese rebellion may read what follows; but it must not be forgotten that the absence of Catholicism and its rites would be quite sufficient to condemn the whole in the eyes of a Romish missionary:—

We do not give the slightest credit to the alleged Christianity of the insurgents, and the religious and mythical sentiments expressed in the manifestoes inspire us with no great confidence. There exists in all the provinces a very considerable number of Mussulmen, who have their koran and their mosques. It is to be presumed that these Mahometans, who have already several times attempted to overthrow the Tartar dynasty, and have always distinguished themselves by a violent opposition to the Government, would have thrown themselves with ardour into the ranks of the insurrection. Many of these must have become generals, and have mingled in the council of Tien-te. It is therefore not wonderful to find among them the doctrine of the unity of God, and other ideas of biblical origin, though whimsically expressed. The Chinese have also

* The Emperor Tao-kouang, some time before his accession to the throne, addressed to the people a proclamation, in which he passed in review all the religions known in the empire, Christianity included, and came at last to this conclusion—that they were all false, and that one would do well to despise them altogether!—Vol. i. p. 154.

for a long time had at their command a precious collection of books of Christian doctrine, compiled by ancient Christian missionaries, which, even in a literary point of view, are much esteemed in the empire. These books are diffused in great numbers throughout the provinces, and it is more probable that the Chinese innovators have drawn the ideas in question from those sources, rather than from the Bibles prudently deposited by the Methodists on the sea-shore.

The new faith proclaimed by the insurrectional government, though vague and ill-defined, does, nevertheless, it must be acknowledged, indicate great progress: it is an immense step in the way to truth.—*Preface, xvii.*

In so far as M. Huc's personal narration throws light on the matter, we see little ground of hopefulness in the state of the people. With two exceptions only, the mandarins with whom he had to do were of mean, grovelling natures, lying and cheating each other and the traveller with accomplished art, but still cowardly, and always yielding to the firmness and even arrogance with which M. Huc was compelled to treat them. The following exceptional case is truly refreshing; it is that of the mandarin of a third-class town, called I-ton-hien:—

He was quite a young man, somewhat weakly, with a pale face, apparently attenuated by study. He had obtained the degree of Doctor in Pekin when he was scarcely more than a child, and his gentle and spiritual-looking countenance was rather set off than otherwise by a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles of European manufacture. His conversation, full of good sense, refinement, and modesty, was really delightful; and the exquisite politeness of his manners might have reconciled any one, ever so averse to them, to the Chinese rites. On our arrival we found a splendid collation of delicious fruit laid out in a cool, fresh pavilion, in the midst of a garden, shaded by large trees. Among the rarities of this rich dessert we remarked with pleasure cherries of a brilliant red colour, fine peaches, and other fruits that do not grow in the province of Hou-pé, and we could not help expressing our surprise at the circumstance. "How could you possibly procure such rare fruit?" said we to our amiable mandarin.—"When one wishes to please

friends," said he, "one always finds the means to do so; the resources of the heart are inexhaustible." *

We passed the whole day, and part of the night, in talking to this interesting Chinese. He had many questions to ask respecting the various nations of Europe; and he always made his inquiries in a serious, judicious manner, worthy of a man of high intelligence. He did not ask any of the puerile, silly questions to which his brother mandarins had accustomed us. Geography appeared to be the subject that most interested him, and he had a great deal of very accurate knowledge concerning it. He surprised us very much by asking whether the European Governments had not yet realised the project of cutting through the Isthmus of Suez, so as to connect the Mediterranean with the Indian Ocean; and we found him very well informed concerning the extent and importance of the five parts of the world, and the space that China occupies upon the globe.

This clever young man was much astonished at the name which Europe has given to China. He could not but believe some hidden meaning to be connected with the word. "We call your country," said he, "Si-yang-jin; now, Si means west, yang sea, and jin man, so that the word means 'men of the western seas.' But China, what does that mean?" M. Huc made the best of the matter in his reply, proving to the mandarin's satisfaction that it was no nickname, but derivable historically from past information obtained in the country.

Several of the best exemplifications of M. Huc's courage, coolness, and infinite humour it would be most pleasant to quote, did space allow. We can only make room for part of the history of his illness and medical attendants. He was suddenly seized with vomiting and violent internal pains (probably the attack was one of cholera). The doctor was sent for—the most renowned doctor it was said of the whole country, a man accustomed to perform prodigies, &c. Previous to his arrival—

Every one of the company delivered his opinion of our condition in the most technical terms, and it was settled by the obliging members of this impromptu consultation, that our "noble and illustrious

* M. Huc uses the *nos majesticum* throughout his book; his translator retains it, excusing it on the ground of its avoiding the appearance of egotism, and veiling the individual personality.

malady proceeded from a disturbance in the equilibrium of the vital spirits." The igneous principle, they thought, too long fed by the excessive heat, had ended by exceeding beyond all measure the proper bounds assigned to it, and consequently a fire, so to speak, had been kindled in the sublime organisation of our body. Consequently, also, the aqueous elements had been dried up to such a degree that there no longer remained to the members and organs the humidity necessary to the performance of the natural functions : thence proceeded these vomitings, pains in the stomach, and that generally disordered state which it was easy to perceive in our face, and which produced such violent contortions.

In order to re-establish the said equilibrium, there needed only to be introduced into the body a certain quantity of cold, and to lower the extravagant temperature of this igneous principle : therefore it was necessary to favour the return of moisture into all the members. In this manner health would be immediately re-established, and we might resume our journey, being however very careful not to permit the igneous principle to develop itself to the point of absorbing the aqueous principle. There was a very simple method of bringing back into the body this beautiful harmony. Everybody knew that green peas are of an extremely cold nature : a certain quantity was therefore to be put on to boil, and we were to drink the liquor, and by that means the fire would be put out.—Vol. ii. p. 4.

So decided the unprofessionals; but the physician is at hand,—

A little round-about man, with a pleasing countenance and redundant plumpness, . . . a pair of great spectacles seated on a very little rudimentary kind of nose, and tied behind his ears with a silk cord, gave him quite a finished medical air . . . "I have learned," said he, "that the illustrious patient was born in the countries of the west. It is written in the books that maladies vary according to the country : those of the north do not resemble those of the south ; every nation has some that are peculiar to it, and every country produces particular remedies adapted to the ordinary infirmities of its inhabitants. The skilful physician ought to distinguish different temperaments, in order to understand the true character of maladies, and prescribe suitable medicaments : it is in this that his science consists. We must take good care not to treat the men of the western seas in the same manner as the men of the central nation." After having laid down these

principles with very striking inflections of voice and abundance of gesticulation, he drew towards himself a bamboo-chair, and seated himself by the side of our bed. He then asked for the right arm, and, having laid it on a small cushion, he began to feel the pulse by playing on it with all his fingers, as if he were playing the pianoforte.

The Chinese believe that there are different pulses corresponding to the heart, liver, and other principal organs. To feel the pulse well you must feel them all, one after the other, and sometimes several together.

After a long and solemn examination, the doctor lifted up his head and stroked his beard, and pronounced as follows on M. Huc's case :—

By some means or other the cold air has penetrated into the interior, and has put itself in opposition to the igneous principle : thence the struggle, &c. . . . we must therefore combat the evil with warm substances.

The mandarins, who a minute before had said precisely the contrary, did not fail to agree entirely with the physician.

"That's the thing," said Ting, "that's just what we were thinking."

"The nature of this noble malady," proceeded the physician, "is such that it may yield with facility to the virtue of the medicines, and disappear very soon ; and also, it is quite possible that it may resist, and that the danger may increase. This is my opinion on the subject, after having studied the various characters of the pulse."—Page 6.

The exquisite absurdity of this drama does not diminish as the action proceeds. The physician writes or rather paints his prescription on a large sheet of paper, and persists in reading it to the patient, explaining the whole, and the mode in which each drug was to act. After this he takes his leave, and the Chinese attendant of M. Huc, Master Ting, inquires whether it is necessary to follow the prescription ; "Certainly," replies the sick man. The doctor, also an apothecary, is again applied to ; but alas ! honourable as is the patient, the medicine does no good—he becomes worse ; however, time and nature perform their work : the power of the disease abates, and the cure is completed by a number of minute red pills, suspiciously like homeopathic globules. M. Huc is by no means unbelieving as to their efficacy, in fact, and freely allows the physician

Right Notes on his "Proprietary Standard's History of the Rebellion 1745-1746
typed in for extract from the original. It was
on the cover of

Finished the 4th time April 18 - 1741
on the fly leaf
of same volume

Judicium de Authoris

On some page
crossed out
in one line

The cursed Hellish Ulster, Treachery, Treasons of the Scots
were the chief grounds and causes of that execrable rebellion
on some page, the word of a King: this phrase is repeated some hundred times; but
on some page, the word of a King: this phrase is repeated some hundred times; but

That frequent expression upon the word of a King,
I have always despised and despised, for a thousand
reasons.

on some page of
the third volume,

to triumph in the cure. Then came innumerable felicitations. The mandarins expressed their joy at the recovery "of M. Huc's precious and brilliant health," and this, no doubt, was perfectly sincere, since the death of any one not belonging to the house and people among whom he dies is one of the most serious calamities that can befall those who receive him. The most vexatious actions may be brought against a host on such an occasion, and imprisonment and heavy fines be his portion. We would fain give the winding-up scene, but must forbear; suffice it to say, that M. Huc's parting interview with the grandees of the town was excessively courteous and characteristic. He was sent away with the most flowery of salutations; he was even *promised*, for every day of his future journey, smooth roads, calm weather, cool umbrageous places of repose, clear skies; and from what a conjunction of calamities had the invalid been already saved in this favoured place! *here*, every comfort had been procured; and even, so the chief magistrate assured him, a magnificent

coffin had been chosen for his special use at the best makers in Kuen-kiang-hien; for, be it understood, in China this last receptacle for the remains of humanity is an object of real importance to the living. People in easy circumstances seldom fail to provide themselves betimes with an article of this kind agreeable to their taste, and, for well-brought up children, it is a favourite method of showing filial piety to purchase a beautiful coffin for father or mother, and to present the gift as an agreeable token of their love and regard—no fear about its suggestiveness of any *melancholy* reflection seeming to impede the exercise of such attention. Death, by the Chinese in general, is viewed with a sort of animal indifference and calmness that is truly astounding and shocking. It far more resembles the contemplation of what we lose in parting with a favourite horse than in bidding temporary farewell to one gifted with an immortal principle, and painfully winds up our consideration of the state of ideas among this low-toned and demoralised people.

MORE "LAST WORDS OF SWIFT."—HIS "CLARENDON NOTES."

(*With a Fac-Simile.*)

BY REV. A. B. ROWAN, D.D.

AMONG the satiric writings of the celebrated Dean of St. Patrick's, not the least noted are those "remarks" in which he exhaled his wit and malice upon "Bishop Burnet's History of his own Times." It is obvious that Swift read and criticised Burnet with a dislike to the man, and a desire to insult him, which, as Johnson observed, "went far beyond mere political aversion," and he has infused the pungency of this feeling into his observations, so as to attach to them a celebrity beyond what mere "marginal notes" generally obtain. There have long lain in the repose of a secluded library a series of similar "remarks" from the same hand on another author, which, if they do not exhibit as much wit, evince at least equal animosity, directed in this case not against an individual merely, but a whole nation; and when we take into account the circumstances in which these notes were probably written, they

will, I think, appear worthy of public notice, if not as a literary, at least as a melancholy psychological, curiosity.

In the "Inquiry into the Life of Dean Swift," published in "Berkeley's Literary Relics," which, though a mere sketch, is often referred to as a work of authority, and one of his authentic biographies, we find it recorded, among other anecdotes, that "*in the evening of life he became a constant reader of Clarendon's History.*" And in Swift's "Will," among other bequests, we find the following:—"I bequeath to the Rev. Doctor Francis Wilson the works of Plato, in three folio volumes; the Earl of Clarendon's History, in three folio volumes; and my best Bible." This bequest never took effect, the unworthy legatee—"beast in human shape" Lord Ossory calls him—is recorded as one of those who, in Swift's declining years, attempted to offer insult to, and to impose on his patron's

decaying faculties. There is a confused and uncertain story of the decisive proof of Swift's insanity (which led to the protection of his latter years by a commission of lunacy), being a personal scuffle with *this very Doctor Wilson!* Other accounts, corroborated by subsequent circumstances, would go to show that it was an attempt of Wilson's to coerce and intimidate the once-powerful but now prostrated Dean of St. Patrick's into some official act for his own aggrandisement, which led to the struggle and personal violence referred to: be the fact as it may, this vile man was subsequently expelled the Deanery House for suspected acts of peculation, and (predeceasing the Dean soon afterwards) his bequest became, what is technically called, a "lapsed legacy." How the "folio Plato" and "best Bible" were disposed of I do not know, but by some channel the "folio Clarendon" found its way from the "Deanery House" to the adjacent *Marsh's Library*,* where it is still kept, I wish I could say preserved, but the binding is much injured, the covers loose and falling from the backs, and the whole set by no means in the order in which a work of such interest should be kept.

In the course of last year it was incidentally mentioned at a dinner-table in Dublin, "that the copy of Clarendon in Marsh's Library was copiously noted in Swift's own handwriting." With the witty notes on Burnet full in recollection, I took an early opportunity of inspecting these volumes, and found them noted as had been stated; but the remarks are neither copious in themselves, nor in their matter particularly noteworthy. However, upon looking through the volumes, I found some observations, *with a date*, upon the fly-leaves, which give these notes an interest of a different kind, as bearing upon a question which my friend Dr. Wilde of Dublin has discussed with his well-known ability as a man of science, and with the ardour of a patriot-admirer of Swift's genius, namely,

whether Swift really was the "driveller and the show" for which he has been "shewn up" in his declining years,—a charge to which his biographers (until Dr. Wilde came to the rescue) seem to have pleaded guilty, without sufficient study of their briefs, or of the evidence which could be adduced to the contrary; whereas the chief interest of the notes before us lies in the fact that they prove to have been written long after that period when their author is represented as having ceased to be "*a rational and reflecting being!*" Such are the very words of his last and most accurate editor and biographer.

In Scott's Life of Swift he introduces the well-known "dismal letter" to Mrs. Whiteway, of date "July 26, 1740," as "almost the last document which we possess of the celebrated Swift as a rational and reflecting being." Dr. Wilde refers to "two documents" of date 13th and 28th of January, 1741,† as "probably the last prose he ever penned;" and Dr. Delany's narrative of the last hours of his friend takes up the history of this melancholy period thus—

In the beginning of the year 1741 his understanding was so much impaired, and his passions so greatly increased, that he was utterly incapable of conversation. Early in the year 1742 his reason was wholly subverted, and his rage became absolute madness,—the last person whom he knew was Mrs. Whiteway.

It appears to me remarkable that it should remain for this day to bring to light documentary evidence, proving that long after the date of Scott's "almost last rational document," and within the period thus described by Delany, as one of "impaired reason," "incapacity for conversation," and "passion verging towards absolute madness," Dean Swift was competent to "close literary examination and pertinent comment upon the author he was studying," and able to deliver his "*judicium de auctore*," in condensed and correct language. From

* The library of Archbishop Narcissus Marsh, containing much rare and curious ancient literature, and some MSS., dedicated by that prelate to the public.

† It might at first sight appear that the date I give afterwards was subsequent to this, but it must be remembered that Swift in all probability used the old style, and that consequently this last date would be 28 January, 1741-2, so that my documents intervene between it and Dr. Delany's "*beginning of 1741*."

the covers and fly-leaves of his "Clarendon" I have copied notes, as below, in his well-known handwriting, giving the date at which he had, *for the fourth time!* finished his perusal of that captivating history. These are as follow:—

(On the cover.) *Finished the 4th Time,
April 18, 1741.*

(On the fly-leaf, 1st volume.) *Judicium de Authore.*

The cursed, hellish, villainy, treachery, treasons of the Scots, were the chief grounds and causes of that execrable rebellion.

THE WORD OF A KING. *This phrase is repeated some hundred times, but is ever foolish, and too often false.*

(On fly-leaf of vol. iii.) *That frequent expression, UPON THE WORD OF A KING, I have always despised and detested for a thousand reasons.*

These entries on the cover and fly-leaves are all written in ink, in the small clear hand well known as the Dean's. That all the notes in the body of the work were made during this fourth or last perusal, I do not affirm, indeed I think it probable they were not. Some are written in pen and ink, in the same accurate hand; others again are in hasty pencilling, dashed in with the stump of an ill-cut crayon, as if the writer must breathe out his threatenings against the "Scotch dogs" could not brook even the delay of pointing his pencil! The probability is, that the

more carefully-written remarks may belong to former readings, and the hasty pencillings to that later period when reason was tottering on her throne, and passion becoming dominant over judgment.

I shall now proceed to give such selections from these notes as I think most likely to interest the reader; to give them all would be but to copy with "damnable iteration" such phrases as,—"Scotch dogs," "hellish Scots," "rebellious dogs," "diabolical Scots," repeated over and over again, ad nauseam. Occasionally the whole note consists of a single word ingeniously interjected so as to change the author's sense altogether; sometimes a mere period or note of admiration is jotted down; but all show the close attention with which he went over Clarendon in the "evening of his days." Those on Falkland's death, and the king's trial, have an interest of their own; and on the whole I offer these notes neither as likely to make any addition to the literary or critical fame of Swift, nor as approving of them either in tone or sentiment, but rather as a contribution to those *miscellanea curiosa* of literature which are sometimes read with as much interest as more elaborate or important discoveries. It is only necessary to add, that the references are to the original folio edition of Clarendon.—Yours, &c. A. B. R.

Clarendon's Text.

PREFACE, p. v. "He (Charles) was a prince inclined to love arbitrary power."

P. v. "The people may not always be restrained from attempting by force to do themselves right, tho' they ought."

History of the Rebellion, vol. i. p. 9. "All men were inhibited to speak of a Parliament to be called."

P. 48. "The Earl of Carlisle wrought himself into greater favour with the English than any of his nation."

P. 59. "England being the gem of the world,—Scotland but the *wilderness* † of that garden."

P. 59. "The harmless king."

P. 88. "None ever enquired what was doing in Scotland."

P. 94. "The Scots in their address to the King spoke of their 'loyal hearts.'"

P. 104. "The call of Parliament was for the 3d of April."

Swift's Remarks.

What King doth not love and endeavour it?

They ought not.*

Great weakness.

A miracle! A Scot!

† Dunghill!

Too arbitrary.

Short *Bridewell* news ever in any Gazette!‡

Scotch dogs!

April the 3d for knaves; ye 1st for fools!

* In this extract the *text* and *comment* bring to issue within the compass of a nutshell the whole question between "passive obedience" and the "Revolution principle."

† This bitter note means that the *petty larceny* misdeeds of Scotland were beneath the notice of history.

Clarendon's Text.

Vol. i. p. 116. A convocation proposed.

P. 129. "It must not be doubted that there were many men of honour among them."

P. 148. "Mr. St. John, a natural son of Bul-
lingbrook."

P. 153. "Strafford said, When he drew his sword he would not leave a Scottish man in the kingdom."

P. 202. "Strafford wrote to the King after being found guilty."

Ibid. "King consented to Strafford's death."

Ibid. "Said to be by the influence of his royal consort."

P. 204-5. "The King passed the bill for Straf-
ford's attainder and perpetuating the Parliament
together."

P. 207. "The Act passed against tonnage and
poundage."

P. 225. "These acts were monuments of his
fatherly affection."

P. 237. 40,000 or 50,000 Protestants were
massacred in the Irish rebellion."

P. 243. "The King was now as weary of Scot-
land, as impatient to go there."

P. 244. "Having never received any consider-
able profit from Scotland, he had very hard thoughts
of that people."

P. 271. "Archbishop Williams wrote a book
against ceremonies."

[His character (at length) by Clarendon.]

"He was much hated by Puritans."

Swift's Remarks.

Convocations of the clergy are
as legal and necessary as those of
the laity.

I doubt it, for they were Scots!

A bastard!

And it was a good resolution.

Great magnanimity.

Weak and wrong!

A most unhappy marriage!

Cursed stupidity—*hinc illæ lacrymæ*—the fatal stroak. I wish
the author had enlarged upon what
motives the King passed these
bills.—The King by this act ut-
terly ruined.

Great weakness of the King.

Rather of his weakness.

At least!

Scot, Scot, Scot, for ever Scot!

How could he from Scots, rebels,
and beggars?

Where is that book to be had?

This character I think too severe.
How came he to be so hated by
that faction he was said so to favour?

End of Vol. 1st.

EARLY FEMALE ASCETICISM. MARCELLA.

IF Dame Fortune is capricious in the distribution of her favours, Fame, also a female, is no less so. He who strikes out any new path of thought or of action, or who first gains the mastery over any power of nature, and makes it subservient to the purposes of man, not unfrequently must content himself with the consciousness of merit, while another who has no claim to the inventive or creative faculty, and merely follows in the steps of the discoverer, by some lucky accident gains all the reputation of the discovery. The New World takes its name from Amerigo Vespucci; two small districts of it only bear the name of Columbus. In popular language, Watt will always be the inventor of the steam engine, an

honour which Newcomen, the Marquis of Worcester, and perhaps even Leonardo da Vinci, have no small right to share. So to Paula and Eustochium has commonly been assigned the credit or discredit, whichever it may be deemed, of originating the Nunneries of the West—a distinction for which they are indebted to their close companionship with St. Jerome, whose world-wide reputation has ensured to his numerous friends and no less numerous enemies a notoriety as enduring as his own. To Marcella, however, this distinction is really due; and, as the true foundress of female Monasticism in Europe, she must not be passed over in our sketches.

Our notice of her we derive chiefly

from her *Epitaph* by St. Jerome, which, as usual, is in the form of an epistle, and is addressed to Principia a devout maiden who had shared the poverty and retirement of the deceased. The man must have a strong mind who can set at nought the *prestige* of high birth, and if any can do so, the writer before us is certainly not among the number. Thus he prefaces his work by an intimation that he intends to disregard all the rules of Rhetoricians, and, instead of tracing the descent of the subject of his Memoir from Consuls and Prefects of the Praetorium, to claim for her the far higher nobility conferred by humility and voluntary poverty, thus insinuating, while he affects to ignore, her illustrious origin.

We therefore know nothing in detail of her ancestry, and the first event in her life we find recorded, is the arrival in Rome of Athanasius and others of the Alexandrian clergy, then fugitive from the persecution of the Arian Constantius [340 A.D.] whose glowing descriptions of the new Institute of the East, that had now taken firm root in Egypt and Syria, found an attentive and admiring auditor in the thoughtful child. The persecution ended, the exiles returned to their distant cures, but the impression they had made on the mind of Marcella, though for a while obscured, was never effaced. Her father being dead, she submitted to the obligations of marriage, but, seven months after, her husband's death released her from a tie inconsistent with her aspirations after ascetic perfection. She was thus left a young widow amid the snares of a licentious city, without guide or support, except an aged mother, and, what was still better, a fixed resolution of her own. Her graceful person—an attraction that, as her Saintly Biographer does not fail to remind us, has no little influence with the male sex—her elevated rank, and still more her prudent carriage, engaged the attention of the aged Cerealis, a man of Consular dignity, closely connected with the Imperial family, and in all respects, as D'Andilly says of him, “le plus grand parti de Rome.” The hoary suitor, however, seems to have distrusted the power of his advantages. “If you marry me,” said he, “I shall look on you not so much as a wife, as a

daughter, to inherit my property.” This argument was enforced by the lady's mother with tears and entreaties: the youthful relict, however, was at no loss for a reply; “My intention,” said she, “is to devote myself to celibacy; but, were it not so, what I should look for in marriage would be most certainly not an inheritance, but a husband.” “But you know,” argued the ancient lover, “it is common enough for old men to live long and for young ones to die early.” “Not so,” returned the lady, “the fact rather is this—a young man may die soon, but an old one can't last long.” This elegant raillery, as St. Jerome regards it, completely silenced the aged swain, who bowed and retired. At the same time her other suitors, who knew the inferiority of their pretensions, took warning by his dismissal and withdrew, leaving the widow to indulge in vague dreams of impossible perfection.

The state of manners among the Roman ladies of that age, though not, so far as we are aware, exhibiting that shameful dissoluteness which is too faithfully portrayed in the Satires of Juvenal, still, as easily may be supposed, fell far short of the Christian standard. The holy horror of St. Jerome is indeed aroused by vanities now considered almost venial: silken robes, sparkling jewels, golden necklaces, ear-drops fetched from the Erythrean sea, odours of musk, and even artificial red and white might be pardoned by the moralist; but then, alas! this was not all;

These gay attires were not put on
But to some end.

Even while displaying the external signs of grief for her first husband, the Roman matron was stealthily looking round for his successor: whom she designed, not as God's law enjoins, to obey, but, as God's law forbids, to command. For this purpose a man, humble in rank and broken in fortunes, was chosen, who, if he was not possessed of sufficient indifference or self-command to connive at the infidelities of his spouse, was forthwith ejected from the board and mansion of his imperious partner.

The faith which Marcella professed required that her conduct should exhibit a marked contrast to all this, and she resolved on fulfilling its require-

ments to the utmost. In her dress she sought protection from the atmosphere, not adornment for her person: golden trinkets she discarded utterly, even to a seal-ring of that metal; and, so mindful was she of the injunction, to *provide things honest in the sight of all men*, that she kept her mother almost constantly by her side; and, above all, when she granted an interview to any clergyman, either secular or monastic, which the necessities of a large household sometimes compelled her to do, she took care that it should not be in private. In the choice of her domestics she was most cautious, well aware that the reputation of the mistress not unfrequently suffers from the indiscretion of the maid. The consciousness of rectitude, however, as is too often the case, alone rewarded her pains, for no more than Paula did she escape the aspersions of malice;* but the calumnies she could not avoid, she at least could contemn; and, unmoved by sneers and whispers, she pursued with undeviating footsteps her heaven-ward path. A portion of the day she devoted to meditation on the Scriptures, and only then deemed herself perfect mistress of a text, when practice had tested and ascertained her knowledge.

In her fasts she was moderate, and, though eating no meat, she took a little wine—a scent, however, rather than a taste,† remembering that it was permitted to Timothy for his stomach's sake and his frequent infirmities. She seldom appeared in public, and at all times carefully avoided the mansions of the Nobility, where the vanities she had renounced were sure to shock her eyes; while her visits to the churches of the Apostles and Martyrs were made only at those hours when no fellow-worshippers were present to be disturbed by her charms and her devotion. There is yet another trait in her character, one not frequently met with in the Annals of Asceticism—that she sacrificed even her own sense

of duty to the wishes of a parent. Her mother had long resigned the dearly cherished hope of dandling on her knees the offspring of her daughter, but still felt a natural anxiety that Marcella's large property should not be lost to the family, and urged the fair widow to make over to the children of her maternal uncle the wealth for which herself had no use. The intended donees were already rich in this world's stores, so that in a measure the gift seemed like defrauding the poor of their due; nevertheless, the pious relict consented to do this violence to her conscience, rather than cause disappointment to the bosom of a parent.

In the year of our Lord 376, another persecution of the Orthodox brought another band of refugees to seek shelter in Rome; and amongst them was Peter, who afterwards succeeded to the Episcopal mitre of Athanasius, and who now gave some form and distinctness to the aspirations after Ascetic retirement which had previously hovered undefined in the mind of Marcella. For some years she remained alone in her monastic profession; but at length her example was followed by Sophronia and others, whose mistake in so doing the narrator obscurely intimates by a sarcastic application of the opening lines of the *Medea* of Euripides. In the next converts, however, Paula and the little Eustochium, the lady found congenial fellow-travellers in her laborious path.

Next came the arrival of Jerome in Italy, A.D. 382, whose reputation for Scriptural knowledge had preceded his coming, and made his society courted by devout ladies of condition. At first, he tells us, he attempted to evade their observation—a course of conduct which, had he steadily pursued, he would also have evaded much of the obloquy and turmoil that agitated and perhaps enlivened his future career. The importunity of Marcella at length tri-

* The Abbé Roibracher, in his *Histoire de l'Eglise Catholique*, is not quite accurate on this point: he says—" Pendant la longue viduité de Marcella, la pureté de sa conduite ne fut jamais flétrie du moindre soupçon." Jerome's language implies directly the contrary:—Epist. ad Principiam, c. iii.—" Quis unquam de hac muliere quod displicet audiret ut crederet? Quis unquam credidit, ut non magis se ipsum malignitatis et infamiae condemnaret?"

† Butler, in his *Lives of the Saints*, says she took no wine; St. Jerome that she took some, though but little: *odor magis quam gustus.*

umphed over his prudence, and he took up his abode in her mansion, where he used to meet a crowd of pious matrons and virgins, who propounded the difficulties which had occurred to them in their daily reading, and received with deferential awe the expositions of the theologian. At these meetings Marcella presented an example which all future inquirers would do well to imitate; her questions manifestly being actuated not by captiousness, but by a sincere desire of improvement. By this modesty and the superior ability with which nature had endowed her, she attained such proficiency in Divinity, that when her instructor quitted Rome, she was regarded as in some sort supplying his place, and on any dispute arising amongst the faithful touching the interpretation of a passage, recourse was had to her arbitration, in dispensing which she was so careful to observe the rules of what moralists term the *decorous*, that she represented her exposition as derived by her from Jerome or some other theologian, thus even while she taught confessing herself a pupil.

Jerome after a time seems to have quitted her house for that of the widow Paula, and how close an intimacy was maintained between the two ladies by the interchange of presents and letters, we already have shewn in our notice of the latter.* His stay there however was soon brought to a close by the scandal it gave rise to, and in the early part of the year 375 he retired into the country, the healthful calm of which, after the turmoil of the city, he at first found so attractive, that he penned an epistle to Marcella inviting her to imitate his example. The fancied superiority of the country over the town in respect of peace and innocence is a theme that has called into exercise as well the most exalted as the very meanest faculties: on it the Bards of Mantua and Venusia have lavished their sweetest strains, and youthful Britons in the sixth form still continue to celebrate it in platitudes whose inanity can no where find an equal. The diatribe of the saint holds a middle place between the two,

and, such as it is, we present it to our readers.

You have heard of Ambrosius, by whom our friend the Adamantine,† or, shall I call him Brazen-bowels, was supplied with paper, money, and amanuenses, and thereby enabled to write his innumerable works. Well, Ambrosius tells us that Origen took no meal nor composed himself to slumber unless he had by him one of the Brethren, who read from the Scriptures meanwhile, and so carefully did he arrange his days and nights that prayer only gave place to study and study to prayer. Now, does not this put us to shame, belly-gods that we are? After one hour's reading we yawn, then rub our eyes, trying to keep down our weariness; finding that will not do, we next, as if a good day's labour were done, turn again to the business of the world. The morning meal I pass over, by which the mind is laden and oppressed, but I must mention, though with shame, the frequent visits we either pay our friends or expect from them. Then commences the gossip; we tear in pieces the reputations of the absent, and bring forward our little anecdotes of their conduct and behaviour, making others our game, and in our turn supplying them with amusement. On our good friends' departure we sit down to our accounts, and here we sometimes get so angry as to be like lions in our wrath, while at others we are devoured by anxiety which anticipates the troubles of far distant years, quite forgetting, meanwhile, the Gospel text, "*Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee: then, whose shall those things be which thou hast provided?*" Again, in our dress, we look far less to use than to ornament and display. Does any prospect of gain present itself, we prick up our ears, and are at once on the alert. Do we hear of any loss—and in household affairs this happens not unfrequently—a gloom gathers over our brow, for a sesterce cheers us up, and a sesterce casts us down. Thus, in one person appear many minds, and thence it is that the Psalmist prays, "*Lord, in thy city dissipate their image.*" We were made, indeed, after God's own image, but through our weakness we assume many forms. As in scenic representations we see the same player, now affecting Hercules's brawny strength, now Venus's soft graces, and now again Cybele's tottering gait, so too we, who, if we were not of the world would be hated by the world, are as various in our disguises as we are in our sins. Many stages

* See our Number for March, 1854.

† Origen got these nicknames by his unweared application to study.

of our life we have passed while fluctuating between one course and another, and our bark has at one time been driven before the tempest, at another has struck on a hidden rock. Now, then, that it is allowed us, let us seek a quiet haven in the retirement of the country. There coarse bread and pot herbs which our own hands have watered, and fresh milk, the country's delicacy, offer us a humble but innocent banquet. With a diet like this, no drowsiness will creep on our devotions, no repletion interfere with our studies. In the summer we will seek the shade of a tree, while the autumn will bring us pure atmosphere and a bed of fallen leaves on which we may repose. In spring the plains will be enamelled with flowers, and the melody of birds will supply an accompaniment to our psalms. Again, in the season of frost and snow, we shall have our fuel for the gathering, and so, whether asleep or awake, shall not only be warm, but pay nothing for our warmth. To Rome we will leave her savage arena, her exciting circus, and her wanton theatre; and, as I must not pass over our friends in my description, we will also leave the daily parliament of matrons. It is good for us to cling to the Lord, and in Him to put our trust, so that when we have changed our present poor estate for the kingdom of Heaven we may break out into the words, "*What have I in Heaven, and what have I asked of you on earth?*"—the meaning of which is, that when we find such great things above, we cannot but lament that on earth we have sought things mean and perishable. Farewell.

Feathered warblers, however, and enamelled meadows are often found more delightful on paper than in reality, and accordingly we soon have the Saint leaving his Italian retreat, and, accompanied by Paula and Eustochium, setting sail for the Holy Land, whence, soon after their arrival, his two companions addressed a joint letter to Marcella, inviting her to join their society at Bethlehem. Availing themselves of the touching figure which our Lord has made use of to express his fondness for Jerusalem, they call upon her not to abandon her young brood scarce yet able to fly alone, or leave them unprotected to the rapacity of the hawk; and next enlarge upon the satisfaction they find in the actual contemplation and enjoyment of scenes which had so long occupied their minds; and, though fully acknowledging the great truth that the kingdom of God is within us, and

that good men may be found in all regions and climates, they insist that in Jerusalem are collected specimens of various kinds of virtue from all parts of the world, and, what is more strange, with all this there is nothing of the arrogance and contention—of the malice and backbiting—which prevail in most provinces. They then speak with rapturous anticipation of their intended pilgrimage to the localities made notable by Scriptural mention, and entreat Marcella to hasten and share with them the profit and pleasure to be derived from the pious journey.

This letter, it must be owned, bears somewhat the appearance of a rhetorical exercise, and it leaves on the mind of the reader the impression that the writers were more anxious to display their own eloquence than to gain acquiescence in the wishes they express. In any case it did not succeed with the person addressed, who, we may be sure, did not fail to give the reasons of her refusal in language equally elegant and equally indicative of profound Scriptural knowledge. The advice conveyed in the prior epistle of St. Jerome she seems to have complied with, for after his departure we find her residing outside the walls of Rome, where his loss was in great measure supplied to her by the society of Principia, whose filial attentions she repaid with the fondness of a mother. Their example was not long without imitators: suburban and rural retirement became the rage, and Monastic establishments for both sexes sprang up in every part of Italy, and, as the Saint expresses it, from the numbers of the servants of the Lord, what had once been a reproach was now become a matter of glorification.

The disposition of Marcella was, however, far less adapted for contemplation than action, and the peaceful vicissitude of study and prayer before long failed to satisfy the requirements of her restless spirit. So, wearied with doing nothing, she emerged from her cell, and tried her hand, not unsuccessfully, at that most seductive of amusements—religious persecution. This passage in her history, in our eyes by no means edifying, her biographer, whose passions were enlisted in the same cause, has so prodigally adorned with trope, simile, and meta-

phor that, had we no other record of the transaction, we should fairly be at a loss to make out what he is driving at. To intimate to his readers the simple facts that the Syrian churches were disturbed by a revival of the doctrines of Origen, and that Rufinus, an advocate of those doctrines, had left Palestine for Italy, he informs us that a violent tempest arose in the East, which, not contented with turning the world there upside down, drove a blasphemy-freighted vessel into the harbour of Rome. Next, to indicate the rapid spread of the heresy in Italy, he employs a culinary figure which to modern taste seems scarcely enough elevated for the dignity of the subject: this kettle, he tells us, did not long want a lid; then, with the sudden change of metaphor which is usual to him, he adds that the unpolluted source of Roman faith was troubled with mire-clogged footsteps. The credulity of the followers of the new sect is touched off by a comparison with those silly fellows who, setting their wits against the mountebanks in the streets, got their shoulders well caned, or their teeth half knocked out of their stupid heads.* But to turn for a moment from ornamented to plain language. Asceticism, as we said, was at this time the fashion in Italy, and Rufinus on his arrival was continually pestered by quidnuncs who eagerly sought information on the rites of the Eastern churches and the Monastic establishments in those parts; hoping, doubtless, to gather from his narrative some devotional novelty which had hitherto eluded their research. To relieve himself from their questions, the learned traveller undertook the translation of some works on the topics which engaged their attention; and, as lazy folks proverbially take the most pains, by so doing he involved himself in a controversy which stirred up the bitter waters of polemical strife, and at length drove the unadvised sage from his re-

treat into the very midst of barbarian spears. Among the works he took in hand was a treatise of Origen's "Peri Archôn," to his translation of which he in an unhappy hour prefixed a laudatory notice which Jerome had indited in the inexperience of youth, but which his more mature knowledge regarded with all the horror of Orthodoxy. The little book was dedicated by the translator to his pupil, Macarius,† whose name of Fortunate gives a handle to the angry Saint for an indifferent pun. His lot would, he tells us, have indeed answered his name, had not his bark at the outset of life had the ill-chance to split on such a rock ahead as his wicked instructor. The publication of this book sounded the trumpet-note of battle. Jerome luckily himself was absent from the field, but there was no lack of Divines in Rome who were his equals in zeal, though a long way his inferiors in learning and eloquence. Some of these led the combat, and the reader is at once immersed in the din and uproar of criminations and recriminations, charges, citations, and apologies, in which latter the writers were far less eager to exculpate themselves than to blacken and traduce their opponents. The Saintly Marcella, we are told, for a while put a constraint upon her feelings, and well can we estimate the struggle it must have cost her; but, the heresy making yet more way, her zeal burst through all bounds, and she laid a charge against Rufinus before Siricius, who was then Pope; but he—a good, easy man—declined to interfere, and hence the faint praise which damns him in the pages of Jerome, as one who from his own guileless simplicity formed his judgment of the characters of those around him.

Two years after this, Anastasius succeeded to the Papal chair, whose virtues, Jerome tells us, were of a kind so exalted, that Providence quickly required him again at the hands of an unworthy people. On second thoughts

* The sport seems to have been something of this kind: a bystander was invited to try his agility against that of the mountebank; the latter, armed with a cane, aimed blows at him, and if by skipping to and fro he managed to avoid them he was rewarded with some small coin, while, if struck, he had the smart for his pains. This apparently was among the pranks of Peregrinus when at Alexandria.—See *Lucian De Morte Peregrini*, § 17.

† This Macarius our readers have already made acquaintance with in an article entitled *The Original Ancient Mariner*, which appeared in our Number for Oct. 1853.

this encomium strikes him as too humble, and he mends his first effort by assuring us that the subject of his praise was so early translated to heaven lest Providence should be softened by his prayers and induced to recall the stern decree which had gone forth against the guilty city. The meaning of all this the reader soon finds out to be that the new Pope was of Jerome's own party. The busy Marcella now, having a Pontiff to her mind, renewed her charitable exertions to bring Rufinus to punishment. She got together her witnesses, men who had once been Origenists, but had now seen their errors and were anxious to retrieve them; she brought into Court the pestilent volumes, and pointed out emendations in the handwriting of the Scorpion,* by which endearing title Rufinus usually figures in his early friend's narrative: she made out a long catalogue of the favourers of the new sect, and in short left no stone unturned to ensure his conviction. The result was, that Rufinus was cited to appear before a Synod of the Roman clergy, and answer the charges brought against him: but the Scorpion had a warning in the fate of Jovinian, who by writing against fasts and celibacy had incurred the displeasure of the same party and had expiated his offence by a severe whipping and by banishment for life to a desert island. Instead therefore of appearing in person, the Origenist wisely retired to Aquileia, then besieged by the Goths under Alaric, and transmitted to the Pope an Apology for his opinions, to which Anastasius indited a reply, censuring severely the doctrines of the Adamantine, and the rashness of the man who had introduced them into Italy. Of Marcella's activity in this broil her biographer tells us he might have related many more instances, but contented himself with a few, not only

lest his hearers should be wearied by repetition, but also lest his ill-wishers, of whom he had plenty, should take occasion to insinuate, that while affecting to celebrate the lady, he was merely digesting his own choler against the heretics. On the flight of Rufinus, and the Papal censure passed on him, the zeal of the Orthodox seems to have sunk for a time into the languor of exhaustion.

The theological storm had not long blown over when an evil yet more dire fell on the ill-fated West. In the spring of 409 A.D. Alaric and his Goths, who each year had extended their incursions, appeared before the gates of the Imperial city, and a blockade ensued, in which the Romans were reduced to such extremity of famine as to feed on the bodies of the dead.[†] The ministers of the trembling Honoriusr had recourse to the unsafe expedient of buying off the invaders, thus insuring a speedy renewal of their attack. Accordingly, the next year saw the capture and sack of the city of Romulus; and such were the horrors of the scene, that Jerome finds his own language, forcible as it is, unequal to the occasion, and borrows the touching lines in which Virgil has portrayed the downfall of Troy. The lowliness of Marcella's dwelling did not shield it from attack, and fierce and barbarous men broke in upon the Anchorite, loudly demanding gold. For all answer she pointed to her mean attire, but the exaltation of soul that sets worldly goods at nought was unintelligible to Alaric's soldiers, and they mistook for the sordidness of avarice the squalor of voluntary poverty. Rods and whips were brought into play, but rods and whips are as straws on the back of an enthusiast, and the mind of the lady, we are told, was so elevated above this world, that the tortures they inflicted gave her no sensation of pain. At length, finding

* Another nickname Jerome gives him is *Grunnius*, or the grunter.

† St. Jerome indeed adds the extreme circumstance of horror, that mothers slaughtered their infants and devoured them; and from him Gibbon has adopted it, and inserted it in his narrative. We may remark, however, that the Saint's love of fine writing sometimes leads him to deviate a little from the fact. Thus, in his account of the ravages of the Goths in Pannonia, he says that the universal desolation announced by the Prophet Zephaniah was accomplished in the scarcity of the beasts, birds, and even the fish. This absurd exaggeration Gibbon has himself pointed out, humorously remarking that one voracious pike would have inspired more distress in the fish of the Danube than a hostile inroad of the whole Gothic army.

their efforts unavailing, and softened, we may presume, by her courage and constancy, they conducted her and Principia to the church of the Apostle Paul—a sanctuary which the newly-born Christianity of the Goths taught them to treat with respect.

The harsh treatment she had undergone could not indeed subdue the indwelling spirit, but had shaken her aged frame, and within a few days from the taking of the city, though suffering from no apparent disorder, she passed peacefully away, her last glance being fixed on her adopted daughter, with whose streaming tears brightly contrasted the smiles which lighted up the dying martyr's face. The grief which the downfall of Rome naturally caused in the mind of Jerome, was materially aggravated by the loss not only of this lady, but of his early friend Pammachius, and others whose deaths had been accelerated, if not caused, by that awful event, and the wanderings

and hardships to which it exposed them. This cup of bitters, however, was not without a drop that made it palatable. The approach of the Goths drove Rufinus from his retreat to Messina, in Sicily, and the alarm and agitation of the voyage had such effect upon his frame, that he soon after betook himself to that bourne where Goths and polemical divines both equally cease from troubling. His former friend and fellow-student, in his usual figurative language, records his decease and the place of his burial. "Between Enceladus and Porphyron," says he triumphantly, "lies the Scorpion, overwhelmed with the soil of Trinacria;" thus insinuating a comparison between the presumption and fate of Rufinus with those impious Sons of Earth, who, for daring to wage war with Heaven, are doomed to groan for endless ages under the massive weight of Etna.

LETTER OF JOHN HOWARD THE PHILANTHROPIST FROM THE CRIMEA.

Mr. Field of Reading, author of a *Life of the Philanthropist Howard*, published in 1850, has recently communicated to the *Times* newspaper the following original letter, which was probably the last written by that distinguished man. It was addressed to his friend Mr. Whitbread, from Cherson, where Howard was visiting the Russian hospitals for wounded soldiers, soon after the Empress Catherine had obtained possession of the Crimea. As referring to scenes and circumstances to which passing events give an especial interest, as well as in further development of the writer's remarkable character, the publication of this letter is peculiarly well-timed.

Cherson, in Tartary, Nov. 14, 1789.

DEAR SIR.—I wrote to you on my arrival at Moscow, on the first and, permit me to say, constant impression of your kindness. I also wrote to you about a fortnight after, informing you of my intention to visit the army and navy hospitals towards the Black Sea. I was somewhat sensible of the dangers I had to encounter and the hardships I had to endure in a journey of 1,300 or 1,400 miles,

with only my servant. I went on pretty well till on the borders of Tartary, when, as I depended on my patent chain, my great trunk and hatbox were cut off from behind my chaise. It was midnight, and both of us, having travelled four nights, were fast asleep. However, we soon discovered it, and, having soon recovered the shock, I went back directly to the suspected house, and ran in among ten or twelve of the banditti. At break of day I had some secured and search made. My hatbox was found, but my great trunk I almost despaired of, though I stayed before the door in my chaise two days. Providentially, the fourth day it was found by a peasant. The brass nails glistened in a part where the oilskin was worn. His oxen would not go on; he beat them, but they would not go on; he then saw something, but durst not approach till another peasant came up, when, after signing themselves with the cross, they went up to it and carried it directly to the magistrate of the village. He sent after me to a town about eighty miles off, where I was to stay two or three days, and I returned. I found by my inventory that not a single handkerchief was lost, and missed about 100 guineas in a paper, in the middle of the trunk. My return stunned them. All

would have been moved off before light. I have broken up the band ; four will go into —. I am well. My clothes and bedding I think warmer since I got them out of the fire. I saw some other travellers who were robbed and had lost their money and goods on the road.

Thomas * showed me his marketing. A quarter of lamb, that he said would cost 5s., he had paid 7½d. for. My marketing is a good melon for five farthings, which supplies my English luxury of currants with my bread and tea. I have visited the hospital here, in which there are about 800 sick recruits. I have this week been (only) about forty miles; for between —, a deserted town, and Otschakow lies the army hospital. There I stayed two or three days, as I found about 2,000 sick and wounded. They are dreadfully neglected. A heart of stone would almost bleed ! I am a spy, a sad spy, on them, and they all fear me. The abuses of office are glaring, and I want not courage to tell them so.

I have just received your kind letter from Warsaw. I read it over and over again with fresh pleasure. I exult in the happiness and prosperity of your house, and that my young friend likes Cardington.†

I shall be moving for the navy hospital at Sebastopol, in the south of the Crimea, about the end of the year; and I hope by some means to be at Constantinople the beginning of March.

The wild Cossacks who live underground in the Crimea must look sharp if they rob me, as I will not go to sleep any night on

the road, and I am well armed. I am persuaded no hurry or fear will be on my mind. My journey, I still think, will engage me for three years; and, as I have a year's work in England, I think little of Cardington.

The land for several hundred miles is the finest garden mould, not a stone mixed with it, nor a single tree, nor any inhabitants. A person may have any quantity for ten years, and after that by paying the empress 15 roubles (about 1½ guineas) a-year. Fine haystacks a person shewed me—two-thirds he took and one-third he gave the empress, but no rent. He said he had bought fine meat for less than ½d. a pound before the army came into this country.

I shall, I understand, take possession of some poor Turk's deserted house in the Crimea for two months. As I am well informed, there were double the number of inhabitants in the capital than there are now in all that fine country. The cruelty of the Russians forced 100,000 to quit their country. Great things are expected on the great St. Nicholas's-day (next month). He is the patron saint of this country, who assisted them in destroying 4,000 or 5,000 men, women, and children at Otschakow last year, on his day. But as our trades are different, I wish to have no further acquaintance with that saint.

Ever wishing to be with my affectionate friend,

JOHN HOWARD.
Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M.P.

SEQUEL OF THE HISTORY OF THE CORPORATION OF RHEIMS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF M. THIERRY.

(Continued from p. 241.)

WE pursue the story of the civic contests of Beauvais. In the year 1232, during the minority of Louis IX. the body of the burghers of that city assembled according to the custom of the town in the market (halle) or hall (salle) of the corporation, to proceed to the annual election of the municipal magistrates.

The nomination of the twelve peers (pairs) and of the aldermen took place without any disturbance; but, when it

came to the choice of the mayor, opinions were divided, and a great contest arose between the class of rich merchants, *changeurs*‡ as they were called, and that of the trades-people.

These intestine divisions were always fatal to a corporation, because they furnished a pretext to the superior authorities to intermeddle with their affairs, and to invade their political rights. On the one side the

* His servant.

† Samuel Whitbread, jun. had in the year in which this letter was written married Lady Elizabeth Grey, and settled at Cardington.

‡ This word was originally applied to the bankers, but it was often used in a more extended sense, to designate the principal merchants. In nearly all the old towns the main street was called *The Change*.

Bishop of Beauvais pretended that it was his place to choose the mayor, on the presentation of two candidates; and on the other, the council of the regency, which governed in the king's name, already raised absolute pretensions against the liberties of the town, which were subsequently realised.

The king, or those who governed in his name, sent to Beauvais, to fill the office of mayor, a man named Robert de Moret, a stranger to the town, which was contrary to the rules of all the corporations; nevertheless the chief burghers, carried away by party spirit, accepted the king's choice without repugnance. But it was quite otherwise with the burghers of the inferior class, who protested against it, saying that this intrusion of a man born out of the town was a violation of their corporate rights; and, after having endured Robert de Moret for some time, they rose in insurrection to choose another mayor.

The peers and aldermen, and the principal people of the town in general, resisted the demands of the seditious party; but their opposition only served to increase the popular fury. The revolt burst upon all the corporate authorities; the mayor and the other magistrates, driven from their hall of council, took refuge at an armourer's, and were expelled thence by the people setting fire to the adjoining house. Robert de Moret was made prisoner, and with his official robe, trimmed with ermine, torn down the back, was led in triumph through the streets, the insurgents maltreating him, and crying "*Thus we make thee mayor!*" His friends immediately sent a messenger to apprise the king's council of what had passed, and for the like purpose the bailiff of the bishopric dispatched an express to the bishop, Milon de Manteuil, who was absent. On his arrival, the insurgents, far from doing him any personal injury, manifested great respect towards him, and, in order to gain him over to their side, they declared that they had defended his right as well as that of the corporation. Eighty of those most compromised in the affair came to request him to take them under his protection; but the bishop, anxious to avail himself of his privileges as chief justiciary, intimated to them that they must put

themselves into the hands of his officers, to answer for their conduct. They retired very discontentedly, making a great noise.

But, in spite of their apparent victory, they succeeded in nothing, because they could not come to any regular election. The party of the chief burghers even began to take the lead again, and several of the accomplices in the insurrection were arrested, and confined in the bishop's prisons.

The bishop, while awaiting the arrival of the young king, who was advancing with a body of troops, tried to profit by the circumstances to play the part of arbiter in the burghers' dispute, and, as soon as the king entered the town, after having saluted him, he said,—“Very redoubted Sire, I ask counsel from you, as my lord, touching what I must do in this grievous matter.” The king said that he would take upon himself the duty of doing prompt and fitting justice. “But, very dear Sire,” replied the bishop, “all the justice of the town, extraordinary, intermediate, and inferior, belongs to me!” and, as the king did not reply, he repeated the same remonstrance three times.

The king went the next day to the hall where the peers and the aldermen were met in council, and told the assembly that he wished to be made acquainted with the affair. The aldermen, less bold than the bishop, raised no objection on the score of their right of municipal jurisdiction; whilst the relations of those who had been wounded or killed in the insurrection threw themselves forthwith upon their knees before the king, crying, “Sire, render us justice!”

By order of the king, his officers opened the bishop's prisons, where several of the accused were confined. They afterwards arrested a great number in their houses, and led them with the others to the hall, where they were imprisoned until their fate was decided. All were banished, to the number of 1500, and fifteen houses belonging to the most culpable were demolished, the mayor striking the first blow of the hammer, and the members of his party, and paid workmen, afterwards accomplishing the rest.

The bishop Milon did not omit to protest against this sentence, in the

name of the privilege of jurisdiction belonging to his church. He demanded that the king's officers should deliver up the banished persons to him as illegally tried; but the king paid no attention to this request, and only replied to it by demanding eighty livres for the expenses of his board and lodging (*droit de gite*).^{*} The bishop said he would consider about it. At this reply the king put a garrison into the episcopal palace, and caused the furniture to be seized, and sold by auction.

The news of this violence exercised against one of their colleagues irritated the bishops, suffragans of the diocese of Rheims, then assembled in provincial council, under the presidency of their chief, the archbishop Henri de Braine. This prelate, whose ambitious character and political activity were dreaded by the burghers of Rheims, and even by the members of his chapter, ordained, through the council, that three bishops should be sent to the king, requesting him to restore the exercise of criminal jurisdiction to the bishop of Beauvais, to indemnify him for the pillage of his palace, and to restore to him the banished burghers.

This injunction being without effect, the suffragans of the see of Rheims assembled anew, and decided that deputies should be sent to Rome, and that if the king did not give satisfaction, they should, after a given time, place an interdict on the whole of the province. Several of the bishops, and especially those of Noyon and Chalons, drew back when they saw it was necessary to come to this act of hostility against the royal power. But the fiery archbishop of Rheims did not the less persist in his resolution, and, in the month of November, 1233, he decreed that the whole of his diocese should be interdicted from partaking of the sacraments of the church.

This great controversy occupied every mouth, and strongly excited the minds of the people. The members of the clergy alone were of the bishops' party. Although there had been a flagrant violation of municipal rights

on the part of the court, the towns, taught by experience to dread chiefly the ecclesiastical power, and regarding the affair at Beauvais merely as a peculiar case, without application elsewhere, ranged themselves on the king's side. The body of elective magistracy, whose tendency it was to destroy the seigniorial rights of the bishops, chapters, and abbots, hoped that the struggle of the two powers would facilitate their attaining that object, and consequently they almost everywhere took the offensive.

At Noyon frequent insurrections occurred against the canons, to the cry of *Commune! commune!* At Soissons, for the slightest temporary dispute between the burghers and the members of the clergy, the cry of *Haro as clerics!* was raised, and the corporation took up arms. But at Rheims, the largest town of the diocese, the excitement was at its height. The fears, which the character of the archbishop inspired elsewhere, tended to increase the agitation. The inhabitants of the ban of St. Remi, whose fortifications around their quarter consisted of chains stretched across the ends of the streets during the night, asked the king, through the mediation of their abbot, for permission to inclose themselves within walls, in order to secure their liberty against the encroachments of Henri de Braine. In the city the tradesmen and aldermen were incessantly vigilant, and, assuming the authority in the king's name, they arrested and judged guilty of sedition all those who acted or spoke in favour of the episcopal party. Disregarding the ecclesiastical privileges, they cited one Thomas de Beaumetz, canon and provost of the archbishop, before their tribunal, and condemned him to banishment. This sentence, executed in spite of the claims made by the chapter, became one of the principal grievances of the bishops, united, as they themselves said, to maintain the honour of God, and the liberties of his church.

At the commencement of the year 1235, whilst the greatest excitement

* The ancient right possessed by the Frankish kings of being lodged and fed in all the towns through which they might pass, was commuted into a pecuniary duty. This duty was paid at first by the bishops, or the lords of the towns, who indemnified themselves by raising a tax upon the burghers; but, in nearly all those towns where corporations were established, the right of *gite* fell directly to the charge of the inhabitants.

prevailed on both sides, the magistrates of the corporation of Rheims ordained that a loan should be raised to cover certain municipal expenses, and appropriated to the payment of the interest thereof a portion of the revenue furnished by the levying of the taxes. Historians do not say whether the money for this loan was advanced by the changers of the town ; we may, however, readily infer such to have been the case, for in the same year three burghers of Rheims, Heli-sand d'Ecry, Etienne his son, and Guichard son of Jean le Nain, signed their names to a considerable loan raised in the corporation of Auxerre by means of annuities. However that may have been, the archbishop maintained that they owed him a part of the loan, as of all taxes levied by the burghers of his ban, and he claimed a tenth of it. The aldermen not replying to his demand, he caused it to be made known in the sermon in all the parishes in the town ; and, as this lecture was not followed by any result, Henri de Braine, to show that he would have recourse to other means, prepared to add new works of defence to his formidable castle of Porte-Mars. But the commencement of the works was the signal for a general insurrection. All the burghers met in arms at the sound of the bell, attacked the workmen who were digging the fosses or planting palisades, and carried away the materials destined for the fortifications. The garrison of the castle, composed of the archbishop's noble vassals, and of well-disciplined archers, made a sortie upon the insurgents, who pressed in a disorderly manner around the walls, but, in spite of the advantages of arms and military skill, the garrison was immediately repulsed. The marshal or military lieutenant of the archbishop in retreating was struck by an arrow, which wounded him mortally. The troops then placed themselves in safety, by raising the bridge of the fortress behind them.

It was at that time the custom to keep the great war-engines called pierriers and mangonels in the churches. The insurgents ran thither, and seizing the engines, they dragged them to the citadel and began to batter down its walls. The house of the Friars Minors, so situated as to command

GENT. MAG. VOL. XLIII.

some of the defences of the castle, was fortified by them, in order to place the cross-bowmen there, who drew night and day upon the soldiers of the garrison. But, notwithstanding the impetuosity of the attack, the place was proof against it, such was the strength of its walls, and the courage of the besieged. The burghers, renouncing the idea of taking it by assault, converted the siege into a blockade. To contract the garrison in their operations as much as possible, and to prevent their attempting another sortie, they raised a line of redoubts covered with stones upon the edge of the fosse. In order to procure a sufficient quantity of materials, they unpaved the streets, and even carried away the tomb-stones from the burial-places. They also seized upon the free-stones of all sizes, destined for the construction of the cathedral, which was not then finished.

During this time the archbishop Henri de Braine, continually travelling about, redoubled his activity among his suffragans, to induce them to remain firm in defence of ecclesiastical privileges. The chapter of Rheims, left without a chief in the midst of these difficulties, dared not declare itself openly for the party it supported in secret, and humouring the members of the corporation, in their intercourse with them, they tried to weaken their opposition by inspiring them with doubts as to the validity of their rights. The canons distributed themselves among the groups, formed at all times in the squares and streets, and as they generally expressed themselves with ease, they were willingly listened to. When some popular orator had terminated his invectives, "Take care," they said to the bystanders, "your rights are not so evident as you suppose ; perhaps you are mistaken respecting your interests, and had better reflect maturely before undertaking what you propose." These words did not remain unanswered ; a bitter spirit soon manifested itself on both sides ; and the canons, losing all restraint, affirmed that the town had no corporate rights, and cited the charter of archbishop Guillaume in support of their opinion. Such assertions closed all means of conciliation between the burghers and the chapter, and hostilities began.

3 Q

The dean and canons in a body applied to Pope Gregory IX., one of the most zealous defenders of ecclesiastical supremacy, entreating counsel and support from him. The pope did not hesitate to declare that the pseudo-corporation of Rheims was void of full right, and he sent a commission to the canons, authorising them to pronounce as arbiters on this point, and to summon the municipal magistrates to appear before them. The latter took care not to obey the summons, and a sentence of excommunication was launched against them by the official, in the name of the archbishop. In retaliation the municipal magistrates caused it to be proclaimed, that every member of the corporation of Rheims was forbidden to sell anything at any price whatever, either to the canons, their sergeants, or their servants: and this command, observed with rigour, as is always the case in times of political excitement, obliged the canons to leave the town, lest they should die of starvation. The greater part of them escaped secretly, and as soon as they had gone, the people pillaged their houses and devastated their property. Those who were less guarded ran the risk of being massacred, so great was the fury of the burghers.

The canons went in different directions, but meeting at length in the little town of Cormicy, four leagues north of Rheims, they promised each other not to re-enter the city until proper satisfaction had been given to the chapter.

When the last ties of friendship between the corporation and the clergy of Rheims had thus been broken, a sentence of excommunication, fulminated by the sovereign pontiff against the burghers *en masse*, was published in all the churches of the diocese. The following are some passages from the bull which was to notify this sentence.

A grave complaint, and of a nature which surprises us, has reached us. Our brother the Archbishop of Rheims being temporal lord, his burghers, who ought to be his faithful subjects, as well as his spiritual sons, have—what we cannot relate without bitterness of heart—have degenerated, and, ceasing to be sons, they have not blushed to rise up in enmity against their parents, wickedly working

the destruction of their father, the ruin of their mother, and the detriment of their own welfare; trampling the church of Rheims, their mother, in a damnable manner, under their feet, and, after having driven their father away, appropriating his heritage, in doing which they have exceeded the ferocity of vipers. Lest the example of such perversity should be imitated by others, and that the authors of these excesses may not rejoice in their work, but that the sight of their chastisement may restrain those who might be tempted to imitate them, we give notice and charge you, at your discretion, by this apostolic letter, to announce solemnly on Sundays and holidays, bells ringing, and torches lighted, the sentence of excommunication already pronounced, and to cause it to be proclaimed in the churches of Rheims, the neighbouring dioceses, and in such other places as you may deem desirable; and if they do not then think of returning loyally to the subjection of the archbishop, retain, as long as they shall persist in remaining under excommunication, their revenues, debts, and other possessions in the fairs and wherever else they may be found, notwithstanding all faith given, and all engagements made on oath by their debtors. If it be necessary you will demand the assistance of the secular arm to repress their obstinacy.

In conformity with this bull of the pope, the anathema against the burghers of Rheims was pronounced in all the cathedral churches of the Rhemish province, with the grave and solemn ceremonies observed on such occasions.

The bishop's suffragans of the diocese of Rheims, sitting in provincial council at St. Quentin, under the presidency of Henri de Braine, carried a great many resolutions, of which the following are the most important:

If the Lord Bishop of Rheims require the king to aid him in obtaining satisfaction for the excesses committed by the burghers, the King shall be bound to come to his aid without making any inquiries respecting the affair. As to the sentence pronounced by apostolic authority against the burghers, the King ought in like manner to refer the matter to the Lord of Rheims, and not to make any inquiry concerning the facts that have given rise to the excommunication. Moreover, the Lord of Rheims shall not be obliged to reply to any accusation of homicide or other attempt against the King by the burghers his justiciaries, nor to plead with them before the court of the King, so long as they are excommunicated.

The archbishop of Rheims, accompanied by six of his suffragans, and several deputies from the metropolitan chapters, went to Melun to present the petition, or rather the summary of the council, to the young king. "Seigneur," said the bishops, "we entreat you to lend the Church of Rheims succour against the burghers by whom it is oppressed." The king replied that he would deliberate upon it maturely with the people of his council, and fixed a month's delay previous to making his intentions known. But the plaintiffs, little satisfied with this reply, again met in council at Compiègne, and determined to make more pressing demands upon the king.

It was at St. Denis that the second interview took place between Louis IX. and the bishops of the Rhenish provinces, but as he gave them no definite reply, the council was transferred to Senlis, and came to the following resolution:—

Seeing that the lord king has not obeyed the monitions that have been given him, we place an interdict upon all the lands of his domain situated in the province, always permitting, however, that baptism and extreme unction may be administered there. We will excommunicate, moreover, all those bishops who shall not observe the present interdict, and who shall fail to have it published and observed in their dioceses.

King Louis IX. became of age at this time. Being now master of his own conduct, he showed himself much more disposed to yield to the demands of the bishops. To be on good terms with them and make peace, he did not wait for further messages or visits on their part, but repaired in person into the province which was about to be placed under interdict. A good understanding was soon re-established between the royal power and the ecclesiastical power, but the consequences of this reconciliation were anything but favourable to the liberty of the burghers of Rheims; in fact, all that they had gained during their insurrection was taken away from them. All the losses caused by the civil war fell back upon them, and even their ancient municipal rights were restricted, in many cases, by the decisions of the king's court, which determined the greater part of

the questions in dispute in favour of the archbishop. According to a royal ordinance intimated to the aldermen of Rheims, Henri de Braine was to be put in peaceful possession of his castle of Porte-Mars, the breaches made in the walls and outworks were to be repaired at the expense of the town, the burghers were to rebuild the houses demolished or injured during the outbreak—to raze the fortifications built by them, and to replace with expiatory ceremonies the tombstones and sepulchral monuments. In future, whosoever should have a suit at law must go to the episcopal palace to plead. No one was any longer allowed to use any part of the town revenues, nor to assess new taxes, without the archbishop's consent; and lastly, the burghers were condemned to pay him, as reparation for his losses of all kinds, an indemnity of 10,000 livres of Paris. Saint Louis, so renowned in his time for his equity, did not put the privileges of the corporation and those of the lords, of the ecclesiastical lords especially, on the same level. He acted therefore according to his conscience in placing the burghers of Rheims in a worse condition than that in which they were when the discord arose between the court and the bishops. But while he was mild towards individuals he was at the same time inflexible in his ideas of order and law. He wished the archbishop to promise in writing that he would treat the burghers mercifully, and not to interpret too rigorously the terms of the ordinance which re-established him in his rights. This writing was sent to the aldermen, to be preserved as an authentic document in the archives of the corporation. But the archbishop showed, almost immediately, the little importance he placed on a promise which was vague and without guarantee.

Two royal commissioners came to Rheims to terminate by arbitration all the little disputes arising from the past quarrel. At the outset of their discussions, the archbishop began by contesting the right of the burghers to use a seal, which amounted to denying them all right of jurisdiction, and all legal existence as a political association. The commissioners feared that the disturbances might be renewed if

such questions were agitated, and to elude the difficulty, they inserted these words in the sentence:—"As to the seal we will make known our opinions concerning it, by causing the parties to be summoned as soon as it shall be lawful so to do." They took their departure a few days afterwards, and the affair remained undecided, that is to say, abandoned, as formerly, to the chances of popular energy and seigniorial ambition.

The excommunication directed against the inhabitants of Rheims was removed with the usual ceremonies. The churchyards were re-opened, and the bodies of those persons were carried there who had died under the anathema, and who before dying had shown some signs of repentance and submission to the church. A general absolution was pronounced upon those who, strangers to the town, had aided the burghers in their revolt, worked for their wages, traded with them, or discharged engagements and debts to their advantage. The town which had been so disturbed for three years now enjoyed a calm, but it was that sad calm which follows a revolution whose issue has been unfortunate. The merchants and artisans worked to repair the losses which they had sustained from political distractions, interruptions to commerce, and in addition the sentence which doomed them to defray all the costs of the civil war.

The indemnity of 10,000 livres was to be paid at several times. The first had been discharged without opposition or violence; but in the year 1238, the archbishop Henri, being pressed for money, wished to have the rest of the sum all at one time. He placed a tax upon the whole town equivalent to it, and established commissioners, whose business it was to make the subdivision and levying of it in every quarter. These officers conducted themselves with excessive rigour, refusing to grant any delay, and threatening imprisonment. Their severity occasioned a disturbance among the inferior class of burghers, who maltreated the collectors and the bailiff of the archbishop. The latter summoned the aldermen, by an imperious message, to do him immediate justice;

but, the municipal magistrates having replied to this summons with remonstrances, the archbishop assembled, at the castle of the Porte-Mars, all the knights who held fiefs of the county of Rheims, and entered the town at their head. After having placed guards at each gate, he caused the aldermen and a certain number of the chief burghers to be arrested in their houses. They were brought before the episcopal court, which, without information or inquiry, imprisoned some, banished others, and totally demolished the houses of the most obstinate. A sentence of excommunication was again launched against the town, and all the churches were placed under interdict.

The burghers of Rheims remained under the pressure of this sentence, and the disorder consequent upon it, until the death of Henri de Braine in 1240. There then ensued a vacancy of the see for four years, during which the corporation, as usual on such occasions, again took the lead, and obtained from the metropolitan chapter not only the revocation of the ecclesiastical sentences, but a remission of the indemnities that remained to be paid.

In this perpetual struggle between two rival powers in the heart of the same town, the slightest concession, made, willingly or by force, by one of them, always produced a reaction in favour of the other. Thus it constantly occurred that the great questions solved in one way could be deliberated anew and solved in a contrary way.

Recovering by degrees its ancient energy, the corporation of Rheims was not long before it excited the anxiety of the next archbishop. The principal source of this disquietude was the organization of companies of burgher militia, which the municipal magistrates were occupied in regulating. These companies, commanded by constables, kept guard night and day at the gates of the town and in the different quarters, practised frequently the use of arms, and sometimes came to blows, by a sort of military bravado, with the archbishop's soldiers, when the seigniorial banner passed before that of the corporation.

Under the pretext of establishing the safety and tranquillity of the town in a more complete manner, the burghers put iron chains and barricades at the extremities of every street, the real object of which was to prevent the garrison of the castle from distributing themselves over the city without permission from the magistrates.

These fresh attempts of the corporation to fortify themselves and prepare a complete restoration of their privileges, gave rise, in 1257, to a second intervention on the part of king Louis IX.

The episcopal see was then occupied by the same Thomas de Beaumetz of whom we have before made mention; a man less audacious than Henri de Braine, but as little favourable to the liberties of the burghers. Encouraged by the king's conduct in the great quarrel of 1235, he begged him to come to Rheims to hear his complaints against the corporation and to aid him. The king, yielding to the archbishop's prayers, went to Rheims, and, after having heard the appeals of both parties, he pronounced as arbiter a sentence analogous to the one he had given twenty-two years before.

The aldermen in vain represented that the town of Rheims was a corporate and statute town; that its burghers were associated together in companies and colleges; that on this account they had the right of raising armed men, of giving them captains, and of having the keys and the fortifications of the town in their own keeping.

The king referred them on all these points to the archbishop. The companies of militia were placed under the control of the latter; the keys of the gates were given up to him, and the destruction of the barricades was ordered.

The history of the corporation of Rheims during the latter half of the thirteenth century, and the greater part of the fourteenth, presents a repetition of the same disputes, but with scenes less varied, because the royal authority then intervened in a uniform manner, by appeals to parliament. This struggle of seigniorial privileges against the liberties of the burghers, so energetic at first and full of vitality, thus appears to be transformed into a lawsuit between two parties, in which the

characters of plaintiff and defendant are filled, alternately, by the archbishop and the magistrates of the corporation. Litigants irreconcileable and always at issue, they carried into this new kind of warfare an animosity which recalled, under other forms, the hostilities of *the armed hand*.

The archbishop and the supporters of his power called their adversaries "vile people" (*chétives gens*); "nonentities" (*gens de néant*); and when the latter presented their petition, sealed with the seal of the corporation, "it is a false document," said the opposite party, "and of no value in law, for the aldermen of Rheims have no right to have a seal."

In the year 1362, the advocates of the metropolitan church came to the following conclusions—

That the functions of the aldermen be abolished; that all jurisdiction, civil and criminal, be placed in the hands of the archbishop. That the king shall destroy the corporation, as an illicit association, dangerous and unauthorised by his predecessors; that the archbishop conduct the government of the town according to his pleasure, arm or disarm the inhabitants, raise companies, and nominate constables and commanders, without being accountable to any one.

The decree of parliament took no notice either of these demands, or of the complaints of the corporation respecting the tyrannies and usurpations of the clergy, but it sanctioned the pretensions of a third power, which then arose to the detriment of the other two. "The protection and government of the town," said the decree, "belong to the king, and to such as he shall please to nominate."

In the fourteenth century the corporation of Rheims ceases entirely to play any political part. It was not abolished, but extinguished, without violence, and without show, under the pressure of the royal authority. The office of alderman existed until a recent period, like the ghost of the ancient republican life, and the sign of a liberty which no longer existed. During the centuries of peaceful subordination which succeeded the tumults of the Middle Ages, oblivion arose, like a barrier, between the burghers of modern times and those ancient burghers, so proud, and so independent. The

only great local event for an inhabitant of Rheims was the ceremony of the royal coronation, and children played at the foot of the old castle of the archbishop without ever imagining that its ruined walls had been cursed by their forefathers.

Authorities.—Hist. de Beauvais, par Levassieur.—Annales de Noyon, and Hist. de Soissons, par Claude Dorneay.—Hist. d'Auxerre, par l'Abbé Lebœuf.—Marloti Hist. Metropol. Remensis.—Script. Rer. Gallie et Franciae—Anquetil, Hist. de Reims.

MEMORIAL OF SIR JAMES THORNHILL,

HISTORY PAINTER TO KING GEORGE I. AND II.

SIR JAMES THORNHILL, our great historical painter at the commencement of the last century, and whose works (now in a considerable degree destroyed by the effects of fire or decay,*) probably once covered a greater number of square yards than those of any other English painter that has ever lived and flourished—who was by his contemporary countrymen classed with Raffaele, but is now more generally reduced to the level of Le Brun, if not unfairly to that of Verrio and Laguerre,—has of course a memoir of some length in Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*; to which the last editor, Mr. Dallaway, attached some valuable comments in the way of criticism, but little in respect to his biography.† Indeed he disregarded some information that was ready to his hand in a memoir which will be found in the second edition of Hutchins's *History of Dorsetshire*.‡

In the *Illustrated London News* of the 3rd of February last appeared,

without note or comment, the remarkable document of which we annex a copy. It is addressed to William Clayton, esquire, one of the Lords of the Treasury, (and afterwards Lord Sundon,) and, though undated, appears to have been written shortly after the accession of George II.

Thornhill was of a very ancient family in Dorsetshire, and was able to boast of the public services of his ancestors both on the father's and the mother's side. They had been of the Republican party, and consequently were to be recommended to Whig patrons as the supporters of liberty and constitutional principles. He had also himself sat for some years in parliament, and had enjoyed various opportunities of supporting the government, but what he means by "many hundreds of good votes both in the cities of London and Westminster," it is not easy to determine, though probably he may allude to his support of parliamentary and other candidates.

* He painted the staircase at Canons, the hall at Burlington house, and that at Sir Robert Clayton's house in the Old Jewry, all destroyed; and the hall and staircase at Woottton, Bucks, which was burnt. His largest and most public works now existing are the cupola of St. Paul's cathedral, recently restored by Mr. Parris; the hall of Greenwich Hospital; those of Blenheim and Moor Park, Herts; the wall paintings (not the altar-piece, as Walpole has it) of All Souls college chapel, Oxford; and the ceiling of Queen's college chapel, in the same university.

† A very extraordinary error was committed in this book, in regard to Sir James Thornhill's portrait. An excellent line-engraving professing to represent Sir James Thornhill, was made by H. Robinson, "from an etching by Worlidge," but it was an etching of Worlidge's own portrait! This plate was "Published by John Major, Oct. 15, 1827." A portrait of Thornhill, by his son-in-law Hogarth, is among the pictures recently presented to the Taylor Museum at Oxford by Mr. Chambers Hall.

‡ The story is well known of Thornhill's life having been saved when on the scaffolding in the cupola of St. Paul's, by his attendant suddenly defacing what he had just painted, and thus arresting his retrograde motion. Dallaway, on the authority of Highmore, attributes this act to his pupil Robert Brown; but in the *Obituary of our Magazine* for October, 1767, will be found recorded the death of "Bentley French, near twenty years footman to Sir James Thorahill, who once saved his life in painting at St. Paul's." (Vol. xxxvii. p. 525.)

COPY OF MEMORANDUM OF SIR JAMES THORNHILL TO W. CLAYTON, ESQ. &c.

Some Reasons why y^r Petitioner Sr James Thornhill should not stand on the same footing with all the rest of his late Majesties Creditors.

Impr:—Because his ancestors, both of Father and Mother's side, have been sufferers in the cause of that Liberty the fruits of which are now so happily enjoy'd by many of the subjects of England.

His Grandfather Coll: Thornhill suffer'd in the Parliament's service in y^e West, during the late Civil Wars.

His Grandfather on the Mother's side, Coll: Wm. Sydenham, One of the L^ds Commissioners for the Publick Treasury of England, one of his Highnesses Councill of State, and Gov^r of the Isle of Wight, &c.; had purchas'd Carisbrooke Castle, and several woods, &c. belonging, for £700, which on the Restauration were taken from him, but his Person pardon'd; as never intending to hurt y^e Person of the King, but to oppose the Tyranny in his Administration.

His Grandfather's brother, Col: Sydenham, Gov^r of Weymouth, was there slain in y^e services of the Parliament and country.

Another Brother, Maj^r Sydenham, also killed before Sterling Castle in the same cause.

2ndly, Your Petitioner has served faithfully for the town of Weymouth,* where he was born, for several years, without any the least expence to y^e Crown, and has spent a great deal of Time and Money also, during all that while, in serving the interest of y^e Crown, by many hundreds of good Votes

both in the Citys of London and Westminister.

He may very truly insist on it, that the small debt of £1100 which he now prays, will no ways ballance his lost time and expences aforesaid.

3rdly, As he succeeded Sig^r Verrio† as History Painter to his Late Majesty, by Warrant under his Grace y^c Duke of Newcastle, and a fresh Warrant to serve his present Majesty by the Queen's particular Order; entitled to the same advantages as his Predecessors had, w^{ch} was £200 p^r an: being y^e same as y^e King's Face Painter ‡ enjoys, &c.

Yet instead of ever receiving one shilling: Has been as it were disgrac'd, and supplant'd in his Roysl Master's favour and Business too, by the overbearing power of the Late Vice-Chamberlain Coke, and the present Earle of Burling—n, by obtaining Signs Manual privately to the great detriment of your Petitioner, not only in the King's business, but in all other business both publick and private.

4thly, Towards y^e latter part of y^e Late Good King's reign, y^r Petitioner, finding y^e debt increasing faster than discharg'd, was advised by his Friends to endeavour to get in the Debt, w^{ch} was then £1500, by surrendring his Patent, for fear of accident by Demise; which he accordingly endeavoured to do: But the good nature, and he dares say the intended Friendship, of S^r Rob: Walpole would not permitt, promising he should be made easy, &c. &c. that he would take care: However the thing which he fear'd has fallen upon him: and unless he is payd in such a manner as he

* Mr. Dallaway (*Anecd. of Painting*, 1827, iv. 31) contradicts Walpole's statement that Thornhill sat in Parliament for Weymouth, stating that it was Melcombe Regis, and not Weymouth, that he represented "in Parliament in 1719 (5th George I.)". So far as the place goes, we find from Hutchins that, strictly speaking, it was so; but Thornhill's own statement above is to be explained by the circumstance that it was customary to class together the four members elected for the boroughs of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis. Thornhill sat during two Parliaments, the second of George I. (1722-1727) and the first of George II. (1727-1734). Therefore, Dallaway's date, it will be perceived, is quite wrong. He died on the 4th May, 1734.

† The memoir in Hutchins's *Dorsetshire* (edit. 1803, ii. 93) states that Thornhill was appointed History Painter to the King in March, 1719-20, in the room of Thomas Highmore, esquire, deceased, citing as authority *Political State*, vol. xix. p. 348; but the fact was that Highmore was not History Painter, but Serjeant Painter. He is wholly unnoticed in the *Anecdotes of Painting*, excepting that Walpole commences his memoir of Joseph Highmore thus:—"Joseph Highmore, nephew of Serjeant Highmore, was bred a lawyer," from which the fair conclusion would be that he was speaking not of a Serjeant Painter, but of a Serjeant at Law. In a full memoir of Joseph Highmore which will be found (with a portrait) in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1780,—the notice in Walpole being very summary,—his uncle is styled "Serjeant Painter to King William." It is further remarkable that the *Anecdotes of Painting* do not notice Verrio as having the place of History Painter. He died in 1707.

‡ We believe that Charles Jervase succeeded to this office on the death of Sir Godfrey Kneller in 1726.

presumes may be easily found out, He will remain a sufferer instead of receiving such benefit as in some degree he might claim in common wth his other fellow subjects under a Prince to whose August Family he has long since erected

not a mean Obelisk,* and to whose Administration no Englishman wishes better.

Many more, and strong Reasons might be urged for yr Petit^r: but hopes these are sufficient.

EMPLOYMENTS OF WOMEN.

Hospitals and Sisterhoods. (Longman.)

The Institution of Kaiserswerth on the Rhine. (Unpublished.)

Sisters of Charity at Home and Abroad. By Mrs. Jameson. (Longman.)

THE consideration of the Employment of Woman has been too often sacrificed to mere declamation respecting her rights; but the practical has of late predominated, one is glad to see, over the theoretical. Curious it is, that ever since the "brazen tongue of war began to speak," woman, a subject naturally suggestive of thoughts allied to home and peace, has shared the attention of the public almost equally with men of arms, and directors of armies. Out of the gentle and yet commanding deeds of those brave ladies who have materially lightened the sufferings of our countrymen in the East, enduring mentally, and even physically, themselves perhaps, as much as most of them,—has sprung the occasion of saying over again a great deal that has been said before, in a good, bad, or indifferent manner, about Woman and her position, her just claims, and special vocation. Some nonsense perhaps may have gained a re-reading, or a fresh utterance, amid much that is wiser and better. It may be but a presumptuous thing to attempt adjusting a balance like this,—that is to say between those writers who go too far and so spoil all, and those who are afraid of the least agitation of a subject so touchy. Nevertheless it is rather heartless to keep silence, and refuse to take hold of the present warm state of public feeling, in order to re-urge any sensible things that may have been coldly approved of years ago, about

a just, permanent liberty of work for women on more equal terms with men than have hitherto prevailed.

We dare say that most of those who read that beautiful book, "Companions of my Solitude," when it came out, felt its author to be right, when he said that, "If they (women) were told that they could do more things than they do, they would do them." But what has come of the thoughts of such readers? We hope *something* has come of them. Who knows but those very deeds which have warmed the coldest hearts to admiration, may have sprung up from the deposit of ideas, nobly yet simply put, such as are found in the pages we have above referred to? No truly manly mind among men, indeed, need desire a better lot than to find himself moving on in harmony with the good and wise among women. It is refreshing, and need not be rare, for the sexes to trust one another. That it is rare, is probably a matter more of mere habit, mere conventional usage, than people are aware of. It is not *only* that women are not yet practically educated to perform much work of which they are fully capable, when the conditions of doing it *well* have been gone through; but, as all know, who have ever been on committees, or attempted to carry on any measure requiring the co-operation of men and women, because there is apt to be an undefined, obstructive want of confidence on both

* Sir James Thornhill repurchased from Sir John Pynsent, Bart. the ancient seat of his family at Thornhill, near Weymouth; and erected near it a lofty obelisk, in honour of King George I. which is still to be seen all over the adjacent country. He also painted the ceiling of his drawing-room at Thornhill, but the painting was taken down by Mr. MacMahon, who became possessed of the house in 1795. It had been sold by Sir James's only son, John Thornhill, esq. in 1770. (History of Dorsetshire, second edit. iii. 241.)

sides; and this again we believe arises from sheer awkwardness, ignorance of one another's minds, and the novelty of the junction. The desirable state of feeling must come, and it will come,—but small failures still retard the work. One must try to ascertain what it is that is bad, confused, or vitiated about us,—good it cannot be,—which has a tendency to impair the fullest and freest sympathy between men and women. It will not do, when any thing goes wrong in our joint works, to talk the old talk about "mere human nature." Human nature has a good deal to answer for; but much of this want of power to work well together is purely a thing of conventional and artificial mismanagement.

We do not like to open old wounds: yet some not distant reminiscences should be given. Let us hope that there are not many intelligent or good men living in these days who would approve of the course adopted by a certain set of artists and engravers, only about ten or twelve years ago,—when the School of Design was first proposed. They did actually set their names to a petition praying that government would not lend its assistance in teaching WOMEN "arts which would interfere with the employment of men, and take the bread out of their mouths."

As Mrs. Jameson, in a little book to which we shall presently refer, well says, "Had these views been listened to, how many hundreds of young women who are now maintaining themselves or helping their families, would be perishing in the streets, in prisons, in workhouses! And who would have been the better? Of the artists who signed that petition some are dead, and some whom I know, she adds, would not like to be reminded of their share in it: are, indeed, thoroughly ashamed of it,"* as they well may be. It would be satisfactory to know that no other branch of useful, honourable employment for women would now awaken the same jealousy and alarm. But we feel no present faith of anything so agreeable.

From among several books touching on that branch of female employment

with which recent events have made us especially familiar, we have been led to select three, as saying pretty nearly all that can be said—first, about the want of superior women for the management of the sick; next, respecting woman's desire to be employed in that way; and, thirdly, the want of opportunity for her gaining proper education for the purpose. The book on "Hospitals and Sisterhoods" is little more than a Report—possessing the merit of giving much useful information in a quiet style, with no attempt at literary effect. It is valuable, chiefly for its treatment of the first and third parts of the subject to which we have referred. You have the result of considerable experience about English nurses and hospitals. You learn what doctors and patients, in the latter institutions, feel to be the great requisites, and how very imperfect and objectionable is the supply. Indirectly, the book certainly does show that there must have been, among the governors, the medical men, and even the chaplains of our hospitals, by far too low an estimate of the importance of the point to be aimed at, and the degree of pains to be taken to accomplish it. The inference is not so much made out by the editor, as forced upon the reader by the facts. One cannot possibly avoid the conclusion that there must have been great supineness, when patient after patient, and visitor after visitor, knows that inebriety, low language, and disgusting habits, have been so long prevalent, among the night nurses especially of some of our hospitals.

"Hospitals and Sisterhoods," further, gives us an account of the drawing-up of an address to the managers and officials of our hospitals, by some benevolent persons, who had long looked with concern upon the bad state of things. This address compared our system with foreign systems—sketched, in particular, the results of the Protestant Training Institution for nurses at Kaiserswerth on the Rhine—and entreated the parties addressed—governors, medical men, and chaplains—to suggest any means by which the mental and the moral character of our own

* Sisters of Charity at Home and Abroad.

nurses might be improved. To this document the replies, twenty-three in number, are appended in "Hospitals and Sisterhoods." On two points they speak nearly alike—they admit the evil—and they cannot suggest remedies. Thus are we thrown upon private endeavours, and the hope that public opinion will at length compel reforms, where, on the showing of the best authorities, they are so much needed.

We need but slightly advert to the pamphlet on Kaiserswerth, as its substance is given in "Hospitals and Sisterhoods." We doubt, indeed, if it is now procurable. It is interesting as being drawn up, we believe, by Miss Nightingale herself, on her return from the Pastor Fliedner's beautiful and successful institution. It seems to show that a most excellent, efficient, reliable staff of nurses, both male and female, may be trained to their duties, and find their position in every respect a satisfactory one, without being placed under any vows, or any unreasonable degree of authority: while yet it is plainly indicated that, to ensure the steady working and supply, there must be *some* authority, *some* species of rule. We ourselves feel so confident that our English love of independence will be more than sufficient to keep down any rising excess on the side of the authority, that we cannot share in the alarm and anxiety of some worthy people about the formation of Sisterhoods, if women wish for them. In many cases, where there are few family ties, they may be a protection, a support, an indulgence of religious sympathies, and a valuable help towards the actual business training of nurses. On the other hand, it would be absurd to say that individuals may not obtain the preparation and requisite credentials, without entering such Sisterhoods. As to the inward motive, *that* no outward association will ever secure. Even when Sisterhoods, however, are preferred, we cannot see why there should not be room for great division of labour. Surely nothing can be better than nature and truth; and if strong, able, poor women, honest and virtuous though not refined, can from their early habits perform personal services better than delicate ladies, why should not the latter advise, superintend, watch, and alleviate suffering, while the former employ their

ruder strength in a different part of the work?

We have left ourselves small space for Mrs. Jameson. "Sisters of Charity," she tells us, "contains the spirit—*quintessencie*—of her experience, observation, and reading, on the education and employments of women for many years past."

Delivered as a lecture, in a friend's house, it is now made into a remarkably pretty and interesting volume,—neither extravagant in claims or assumptions—and only now and then perhaps overstating, by a word or two, her case. To make extracts would be doing it injustice: it should be read entire.

A few words, and we will close. One great requirement of woman is, or should be, it must be allowed, liberty of honest and ordinary occupation on more equitable terms with man than has been hitherto permitted. There is no doubt this cause is advancing, and must advance much further. Women are met with every where, in employments from which it would have been, some few years ago, a matter of course to exclude them. Let us instance the electric telegraph. It may not be generally known that, in our chief office in London, women are the general *day* transmitters of messages. In proportion, however, as they obtain these employments, it must not be overlooked that they will be much divided from their families, from domestic duties, and perhaps from opportunities of improvement, not as "*hands*" merely, but rational beings. Care should be taken, and every just and proper endeavour made, to prevent their degenerating into somewhat cheaper machines than men. This subject requires an expansion we cannot at present give to it.

Lastly, as to the requirement of employment for the educated, the question has to be asked, "*how educated?*" Very often education is a means of unfitting rather than fitting women for either thought or work—the Berlin work, "red with the blood of murdered time," as Foster says, indeed may go on prosperously; but the probability is, it satisfies few among the doors of it, and we cannot help thinking, if many spirits thirst for useful employment—if they are willing to qualify them-

selves for it—if they only ask, earnestly ask, to be taken, and tried, and taught—to be allowed, in short, to have their chance of benefitting their fellow-creatures under sensible, good guidance, they ought not to be repelled by sarcasms or stigmatised as incliners to Popery. The question of female employment, as a whole, is much broader and deeper than questions about nurses, hospitals, and sis-

terhoods. If life were made up of suffering and dying—one great hospital, in short—we might be content to turn the stream of benevolence into that channel only; but this we cannot do; this we are sure Mrs. Jameson does not wish to do: and with this assurance, and an earnest sympathy with all those who desire to raise the character and aims of women, we take our present leave of the subject.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

The Wardship of Valerian Weslye, of Dangan, co. Meath, in the reign of James I.—The Parentage of Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester—Lord Ormonde's Butlerage—Plate of Queen Katharine of Arragon—English Convents in Bavaria.

THE WARDSHIP OF VALERIAN WESLYE, OF DANGAN, CO. MEATH, IN THE REIGN OF JAMES I.

MR. URBAN.—It will be remembered that the late Duke of Wellington had a brother named Gerald Valerian Wellesley, who was a doctor of divinity, and died Rector of Chelsea near London in the year 1848. Both the names of Gerald and Valerian have prevailed for many centuries in the family of Wellesley, Weseley, or Wesley. The former more frequently occurs under its colloquial form of Garret. Valerian appears to have been identical with Waleran. It has been remarked by the present Dean of Clonmacnoise that the Wellesleys were called by the Irish McWolront or McFalrene, from their ancestor Waleran or Valerian Wellesley, in the time of Edward I. (Some notices of the Castle, &c. of Trim, by Richard Butler, Dean of Clonmacnoise. Trim, 1854.)

Amongst the ancient records of the Exchequer deposited in the office at the Four Courts, Dublin, I have casually met with proceedings in a cause relating to this family, which appears to have engaged a considerable degree of attention in the reign of James I. and some particulars of which may probably interest your readers.

The castle, manor, and lands of Dangan, situate in the county of Meath, and the supposed birth-place of our immortal Duke, were anciently held of the Crown by grand serjeantcy, namely, "ad gerendum vexillum domini regis in guerris suis Hibernia cum opportunum fuerit." The lords of Dangan were thus hereditary Standard-Bearers for Ireland; and it is certainly an inte-

resting coincidence, which was remarked by the late Mr. William Lynch,* "that an illustrious nobleman (alluding to the late Duke of Wellington) and a descendant of the ancient Standard-Bearers of Ireland, has carried the British flag further and more triumphantly than England, even in the martial days of her Talbots, ever contemplated that proud emblem should be borne."

Gerald, or as he is more frequently called Gerrot or Garret Weseley, born in the year 1537, was the inheritor of Dangan, and of the other parts of his patrimonial estates in the counties of Dublin, Meath, and Kildare.

In the year 1555 he received from Philip and Mary a grant whereby he was pardoned his intrusion into the estates of his family; and Elizabeth, in the first year of her reign, granted to him her letters patent under which he obtained the actual possession of his property without the expense and delay of procuring livery or producing proof of heirship. In the following year, 1559, he and Pierce Weseley, with others, were appointed commissioners, in the county of Meath, to muster all the queen's lieges there, as well spiritual as temporal, and to assess them for weapons, arms, &c. according to the quantity of their land, &c.; but in the year 1594, "by reason of his recusancye and other his contemptuous misdemeanors agaynst her moste excellent majesty," he was fined by the commissioners for

* View of the Legal Institutions, &c. 1830, p. 103.

causes ecclesiastical, in a sum of 70*l.*, which was afterwards increased by costs and charges to 86*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and granted to three persons named Byrne, Gilson, and Banger, in consideration of their good and faithful service, and "of their diligent and paynefull travell and attendants uppon the state with their horses, men, and furniture."*

When Garret Weseley had nearly reached the age of sixty-six, namely, on 21st Aug. 1602, he entered into an agreement with Sir Patrick Barnewall of Gracedieu, in the county of Dublin, that "Valerian Wesley, sonne to William Wesley, heire apparant to the said Gerald, should marrie and take to wife such one of the daughters of the said Sir Patrick as Richard Fagan of Dublin, alderman, and Patrick Barnewell of Arardston, should name." Garret Weseley died on the 13th of May following, leaving Valerian his grandson and heir then aged 10 years and 3 months. According to the laws and feudal system which at that time prevailed in Ireland, the King, upon Garret's decease, became entitled to the disposition of Valerian's wardship and marriage, and accordingly, by letters patent dated the 26th of the same month, the wardship of young Valerian Weseley was granted to one Sir Thomas Ashe, in consideration of his yearly payment to the crown of 13*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, the patentee however retaining thereout for the ward's maintenance and education in the English religion and habits, and in Trinity college, Dublin, from the 12th to the 18th year of his age, the very moderate allowance of ten pounds per annum.

We have now presented to us two parties contending for the young heir; namely, Sir Patrick Barnewall, who was naturally anxious to provide for one of his four daughters, and to obtain some recompense for the 400*l.* which he had paid to the late Garret Weseley, the ward's grandfather, at the time that the agreement for a marriage was entered into between them; and, on the other side, we have the King's patentee, desirous no doubt of making his grant as profitable as he could. Sir Patrick Barnewall would not forego what he considered to be his right, to make young Valerian his son-in-law; and Sir Thomas Ashe therefore proceeded to enforce his claims in the Court of Exchequer.

In consequence of the loss or destruction of all the bills and answers, and other pleadings of the Exchequer in Ireland, prior to the time of Cromwell, we are un-

able now to discover the particulars of his case; but, by the entries which are to be found in the Rule and Order Books of the Exchequer, it appears that Sir Thomas's counsel stated to the court upon the hearing of the cause, that the defendant Sir Patrick, "having a purpose to defraud and defeat his majestic of the wardship of Valerian Weseley, which was like shortly to fall and come into his Majesty's hands by the death of one Garrett Weseley, a verie aged gentleman, whose cousin and heire apparant the said Valerian Weseley then was, did the verie next day before the death of the said Gerald prouer a Deed of Bargaine and Sale to bee made in the name of the said Gerald of all the lands and tenements belonging to the manour of the Dengin, in the countie of Meath, the yearly value whereof doth amount to 200*l.* or thereabouts, unto one Thomas King and Daniel Kelly, being men of very small worth and abilitie, and at the disposition of the said Sir Patrick, and for a supposed consideration of a small some of the mixt monies then currant in this realme; and the said Sir Patrick having caused the said pretended Deed of Bargaine and Sale to bee made, by color thereof did not onely seize upon the body of the said Valerian, being an infant of tenne yeares of age or thereabouts, and indeavoured to marrie him to one of his the said Sir Patrick's daughters, being an infant of the same yeares or under, upon the same day whereon the said Gerald died, but soone after the death of the said Gerald caused a chest of Evidences concerning the whole state of thinheritance of the said Gerald to be broken up in the Dengen, and the deeds and writings therein to bee perused by one of his councell learned in the lawes, and thereupon tooke such peeces of the said Evidences into his hands as he the said Sir Patrick thought best for his purpose; notwithstanding the said Sir Thomas Ashe, having obtained a graunt from his Majestie of the bodie and lands of the said Valerian, had, by order of this court, the body of the said Valerian delivered unto him. Howbeit the said Sir Patrick did still hold the possession of all the said lands by coulor of the said Bargaine and Sale made unto the said King and Kellie, as aforesaid, whereupon the said Sir Thomas exhibited a Bill to the Chaunceller and Barons of this court, as well to be relieved against the said Bargaine and Sale, which carried apperent markes of fraude, covin, and collusion to defeat his Majestie of the ward-

* Memoranda Roll of the Irish Exchequer, 36 Eliz. m. 76.

shipp aforesaid, as also for the bringing in of such Evidences into this Court as concerned the lands of the said ward, to bee perused by the King's learned counsell, and to bee kept for the preservation of the ward's inheritance. And especially Sir Thomas by his Bill desired that a certen deed or writing, purporting an intent of a fleffouint made by the said Gerald Weseley long before his death, might be brought into Court, whereby he had lymitted unto himself an use in the said lands for terme of his life onely, the remainder to William Weseley, son and heire apparent to the said Gerrald, and father to said Valerian, and to the heires males of his bodie, with diverse remainders over, by which deed or writing, if it were produced, the said Bargaine and Sale would appeare to bee void, and the King's title made clear to the wardsip of the body and lands of Valerian.

To these allegations Sir Patrick made answer upon his oath, and confessed that he had in his possession or at his command a chest of Evidences, without naming any deed in particular, but justified the detainer by colour of his pretended interest in the lands. The Court, having heard both sides of the question, they thought it meet to examine Christopher Weeselby, one of the defendants, and one Christopher Wakeley gentleman, and others, upon interrogatories specially concerning the particular Evidences which remained in the chest at the time of Gerrald's death; and, their examinations being read in Court, it appeared that such an intent or writing was made by him, and that it remained amongst the rest of his Evidences. And thereupon the Court made several orders whereby Sir Patrick was required upon oath to bring in all such Evidences concerning the ward's inheritance as he himself, or any other to his use, had in their hands or possession, and in default thereof it was ordered that the possession of the lands should be established in the guardian of the ward. This order having been 'contemptuously disobeyed' by Sir Patrick, Sir Thomas Ashe, on Friday the 23d of May, 1606, applied to the Court to be established in the possession of the ward's estates. On this occasion the barous were assisted by the Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, and by the Master of the Rolls, who severally delivered their opinions to the effect that the Bargain and Sale to Kelly and King was made by covin and collusion to defraud the King of Valerian's wardsip, because it was not probable that Gerald, being an aged gentleman, the very day before his death, when he had no use of monies, would *bonâ fide*, for a small

sum of the mixt monies, convey away an auncient inheritance of 200*l.* per ann. at the least, 'which had continued in his blood and name for some three hundred yeares or more,' from his grandchild, being his heir and of his own sirname and blood, into a strange name and family. And the Court added that 'if practizes of this kinde shoule bee suffered, the King were like to be defeated and defrauded of all his wardships in this kingdome, and the heirs of the King's tenants, whose bodies, lands, and goods during their minority ought to be in the protection of his Majesty, and be defended and preserved from deceit and injury, may either be disinherited by such fraudulent conveyances, or be enforced to yield to hard and intolerable conditions, to their utter undoling, whereof in this case there appeared some demonstration, for that it was deposed by said Chr Wakeley that Sir Patrick affirmed publickly, that if the said ward would not assent to marrie his daughter when he should come to yeares of discretion, that he would take advantage of the said Bargaine and Sale against him, and appropriate the lands unto himself.' For these and many other reasons, and withall in respect of the s^d willful contempts committed by Sir Patrick ag^t the Court, it was ordered that the King's patentee, who yields a rent to the King, and is at charge with the maintenance and education of s^r Valerian, shall have the possession of Denghen and of all other the lands now in possession of S^r Patrick, or any other for him or in his behalf, or whereof he takes the profits by colour of the Bargain and Sale. That an injunction should issue to establish and maintain the patentee therein, until by order of Court or other course of law the same be lawfully evicted or recovered from him: Provided the tenants and occupiers of the lands (except the manour howse of the Denghen, and all such lands as are usually occupied together wth the said manour house by Sir Patrick only in his own tilage or manurance,) should not be owted nor disturbed in their possession for this yeare, so as they become tenants to the patentee, but that they may have the manurance until next May-day and longer if they can agree with the patentee, the occupiers paying all yearly rents, reservacions, and other duties as formerly were accustomed to be answered and paid out of their several holdings to Gerald Weseley in his lifetime or to Sir Patrick by his demise to them made, and that Sir Patrick and his assigns may reap, bind, and carry away all such corn as he now hath growing upon any part of the premises, he or

they first paying the patentee for the rent of the land under corn, according to the custom of the country. And for that it was suggested by the patentee that since Gerald's death, Sir Patrick and others to his use have received many great sums of money of the tenants and occupiers for rents and other profits during three years past, and converted the same to his own use, the Court orders a Commission to issue to the Bishop of Kilmore, James Cussck the portreeve of Trim, William Nugent of Newhaggard, esq. and Melchoir Moore of Iskerrowan, gent. or any two of them, to examine what rents were so received, and to return the examinations on the morrow of Trinity next, and so much as should appear to have been received by Sir Patrick by colour of the Bargain and Sale should be paid over by him as the Court shall award. And the Sheriffs of Meath and Kildare should return two pannels of freeholders to inquire for the King upon Gerald's death, which inquiry is to proceed with the best effect, so as Sir Patrick, his agent or attorney, do produce and bring into Court such Evidences as were made in Gerald's time concerning the premises and came to his hands."

By an entry made in the Book of Orders upon the 26th June, 1606 (Trinity Term), it appears that a certificate had been made to the Court by the Sheriff of Meath of the disobeying of the injunction which had issued in the preceding term (Easter), to establish Sir Tho. Ashe in the possession of the Dengin, by Thomas Dod and Richard Walshe; wherefore the Court directs an attachment against them, and that the effects of the certificate should be delivered to the Lord Deputy, and his assistance desired in reformation of so high a contempt of his Majesty's writ. And a like attachment is directed also against Morogh Melaghlin.

The foregoing record informs us that Sir Patrick was supported in his attempt to defeat the plaintiff in his endeavour to obtain possession of the Weseley estates by at least three of the tenants. This support, however, could probably but ill sustain him against the address of his foes, for it appears that they had contrived to induce the young heir (at least I may reasonably assume it to be the case) to come into the Court of Exchequer at the time of its sitting, and there publicly to declare that he would not marry Sir Patrick's daughter; the which strange event took

place on Thursday the 27th of November, 1606, being in Michaelmas Term, when the following entry was made in the Book of Orders :—

" Memorandum,—This daie Valerian Weseley, sonne and heire of Gerald Weseley, his Majesties ward, came into the Court, and before the Barrons and in face of the Court, both by word of mouth and by writing, all of his owne hand, refused to take the daughter of Sir Patrick Barnewall to wife, whome the said Sir Patrick would have him to marry, and desired the Barrons to have the same entred of record in this Court, w^{ch} the Barrons commanded to be enrolled, in hac verba."

The writing so read and delivered into Court appears upon the Memoranda Roll of the year 1606, and is in these words :

" Right Honorable,—Understandinge by some of my freindes that I am nowe come to the age of fourteeue* yeares, and that I was contracted the daye of my grandfather's death to Mistris Marie Barnewell, daughter to Sir Patrick Barnewell knight, and that nowe is the tyme for me to agree or disagree thereto, and thereby to bynde or leave me at libertie, and being fully resolved in my owne mynde to keepe myselfe at libertye untill God shall graunt me best judgemente to make chiose for myselfe: I do therefore disagree to the contracte or marradge betwene me and the sayd Mistris Marie Barnewell (if any such there were), and do wishe that her parents may provide otherwise for her, not doubtinge but that they may so doe, when they will; but in the mean time I beseeche your good worships to take notice of my disagreemente to the said supposed contracte or mariage; and so in all humblenesse I take leave, and will evermore remaine your worships most dutifully to commande,

" VALERIAN WESLEYE.

" Dublin, this 27th of November, 1606.
" To the Right Honorable the Barons
of his Majesties Courte of Ex-
chequer."

In the following term a motion was made in Court on the behalf of Sir Patrick for the purpose of defeating this attempt of Sir Thomas Ashe to deprive him of his intended son-in-law; but the motion then made, and the subsequent proceedings in the cause, must form the subject of another paper.

Yours, &c.

J. F. F.

* Blackstone says: If a boy under fourteen, or a girl under twelve years of age, marries, this marriage is only inchoate and imperfect; and when either of them comes to those respective ages, they may disagree and declare the marriage void.

PARENTAGE OF STEPHEN GARDINER, BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

MR. URBAN, — Bishop Godwin,^a R. Parker,^b Sir William Dugdale,^c Strype,^d Newcourt,^e Blomfield,^f the *Biographica Britannica*,^g Jeremy Collier,^h Mr. A. Chalmers,ⁱ Mr. J. G. Nichols,^j and Mr. Wodderspoon,^k state more or less positively that Bishop Gardiner was an illegitimate son of Lionel Wydville, Bishop of Salisbury, the brother of Elizabeth Queen of Edward the Fourth. Bishop Burnet^l says Gardiner was believed to be the base son of Richard Woodville (another brother of Elizabeth Queen of Edward the Fourth). Rapin^m says "it is pretended" he was this Richard Woodville's base son. Mr. Lodge,ⁿ after alluding to Burnet's account of Bishop Gardiner's parentage, observes, that one of Rawlinson's MSS. in the Bodleian Library, with more probability, makes him the younger son of Sir Thomas Gardiner, Knight, the representative of a very ancient family in Lancashire. Dr. Fuller^o gives good reasons for discrediting the statement that Bishop Gardiner was the son of Bishop Wydville. Dodd^p conjectures that the account of Bishop Gardiner's spurious birth was rather to vilify his memory than matter of fact; and Lord Campbell^q states that the extraction of this extraordinary man has been matter of great controversy, but that the common statement is, that he was the natural son of Bishop Woodville whilst others insist that he came of poor but honest parents.

It seems to be generally agreed that Bishop Gardiner was born at Bury St. Edmund's, and several writers assign the year 1483 as that of his birth.

Fuller^r states Bishop Gardiner to have been past sixty when he died in 1555, and I am not aware of any other statement as to his age. Had he been born in 1483 he must have been 72 years old at the time of his death; and as Bishop Wydville died in 1484, if Bishop Gardiner were little more than 60 when he died, that fact would alone shew that the commonly-received statement that he was the son of Bishop Wydville must be erroneous.

I believe the earliest ascertained date referring to Bishop Gardiner's career is, that he took the degree of Doctor of Civil Law at Cambridge in 1520,^s so that he must at that period have been in his thirty-seventh year had he really been born so early as 1483.

In the proceedings of the Bury and West Suffolk Archaeological Institute^t is printed the will of John Gardner of Bury St. Edmund's, clothmaker, dated 18 Jan. 1506 [1506-7], and proved 20th Nov. 1507. This document is given without note or comment, and seems to have been considered of very little importance, as it is not inserted in the Index. I subjoin extracts :—

"Item I bequeathe to Stevyn my sone xx. marcs of lawfull mony of Engelond to his exhibicion to fynde hym to scole, to be payed hym as he shall nedie it honestly. Item, I bequeath to the said Stevyn, whan he comyth to the full age of xxj. years, a siluer salt with a covertill, parcel gilt, weyng xij. vncez; j. maser with iij. feet, siluer and gilt; vj. siluer spones, knoppid with lyons, weyng togedyr vij. vncez and di. Item, I bequeathe to the seid Stevyn iiiij l., to be payed hym be Agnes my wyf, whan he shall take commensemement in the scole at the vniuersite. And if hee die afors that tyme, I will the seid iiiij l. shalbe payed to Thomas Edon and Richard Edon, gentilmen, to remayne to John and Jone, my childry, in forme folowing. Item I bequeathe to the seid Stevyn j. federbed, j. bolster, j. reed couerlight of damask work, wrought with v. Jhesus thereon, j. peyre blankettis, and j. peyre shets."

The testator also mentions a son William, and a daughter Rose (who was intended to be a nun). His children John and Joan appear to have been under age, and it seems somewhat doubtful whether Agnes, the testator's wife, were mother of any of his children. The testator no doubt resided in the parish of St. James, in the church of which he desired to be buried "afore the Salutacion of our Lady,"

^a *De Praesulibus*, ed. 1616, p. 406, ed. Richardson, 351, 236.

^b *Scelotes Cantabrigiensis* (Leland, *Collectanea*, v. 212).

^c *Baronage*, ii. 231.

^d *Repertorium*, i. 181.

^e iii. 2093 (D).

^f *Biog. Dict.* xv. 276.

^g *Historic Sites of Suffolk*, p. 160.

^h *Hist. of Englad*, ed. 1731, viii. 192.

ⁱ *Illustrations of Brit. History*, 2nd edit. i. 125.

^j *Worthies*, in *Suffolk*.

^k *Lives of the Chancellors*, ii. 40.

^l *Godwin de Praesulibus*, ed. Richardson, 236.

^m Vol. i. p. 329.

ⁿ *Ecclesiastical Memorials*, iii. 271.

^o *Collect. Cantab.* 213.

^p *Eccles. Hist.* ed. Barham, vj. 125.

^q *Smith's Autographs*, Pl. 10, No. 7.

^r *Hist. Reform.* Part ii. Book 2.

^s *Church History*, i. 501.

^t *Church Hist.* Book viii. cent. 16, s. 3.

and to which church he gave several bequests which indicate his piety, and that he must have been a man of good substance.

The inferences which I venture to submit may be fairly drawn from this will are—that Stephen Gardiner, afterwards Bishop of Winchester and Lord Chancellor, was the lawful son of this John Gardener, and perhaps of Agnes his wife, and was born about 1495; consequently that he was only about twenty-five when he took the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, and was in his sixtieth year when he died.

Strype* mentions a portrait of Bishop Gardiner, drawn when he was of the age of fifty-three, in which, encompassed by the Garter, were the arms of the See of Winchester impaling Azure, on a cross or, four griffins' heads erased argent langued gules, a garland of the last, and these, he states, were the arms of the Gardners of Glemford in Suffolk.

I hope some of your correspondents

may be enabled to throw additional light on the matter. Certainly there are some circumstances which rather countenance the supposition of Bishop Gardiner's illegitimacy. How came he in early life to be called (as he so frequently is) Dr. Stephen or Dr. Stephens? and Burnet refers to one of the books in defence of the marriage of the clergy, wherein it was objected both to him and Bonner that no wonder they were such enemies to marriage, since both of them were born in adultery. Strype also mentions another coat of arms as borne by Dr. Gardiner before his elevation to the episcopate (azure, on a chevron between three griffins' heads erased argent as many garlands gules within a border engrailed of the second), which, it must be confessed, is somewhat indicative of illegitimate birth or descent.

Yours, &c. C. H. COOPER.

Cambridge, 9 April.

LORD ORMOND'S BUTLERAGE OF IRELAND.—FRANCHISE IN LIMERICK.

MR. URBAN.—The following is an unpublished letter of counsel and advice from the abbot of St. Mary's Abbey, in Dublin, to that Thomas 7th Earl of Ormond who, lying under an attainder of 1 Edward IV., was restored in blood 1 Henry VII. The subject-matter of this letter was the title to his estates generally, and particularly as to his prisage and butlerage, from which office he derived his family name of Botiller. With regard to this office there appears on the Parliament Roll of 9 Edward III. a petition of his ancestor James le Botiller, Earl of Ormond, stating "that he and his ancestors, from time whereof memory doth not run, have had the prisage (*ount en la prise*) of wines in Ireland, from whence they take the name of Botiller," that is to say, in the four towns, Divilin [Dublin], Droughda [Drogheda], Waterford, and Lymerik, of every ship two pipes or butts (*tonneaux*), yielding for each pipe 40s. at the exchequer of our lord the king in Dublin."

The act of resumption alluded to in this letter of counsel was not the act of general resumption that was passed in the 1st Henry VII. and was limited to the 2nd Oct. 34 Henry VI. but is evidently that act of resumption which passed in the 3rd of Henry VII. and was a resumption of the offices or places of receivers, auditors, customers, collectors of customs and subsidies, comptrollers, searchers, surveyors, and places of other

officers and accountants to the Crown. Indeed it may be surmised, from the tenor of this letter, that the entry on the Parliament Roll of 9 Edw. III. had been under special consideration, for the butlership could not be considered otherwise than as an hereditary office from time out of memory, and consequently not within the act of resumption. It is evident, also, that the title of the butlership appears to have been deemed, in the abbot's mind, as connected with the office. The letter is neatly written in a small secretary hand, and is at present deposited at the Rolls Chapel, among some miscellaneous papers of that and an earlier period :—

Ryght honorable and my espeyall goode lorde, I com'aund [commend] me unto you, &c. My lord the Den' of Dulyn desyryt me to send yor lordeshyp the tytly of yor landys in our p'tyes how they came to you and to yor ancesters, the which tytly as I am awysit her follith. In primis the lordeshippe of Rushe was yewen to Syr Tybot fytz Wat' [Theobald FitzWalter] le Bottyller, whos soule God rest, the whych was the fyrt of yor ancesters that came in to Irlande, the whych was in kyng Johns dayes, when he was lorde of Irlande and Erle of Morton, and Son to kyng Harry fytz Empryse, Conquero' of Irlande. Item, as for the lordeshippe of Turwe, hys came by the pryorase and the mynchynes of Lesmolyn, besyds Scryn' in Irlande, in exchaunge to the forseyd Tybot fytz Wat'

* Eccles. Memorials, iii. 271.

† Theobaldus Walteri, Pincerna Hibernie. Mon. Angl. ii. p. 1025, l. 43.

[Walter], for oþir landes the which they hath thys day. And as for the dede of the seyd landes of Turwy, hyt was gatte in the cyte of Dubyng under ther comyng' sell' [common seal] full' ewle keþyn that unnetheſ may the ſele long upon the dede. And I moſt I yewyn a rewarde to have hyt. And by the g'eſ of God I purpose to have hyt Inrollyt in the Chancery and exemplifynd undyr the kyngys grett Sele in Irlande. And as for the tytill of Balsardan I wot not how hyt came to yoſ Anceterys, but hyt hath be a long tyme wyth them. And as for Dan'enor and Blake Castell, they came froo the lorde Bonewyll' in Englaude to my lorde Syr Jamys yoſ grauntfadry, whos ſoule God rest, by eschaung for ſertayn landes in Englaude. And as for Oghtyarde and Castell warning, they came to my lorde yoſ fadry, whos ſoule God rest, by a forfetour and by the kyngys graunt. And as for theſ two, they standyth as I ſuppoſe in the caſe of the Resumpcyon. And as for Oghtyre, hyt was Syr Tybot Botyllers, and gav hytt w' his doþgtry to Syr Addam le Herfoote, ſum tyme lorde of Lexſlips and of the Barony of the Newe Castell, but now the kyng is lorde of all thay landes, and how that Oghteryn came agayn to yoſ Anceterys I know not; and whether hyt standyth in the caſe of the Resumpcyon oþyr not. And as for your grauntes of yoſ prysc wynes and x li. upon the cuſtome of Waterforde, yf they was graunted you in kyng Edwarde the iij. is daies, they beth in the caſe of the Resumpcyon; and if they was graunted befor, they beth out of the caſe of Resumpcyon, and the patteſt of them beth wyth yoſ ſelue in Englaude. Item, as for yoſ name as Erle of Ormud and all oþyr thingys that ye hath in Irland, I thiñke hyt is best to you, ſawing yoſ owne correccyon, to hawe a generall provyſo them a ſpecyall, and be ye ſpedd of hyt as ſone as ye can, for theſ bene messengers goyng in hast out of this lande to the kyng, to ſertoyfe [certify] him of all maner men that standyth in the caſe of the Resumpcyon, and wheat proffyt ſhuld growe to the kyng of the ſayde Resumpcyon. Also my lorde my breþthen, and I yoſ feytheſfull oratoſ, com'ound [com mend] us unto you, praying you, for the lowe of God and our Lady, and for my lorde yoſ fadrys ſoule, that ye wolde remembre upon the provyſo of the landes that my lorde yoſ fadry gawe to oþr place

for his ſoule and for all yoſ ſoules. No mo at thys present, but preserv you omnipoteſtas. Ffro Saynt Mary Abbay by Duſyng, the xiiiij. day of January.

By yoſ chaplyn and oratoſ, Wat' [Walter], Abbot of Saynt Mary Abbay by Dul'.

[Superscribed]

To my right honorable and
especyall good lord, my
Lorde of Ormud.

[Indorsed in a ſet hand]

Thabbot of Saynt Mary Abbay.

I also add a letter of minor import addressed to the ſame noble perſonage before he was summoned to Parliament as Lord Rocheford in 1495, but I conceive that the letter may not be uninteresting, as it tends to ſhew that the grant of the franchise or liberty in the county of Tipperary, alluded to in this last letter, is the very ſame that his ancestor, James le Bottiller, in 9 Edw. III. ſtated in his ſaid petition to Parliament to have been granted to him for his life for the better ſupport of his earldom and dignity, and that this franchise had been continued to his deſcendants Earls of Ormond.

Right noble and myn eſpecial gode lorde, I recamaunde me unto you w' my ſervices. And wher hit hath pleaſit your lordſhip to ſend your writyng to Jamea Hont to delver me the ſcale of your libertie of the countie Tiperar [Tipperary], hit is ſo that nowe the ſaid James ſaith that he haue noȝt the ſaid ſeale, and hyt never was in poſſeſſione. Wher undowtit hit was delvervyt be Jowane Sall Remande Roche is wiſfe to his ffadir Perſe Hont, the which ſhe doit ſo wiþyſe, and that Nicola Turnor know' of the ſame. And unto the tyme that the ſeale be had, oþir a nywe to be made, your courtes can noȝt be kepte ordinatiſ of your ſaid libertie. And my lorde, hit were a meritori dede for you to come hiddir, for I understandit bi the myndis of, the peple here that your preſence here wold be the cauſe of the refourmyng of the counte Kilkenny, and of the counte Tiperar. And the bleſſit Treiaſte preſerve you perpetualli. Writyn at Waterford, the x dai of Aprill.

Your ſervaunt in whate I mai,

JAMES SHERLOK.

[Superscribed]

To the Right Noble Lorde Thomas
Erle of Ormond.

Yours, &c.

T. E. T.

THE PLATE OF QUEEN KATHARINE OF ARRAGON.

MR. URBAN.—I am glad to have it in my power to complete the list of these articles. (See Gent. Mag. December, 1854, p. 574.) The portion which follows

GENT. MAG. VOL. XLIII.

will be ſeen to make a conſiderable addition to the ſtock of household articles assigned probably by the King himſelf for the uſe of his depoſed conſort; and the

document, which is now entire, shews completely what a melancholy contrast the style of that establishment must have presented to the magnificent displays its possessor had shared in with the monarch of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold." Perhaps the number of guests never much exceeded that of the "saltes," which were twelve, and the other articles seem pretty fairly proportioned for such a number. No knives or forks are mentioned. One has only to compare this list with even that of some of the moderate families of the time to see how complete must have been the retirement of its owner.

In her pantry,

Item a salte of golde chased rocky, w^t a wreath enamelled white and blakke about the knop, weing xij oz.

Item a spone of golde, w^t a rose budde at thend, & a porculous pounsed, weing ij oz. caret ij^s vj^d.

Item two saltes gilte, w^tout a cover, viij. square & graven w^t roses and flowre deluces, weing xxij oz. di.

Item a salte viij. square gilte, w^tout a cover, chased with porculous and roses, weing xiiij oz. qrt. di.

Item a salte gilte playne vj. square w^tout a cover xxij oz. qrt.

Item two saltes parcell gilte, chased upright, weing xix oz. qrt.

Item v. saltes vj. square parcell gilte, weing togetheris lxx oz. di. qrt.

Item viij. gilte spones with brodde knoppes, wanting the enamiles at thendes, weing xv oz. iij. qrt.

Item xij. spones white w^t gilte knoppes, writhen † at thendes, weing xv. oz. di.

In her seller,

Item a gilte cup with a cover havyng upon the knop a castell, weing xx oz. di.

Item a cuppe of assey gilte, weing §

Item vj. booles w^t a cover gilte chased, writhen, w^t a double ryng & a porculous upon the cover cxxx oz.

Item vj. booles parcell gilte w^tout a cover, playne cxvj oz.

Item vj. other booles parcell gilte w^tout a cover, weing elxxvij. oz.

Item two pottes viij. square, gilte, chased, weing exvij. oz. qrt.

* i. e. octangular in shape; a castellated form was a very usual one for "salts;" the "vj. square" would mean with six sides.

† Twisted. † In the shape of a pear.

§ The weight is not given.

|| Most probably a small framed space or setting for the insertion of a tablet or precious stone. The word may come from "boiste," a box, or be merely a diminutive of "boss," though of neither is there evidence in the glossaries. See the Editor's note in *Prompt. Parvul. s. v. "Boyste,"* also *Ducange, s. v. "Buxis,"* for "bussida, bussida, buscula," which latter is almost literally rendered in "bussell."

¶ The weight of this and the following items is not given in the original.

** Confectionery.

Item two pottes gilte, chased writhen, weing ccij. oz. iij. qrt

Item two pottes gilte playne, weing cxxxij oz.

Item two pottes playne w^t round covers white, weing ciiij^sxv oz. di.

Item two pottes white, pere fasshion, † with knoppes behind the covers, weing togetheris clijj oz.

Item two pottes playne, white, with covers of helmet fasshion, weing togetheris ciiij^sxv oz. di.

Item an aisle pot, white, with two round knoppes behind the cover, weing lxxij oz.

Item two bottilles parcel gilte, with cheynnes and stoppelles white, weing clxx oz. di.

Item a chassing disshe of silver with ringes like E^s, weing 6

In her ewry,

Item a baison gilte, with the kinges armes in the bussell || in the bothome, weing lvij oz. di.

Item a paire of covered baisons gilte, chased with estrige feddirs, w^t the kinges armes, weing cxl oz.

Item a baison parcell gilte, with a portcullis in the bothome, weing lxxvj oz.

Item an other baison parcell gilte, w^t a portcullis also in the bothome, weing lxxvj oz. di.

Item an ewer gilte, with the kinges armes in the bussell of the cover, weing xxvij oz. qrt.

Item an ewer parcell gilte, playne, weing xxxv oz.

Item an ewer white, playnne, weing xxxix oz. di.

Item a cup of assey gilte, weing v oz. iij qrt.

In her chaundry,

Item xij. chaundillers parcell gilte, weing ¶

Item two chaundillers parcell gilte, weing

Item one chaundiller parcell gilte, weing

Item ix. chaundillers of her owne plaita, weing

In her confessionary,**

Item viij. spice plate diasses white of ij. sorts, weing

In her scullery,

Item xj. white chargers, weing togethirs
 Item l. white platters, weing togethirs
 Item xj. white disshes, weing togethirs

In her sawcery,

Item xj. white sawcers, weing togethirs

In her pitcherhous,

Item one pot, parcell gilte, weing
 Item two booles playne parcell gilte,
 with lowe feete weing
 Parcell of the Serjeant of the Ewry in-
 dentures,
 Item a baison and an ewer parcell gilte,
 weing

Yours, &c.
 J. B.

THE ENGLISH CONVENTS IN BAVARIA.

MR. URBAN.—Having been struck, during a recent visit to Bavaria, with the existence of several convents bearing the name of "The English Ladies" (or sisters), "die Englandsche Fraulein," I was induced to make some inquiries as to the origin of these institutions, and I think it may be interesting to some of your readers if I communicate to you the following result.

The persecution of the English Catholics by Queen Elizabeth led to the establishment of seminaries and convents for their education in various parts of the continent. Among these were the English colleges for priests at Douay, Rome, Valladolid, St. Omer, and Louvain, and the college for Scotch Benedictines at Ratisbon. Miss Mary de Ward, of the old catholic family of de Ward, in Yorkshire, was a zealous adherent to the ancient faith, and it is to her bounty that the English convents now existing in Bavaria owe their foundation. She was born 23rd January, 1585, at Mollwith Castle, in Yorkshire, and was baptized Johanna, but at her own earnest desire she received the holier name of Mary, or Maria, at her confirmation. Her father, Marmaduke de Ward, was descended from Edgar de Ward, who came over from Normandy, and fought in the battle of Hastings. The name "Ward" is the same as "Guard" in Norman French, the *G*u being in English changed into *W*, as in William from Guillaume, and other words. Mary's mother was Ursula Wright (daughter of William Wright, of Plulaud, and of Mary, a descendant of the Earls of Rudstone), who, when she married Marmaduke de Ward, was the childless widow of the constable of Hattefield. Mary de Ward had two brothers, of whom the elder fell in a duel, and the younger, George, entered into the order of Jesuits; also two sisters,—Barbara, who died a nun, and

Elizabeth, who remained in the world; but whether she was married or left issue I have not been able to ascertain. Her descendants would be the representatives in the female line of this ancient family.

Mary de Ward, having in conjunction with other English ladies established the convent of St. Omer in the year 1609, founded a convent at Munich in 1626, with the sanction and encouragement of the then elector Maximilian-Emanuel and his wife Elizabeth. The institution occupied for many years the building which is now used as a police-office, but was afterwards removed to the preferable situation of Nymphenburg near Munich, close to a country palace of the king, whose gardens and fountains have long been celebrated. The lady-superior is at present Mademoiselle di Graccho. The sisters are chiefly Bavarians, but foreigners are equally admissible with natives, and there is now an English, an Italian, and a French sister in the convent. A candidate for admission must, if not already a Catholic, declare her readiness to become so; there is a period of probation, in the ordinary dress of the world; then a noviciate of two years; and finally the oath is taken as a nun, and the maiden becomes for ever the "chaste bride of heaven." The *English ladies* of Munich are, as I was informed, in very good repute, as well as those of the affiliated convents at Augsburg, Günzburg, and Aschaffenburg, all of which are colonies from Mary de Ward's foundation.

Miss Mary de Ward died in England at the convent of Haworth in 1643. The effect of the unjust treatment of the Catholic religion by former English laws, is that the bounty of that pious lady is now enjoyed almost entirely by foreigners. Her benevolent purpose is however not the less entitled to grateful commendation. Blessed be her memory! Yours, &c.

London, April 1st. PEREGRINUS.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Universities of Oxford and Cambridge—The British Museum—Personal Literary News—The Imperial Library at Paris—Libraries of Lord Rutherford and Arch. M'Lellan, esq.—Mr. Law's Collection of Autographs—Sir C. Wren's designs for Charles I.'s Monument—Booksellers' Provident Institution—Artists' Benevolent Fund—The National Gallery—Amateur Exhibition for the Patriotic Fund—The Taylor Museum at Oxford—The Last Supper by Leonardo da Vinci—Public Monuments—Boar's Head in Eastcheap—Assyrian Ivory Carvings—Mr. Loscombe's Collection of Coins—The Trinity Priory at York.

The work of *University Reform* is now in progress at Oxford, in pursuance of the provisions of the recent Act of Parliament. In a Congregation held on the 13th of March a vote which established the principle of an exemption of Dissenters from the Divinity portion of the examinations was carried by a majority approaching to two-thirds, — placet 68, non-placet 26. Another clause of the same statute, which provided that there should be some substitute for the portion of the examination from which Dissenters are to be excused, was likewise opposed, but carried by 61 votes to 37. On the 20th March a statute was passed regulating the appointments to the various Professorships. On the 23rd the statute prepared by the Hebdomadal Council on the subject of Private Halls was promulgated in Congregation. The following is an outline of this arrangement: —The head of a Private Hall is to be a Master of Arts or other member of Convocation, and to have resided during one year in the last two years, or two years in the last five, or three years in the last ten, preceding the opening of his Hall. He is to take part in the instruction, but may have an assistant or tutor, to be approved by the Vice-Chancellor. The head of the hall is to keep a register of the residence kept by his pupils, which he is to communicate terminally to the registrar of the university. The pupils are to attend daily prayers in a parish church or college chapel. The Vice-Chancellor is to inspect and approve of the house intended for a private hall before licensing it; and, in case of an hall being ill-conducted, he is, with the advice of the Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, and four persons to be named annually for the purpose, to take proceedings against the head, and suspend or deprive him. A private hall may become a public one, if the building is conveyed to the university, and the appointment of the Principal placed in such hands as the university approves.

The late Dr. Johnson's scholarships have been awarded as follows: —The Theological to Charles Edward Oakley, Demy, Magdalen; the Mathematical to Samuel Court-hope Bosanquet, B.A. Student of Christ

Church. The Ireland Scholarship is given to Mr. Robinson Ellis, Scholar of Balliol college (1st Class, Mich. 1854).

The Arnold prize, for an essay on "The Roman Colonies under the Empire," has been awarded to Mr. G. C. Brodrick, B.A. of Balliol college.

The Rev. F. Fanshawe, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Exeter college, Oxford, has been appointed by the Warden and Fellows of New college to the Head Mastership of Bedford school, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Brereton. As many as thirty-three candidates had offered themselves.

The bill entitled "An Act for the Good Government and Extension of the *University of Cambridge*, of the Colleges therein, and of the College of King Henry VI. at Eton," is now in circulation. It provides for the reform of the University, under the direction of certain commissioners, whose powers are to continue till Jan. 1, 1858, and, if need be, may be extended till Jan. 1, 1859.

The University having accepted a fund raised by several members of St. John's college for the purpose of founding a prize to be called the Adams Prize, for the best essay on some subject of pure mathematics, astronomy, or other branch of natural philosophy, the prize to be given once in two years, and to be open to the competition of all persons who have been admitted to a degree, the subject for the prize to be adjudged in 1857 is "The Motions of Saturn's Rings." The successful candidate will receive about £30*l.* He is required to print the essay at his own expense, and to present a copy to the University Library, to the Library of St. John's college, and to each of the four examiners. This prize is named in honour of the English discoverer of the planet Neptune.

Dr. Whewell, the Master of Trinity college, has resigned the Professorship of Moral Theology or Casuistical Divinity, which he has held since the year 1838. The election of a new Professor will take place on the 22d of May.

The Bell Scholarships have been awarded to Edward Ernest Brown and Edmond

Henry Fisher, both of Trinity college, bracketed as *aequales*.

On the 14th March a grace for confirming the recommendation of the Fitzwilliam Syndicate to accept the pictures of the late Archdeacon Hare at the price of 1,000*l.* they being of a much larger value, was opposed in both houses. The numbers were:—In the Non-Regent House, placets 30, non-placets 15; in the Regent House, placets 30, non-placets 12. It was therefore carried by a majority of the whole Senate of 60 to 27.

A new room has been opened in the *British Museum*, devoted to many of those relics of Greek art that have long been lying about like lumber in the vestibules and passages of the building. A magnificent antique statue, in red marble, was purchased for the British Museum at the late sale of M. Collot's collection at Paris. A fresh importation has also arrived from Nineveh, filling 159 cases. It comprises a miscellaneous collection of small slabs, seals, pottery, and other objects, bearing more upon the domestic life of the ancient inhabitants of Mesopotamia than the pieces hitherto deposited in the British Museum. The new Reading-room, which is to occupy the area of the central quadrangle, is now rapidly advancing, and its cupola begins to show itself above the adjacent buildings. This room will be one of the finest in the world, being some feet larger than the dome of St. Peter's at Rome. It will be a circular apartment, of 140 feet diameter, and 106 feet high, lighted by 20 windows, at the springing of the dome, and by a glazed aperture in the crown of it, 40 feet in diameter. The superintendent will sit on a raised platform in the centre, surrounded by two concentric ranges of table and cases, for catalogues, &c. The tables for readers will radiate from these as a centre, a small segment of the circle being partitioned off to give free access for the attendants going to and from the library, and for the temporary deposit of books *in transitu*. Allowing upwards of 4 feet for each reader, there will be room for 336 readers. The interior space will be about 1½ million of cubic feet, and this ample volume of air will be constantly and gradually renewed by a provision for summer and winter ventilation. Between the entrance-hall and the reading-room will be the cloak-rooms and other offices; the remainder of the new building being appropriated to the reception of upwards of a million volumes of books. The bookcases are to be of wrought iron, and in the construction of the libraries, and of the central dome, bricks and iron are exclusively used. The dome will be covered with

copper. The galleries in the reading-room will be of slate, those throughout the rest of the new building of perforated cast iron. It is proposed to introduce a series of statues around the room, at the springing of the dome, and a suggestion has been made that the unglazed portions of the cupola should be decorated with paintings. There are obvious objections to the latter proposition, besides any questions of expense. If the room is to be one devoted to study, either the general public, who had paid for the paintings, would be excluded, or, being admitted, they would perpetually incommod the readers.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's gold medal, for the best essay by a student of the University of Edinburgh, "On the influence of the mind over the body in causing and curing morbid and anomalous conditions," has been adjudged to John Glen, M.A. student of medicine, son of the late Rev. Dr. Glen, for many years missionary in Persia.

The Duke of Argyll was installed Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow on the 29th March; and Henry Layard, esq. D.C.L., M.P. for Aylesbury, was installed Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen, on the 5th of April.

Sir G. C. Lewis has been elected to succeed Sir E. Bulwer Lytton as honorary President of the University of Edinburgh for 1855-57.

Thomas Graham, esq. M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry at University College, London, succeeds Sir John Herschel as Master of the Mint, who has resigned the office from a wish to reside entirely at his country residence, where his congenial studies may be undisturbed. Professor Graham's reputation as a scientific chemist is European.

The Governor-General of India has raised the salary of Dr. O'Shaughnessy, the superintendent of electric telegraphs in India, to 3,600*l.* per annum.

The King of Prussia has presented to Mr. Samuel Birch, F.S.A. of the British Museum, a copy of the great work on Egypt, published at Berlin, and edited by Chevalier Lepsius, entitled "Denkmäler aus Aegypten und Aethiopien." The gift is a very graceful compliment, and one well earned.

Her Majesty has marked her sense of the valuable services of the late Mr. John Montagu, Colonial Secretary at the Cape of Good Hope (the subject of an article in our present Number), by settling upon his widow a pension of 300*l.* a-year.

Dr. Ratkhe, Senior Professor of the University of Christiana, in Norway, who died at the end of March, has bequeathed a large library and a very valuable collec-

tion of objects of natural history to the University.

The *Imperial Library of Paris* has received 500 donations of books, manuscripts, medals, antiquities, &c. in the course of the past year. Amongst them are several Russian and Armenian books and manuscripts of considerable value; some medals of Thrace, Macedonia, and Boeotia, an interesting collection of the coins of the sovereigns founded in Asia by the Crusaders, and a collection of ancient coins and medals of America. But the most valuable acquisition consists in 12 stones found in the ruins of Carthage, and bearing Latin inscriptions, some of them very curious, and a series of admirably executed mosaics. This donation was made by a society, consisting of the Duke de Luynes, the Count Portalès, and other eminent archaeologists, formed some time ago to make searches on the site of ancient Carthage.

The sale of *Lord Rutherford's Library* produced about 7000*l.* His well-selected volumes were almost all elegantly bound and in fine condition. They are chiefly dispersed among private collections in Scotland.

The valuable *Library of the late Archibald M'Lellan, esq.* of Glasgow, has also been sold, in that city, by Messrs. Brown and Macindoe. The collection was peculiarly rich in books on the fine arts, including all the best treatises on painting, sculpture, drawing, and engraving, and many illustrated works of English and foreign scenery. Of books on architecture, civil and ecclesiastical, there was a good collection, most of Mr. Britton's works, and copies of Mr. M'Lellan's own essay on Glasgow Cathedral, with the plans and elevations of the additions and restorations.

Mr. Law's Collection of Autographs, lately brought to the hammer by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, contained some examples of more than usual interest. The following brief list will show the measure of appreciation awarded to such matters:—Lot 4, a letter of Joseph Addison, 2*l.* 8*s.* Lot 21, a letter of Lord Bacon, enlarging on the happiness of having a good wife, 15*l.* Lot 42, a letter of James Boswell, 3*l.* Lot 60, a letter of Robert Burns, 4*l.* 15*s.* Lot 65, a letter of the reformer John Calvin, 9*l.* 9*s.* Lot 72, a letter of the great Lord Chatham, inclosing verses to David Garrick, 13*l.* 10*s.* Lot 139, a letter of Frederick Prince of Wales and the Princess Augusta, on one sheet, 5*l.* 15*s.* Lot 147, a letter of David Garrick, 4*l.* 4*s.* Lots 154 and 155, two letters of Oliver Goldsmith, 15*l.* 12*s.* Lots 272 and 273, two letters of Mary, Queen of William

III. 7*l.* 18*s.* Lot 327, a short letter of Sir Isaac Newton, as Master of the Mint, declining to recommend to mercy a convicted counterfeiter of the coin then under sentence of death, 4*l.* Lots 404 to 406, three letters of Sir Richard Steele, 8*l.* 1*s.* Lot 444, a letter of George Washington, 5*l.* Lot 460, a letter of John Wesley, 3*l.* 3*s.* Lot 478, a letter of Sir Christopher Wren, 3*l.* Lot 490, the draft letter-book of S. Pepys, connected with the affairs of Christ's Hospital, 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* There were several letters of Nelson in the collection, in one of which he speaks of his arm as being "in a fair way of healing." These letters sold for about 4*l.* each. It was remarked that all the principal lots sold for more than they have produced at previous auctions.

At a late sale at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's, a book of pen sketches by *Sir Christopher Wren* was put up for auction. There were plans for an English Walhalla, or monument to the memory of Charles I. intended for erection in the neighbourhood of Windsor. The Parliament voted 70,000*l.* for the object; but the Second Charles, with his usual recklessness, spent the money upon wine, women, dice, and fiddlers.

We rejoice over the increasing prosperity and usefulness of the *Bookellers' Provident Institution*. Steady progress is shown in the yearly increasing income and outlay, and particularly in the amount of relief afforded. In 1840-1, the relief distributed was 110*l.* pounds; in 1854 it amounted to 750*l.* The receipts for the past year, excluding balances, were 1,085*l.* The increase accruing from stock was 796*l.* which was invested in the purchase of further stock:—300*l.* were withdrawn. The total capital invested in stock on behalf of the Institution is 21,400*l.*

At the Annual Meeting of the *Artists' Benevolent Fund*, held at the Freemasons' Tavern on the 20th March, it appeared by the Report of the Committee, that during the past year 53 widows have been relieved to the amount of 796*l.* and 32 orphans to the amount of 135*l.* 17*s.* At the subsequent dinner the Lord Mayor presided, supported by Sir C. Eastlake, Dr. Croly, Mr. D. Roberts, and other Academicians, artists, and patrons of art. Subscriptions amounting to 611*l.* were announced in the room.

The appointment of Sir Charles Eastlake as salaried Director of the *National Gallery*—with large powers and large responsibilities—completes the more important changes needed in the Art department of the public service. From a Director so eminent as a painter, and so intimately acquainted with schools of paintings as Sir

Charles Eastlake, and a Secretary so active and well informed as Mr. Wornum, the public will naturally expect a vast improvement in the Gallery.

A large and interesting collection of amateur paintings and drawings has been exhibited at the Gallery, 121, Pall Mall, as *Contributions* (on sale) for the Patriotic Fund. It had not been set on foot many days before the committee were enabled to pay 700*l.* as a first instalment into the office of "The Patriotic Fund" at Westminster; and it is gratifying to learn that a large sum has since accumulated. The contributions from the members of the Royal family excite the greatest interest. For the Princess Royal's composition and drawing of a soldier's wife finding her wounded husband on the field of battle 200 guineas are offered, and upwards of 300 persons have subscribed a guinea each for fac-similes of the same drawing in chromo-lithography. The collection, with considerable accessions, has lately been removed from Pall Mall to Burlington House, this being the first use made of that now public building.

The *Taylor Museum at Oxford* is growing rich in Art collections of many kinds. Its series of Michael Angelo's drawings is superb; and Mr. Chambers Hall has recently presented a magnificent collection, including a large cartoon by Razzi, of Siena, framed; a pen drawing of the Nativity (engraved in Ottley's "School of Design"); another by Raphael, of the Circumcision, and a superb study of a figure in his picture, called "*Le Belle Jardinière*"; about 50 drawings by Rembrandt; 43 by Ostade; 30 by Claude Lorraine; and specimens by Leonardo da Vinci, Correggio, Albert Dürer, Rubens, Vandyck the elder and younger, Van der Velde, Paul Potter, Teniers, Wilson, and Zoffany. We may mention also a collection of about 200 etchings by Rembrandt, 60 by Ostade, 50 by Claude, and 24 by Vandyck, proofs and early states. These etchings of four of the greatest artists in that way are of the most select quality, and in point of variety and beauty equal to any in the first cabinets in Europe. A portfolio of original sketches in water-colours, made in the East and various parts of the Continent, by Mr. Hall and his brother, and a series of etchings by his friend the late Mr. Read, of Salisbury. A small collection of paintings, among which will be found landscapes by Rubens, Guardi, Wilson, Linnell, Read, and Constable; sketches and heads by Vandyck; the Enraged Musician, the Inn Yard, the Portrait of Sir James Thornhill, and a conversation piece, by Hogarth; Portraits of Admiral Keppel and Miss Keppel, and a

most interesting sketch of "The Charity," for the window at New College, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Upwards of 70 specimens of early Greek and Etruscan sculpture, in bronze and other metals, such as statuettes and portions of larger figures, vase-handles, ornaments, and implements, many of them of singular beauty and interest. A few Greek terra-cottas, paintings, and some gems. In addition to these classical objects, may be mentioned a small model in wax by Michael Angelo, for the recumbent figure of Aurora, on the tomb of Lorenzo de Medici, Duke of Urbino, at Florence. On the 23d March the thanks of the University were voted to Mr. Hall in Convocation, and it was ordered that the seal of the University, inclosed in a gold box, should be affixed to the letter.

The *Last Supper* by Leonardo da Vinci in the Monastery of St. Domenico in Milan is being restored to all its original beauty. So far back as 1821 Baretti tried his novel plan on a very small portion, and with great success. In 1852 he made a request to the Imperial and Royal Academy to be permitted to engage on this work. Three or four trials were made, which were examined by the Academy, by a commission from Vienna, and another from Florence. The result was that full permission was given, and for eight months he has now been engaged on this work. What his secret is is not known; he uses no brush, nor is there any retouching, but the change is miraculous. The surface is smoothed down as though it were of marble, and the blistered or broken excrescences are firmly attached to the wall; by means of chemical agents, too, the colours have been revived in great beauty. The figure of the Saviour is nearly completed, as indeed is nearly one-half of the picture. In the middle lunette above are discovered the arms of Ludovico il Moro and Beatrice d'Este, his wife. Four several strata of lime and colour having been removed, paintings, it is said, of a surpassing beauty have been discovered, and so highly finished as to give the appearance of having been executed on ivory.

Baron Marochetti, by command of Her Majesty, is engaged on a monument to the *Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles the First*. The monument will consist of a statue, representing the unhappy Princess in her last moments, having in her hand the Bible given to her by her father. The statue will be placed in the Church of St. Thomas, at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, where the unfortunate Princess was buried.

The committee appointed to raise a public testimonial in memory of the late General *Sir Charles Napier*, the hero of

Scinde, have decided on the erection in London of a bronze statue of the gallant general. The height of the statue is to be 12 feet, on granite pedestal 18 feet high.

The late *Sir W. R. Gilbert's* monument is to be a beacon erected on the rocks near Bodmin, 515 feet above the sea level, and to be seen from the neighbouring towns of Fowey and Padstow.

The freehold formerly known as the *Boar's Head in Eastcheap*, the scene of Falstaff's revels, has been devised under the will of its owner, Miss Catherine Rebecca Howard, to the support of the Middlesex Hospital.

The treasurer of the *Assyrian Excavation Fund* has received a letter from Mr. Loftus, dated Kouyunjik, Feb. 12, from which the following is an extract :—"The S.E. Palace at Nimroud has just yielded a large collection of beautiful ivories, relics of a throne or furniture, &c. They have been fitted together by means of rivets, slides, and grooves,—a complete Assyrian puzzle, and somewhat dangerous to sit on! Many exhibit traces of gilding and enamel, and were probably broken up for the inlaid gold and jewels with which they were once adorned. There is a decided Egyptian-Assyrian character about the whole collection, perfect Egyptian heads being mixed with Assyrian bulls and lions. The heads were very fine indeed. Some of the articles were maces, dagger-handles, or portions of chairs and tables (for we have undoubted evidence of the Assyrians using such). Figures back to back form a shaft, and support a flower-headed capital. There are also boxes, and a vase, all elaborately

carved. The Assyrians were adepts in veneering, the layers being highly ornamented with sacred emblems and lion-hunts. Phoenician inscriptions are found on two or three articles. They were found strewed at the bottom of a chamber among wood ashes. They had escaped the flames, but are blackened from lying among smouldering wood."

The sale of the valuable collection of *Coins and Medals* formed by the late C. W. Loscombe, esq. of Clifton, has lasted nine days. It comprised Greek coins, in gold and silver; Roman Imperial gold and silver,—first, second, and third brass, each series affording rare and choice specimens; ancient British and Anglo-Saxon coins; English silver and hammered gold coins; beautiful patterns and proofs, in gold, silver, and copper; Anglo-Gallic and Indian coins, in silver and gold; historical medals, in the different metals; and a collection of numismatic books.

We hear, with much regret, of the disappearance of one of the venerable relics of *Ancient York*. A Gateway of Early English architecture, standing in Micklegate, marked the site of the Benedictine Priory of the Holy Trinity, and formed an interesting feature in that street. It has just been destroyed in order to form the approaches to a magnificent Methodist chapel, which is about to raise its unblushing front in some part of the Priory Gardens. Our readers will recollect the elaborate paper upon Trinity Priory, by the late Mr. Stapleton, in the *York* volume of the *Archæological Institute*; it was accompanied by a pretty woodcut of the Gateway whose loss we have now to lament.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 15. At the meeting of this day, R. H. Major, esq. F.S.A., the Secretary of the Hakluyt Society, read a paper (which was unnoticed in our report of the day's proceedings in our February number), entitled, "Remarks on the supposed submerged City of Vineta." In the year 1847 a letter on this subject, addressed by Mr. Churchman to Sir Joseph Banks, was communicated to the Society by Sir Henry Ellis, and printed in the *Archæologia*. It related to the tradition of a city named Vineta, supposed to have been submerged on the shores of Pomerania, and described as "Maxima civitatum Europeæ." In 1851 Miss A. Gurney, in a letter addressed to Sir H. Ellis, communicated some further remarks on the

same subject, with various extracts from Danish and German writers. Mr. Major now gave a complete résumé of the whole discussion; and, in so doing, did not content himself with the mere refutation of the old fable, but showed where this ancient city really stood. As regards the supposed remains beneath the surface of the water, he related that, so great was the interest taken by Wilhelm Meinhold, the author of the *Amber Witch*, in the pursuit of his favorite idea that Vineta had stood upon the site in question—on the shores of the island of Usedom, near the Swine mouth of the Oder, that, in the year 1836, he made an appeal to the committee of the Society which publishes the *Baltische Studien*, to have the ground inspected with the diving-bell. In con-

sequence of this appeal inquiries were made, and it was ascertained that about forty years before a diver, recommended by an English captain, had during ten hours on a clear day dived a great number of times at various places on the reef, and discovered nothing but stones bearing no evidence of human handicraft or arrangement. Secondly, they questioned Herr Scabell, the superintendent of works for building the harbour of Swinemunde, which was constructed in 1827, and he declared that he had himself inspected the reef and found no indications either of ruins or of stones placed in regular order. Thirdly, they received from Starcke, the harbour inspector at Swinemunde, a similar account, and procured from him a protocol or statement of the observations made during the construction of that harbour.

Apart from the question of the site on the shores of Usedom, the discussion has mainly been whether the various names of Vineta, Julin, Jumne, and Jomsborg, mentioned in early historians, do or do not represent one and the same city, and if they do, whether that city did not occupy the site of the modern city of Wollin on the island of that name. Mr. Major proceeded to demonstrate, from the statements of contemporary or very early historians, that these conjectures were well founded. The earliest mention of the name of Vineta occurs in the manuscript of Helmold, Curate of Bosow in (Lubeck?), who wrote between the years 1160 and 1170, and who describes the city as "in truth the largest of all the cities in Europe, and inhabited by Sclavonians intermixed with other nations both Greeks and barbarians. Even the Saxons who came to it were granted an equal liberty of taking up their abode therein, provided only that while they remained in it they did not mention the name of Christianity. For all the inhabitants even up to the destruction of the city went astray in pagan observances. In morals, and in hospitality, however, there could be found no nation of greater worthiness or kindness. The city was rich in the merchandise of all nations, and was wanting in no sort of pleasant or rare commodity. A certain king of the Danes is said to have besieged this most wealthy city with a large fleet, and to have overthrown it. There still remain some monuments of this ancient city. On its site the sea is observed to have a triple character. For the island is washed by three friths, one of which is said to be green, the second of a pale white, and the third to rage with a violent motion under the action of constant storms." With a very slight change of

GENT. MAG. XLIII.

words, this description is identical with that given by Adamus Bremensis, of a city which he calls Julinum, in his "Historia Ecclesiastica," written between the years 1072 and 1076; and the city thus described is further shown to be identical with that which early historians and sagas speak of under the names of Junne and Jomsborg. Other authors prove that the city bearing these several designations, was also identical with that known at the present day as Wollin, on the island of the same name.

Much discussion and many surmises have arisen with respect to the date of its destruction. The truth is, it was destroyed either partially or entirely three several times. In the first place, it was laid waste in 1043 by the Danish king Magnus. Between the years 1116-1119 Niels king of Denmark, with his son Magnus, and the Polish prince Boleslaw, took the place and destroyed it with fire. But what may more fairly be called the ultimate downfall of the city took place in 1172, when Waldemar, another king of the Danes, again destroyed the city by fire, after its inhabitants had fled to Cammin.

March 15. F. Ouvry, esq. Treasurer, in the chair.

Licut-Colonel Harding, Local Sec. for Devonshire, exhibited sketches of Gr ek crosses found on the bodies of Russians killed in the Crimean campaign; the Rev. Thomas Hugo exhibited a horseman's mace found in Fleet Street; and Mr. S. Tymms, Local Sec. for Bury St. Edmund's, exhibited some fine Anglo-Saxon fibulae, found in a cemetery at Stow Heath; also some leaden crosses found in the Ceneterium Fratrum at Bury St. Edmonds, inscribed CRUX . XPI . TRIVMPHAT—CRVX . XPI . PELLIT . HOSTEM . Mr. Octavius Morgan exhibited an ivory viatorium, remarkable for the minuteness and accuracy of the numerals with which it is covered. Sir Henry Ellis exhibited an impression from a seal of the town of Boppard, on the Rhine, in which, surrounded by other buildings, is a representation of the towers of the Hofchurch, erected in 1200. The legend is BOVARDIA LIBERVVM ET SPECIALE OPIDVM IMPERII.

Mr. Akerman communicated an extract from a letter he had received from M. Troyon, of Bel Air, giving an account of the discovery of ancient habitations erected on piles, which had been exposed to view in consequence of the subsidence of the waters of the Lake of Neuchâtel in the past year. These buildings were evidently of a remote period, long anterior to the Roman domination, and exactly answer the description of Herodotus.

Mr. Akerman also contributed tran-

scripts of five letters of Dr. Devivier, a surgeon in the army of the Parliament, written from Leeds, and addressed to Captain Adam Baynes. The first of these epistles is remarkable for its very decided tone, and was written at the time when Cromwell was contemplating the usurpation of the kingly title. It expresses great fears for the result of such a step, and declares the unanimous feeling of the West Riding of Yorkshire to be against it.

March 22. J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo exhibited two bronze sword-blades, found in the Thames.

K. R. H. Mackenzie, esq. F.S.A., communicated a further notice of Vineta, suggested by Mr. Major's paper previously noticed. In 1851, while on a tour in Pomerania, Mr. Mackenzie visited the reef of rocks with which the legend of Vineta has become connected. They are situated at the foot of the Streckelberg, and, although some of the stones have very fantastic forms, there is nothing to explain how it happened that the place should be so associated with the idea of a town. Still he found, although his boatman himself was a sceptic, that the neighbouring countrypeople believed in the story of a sunken city, destroyed, like the Cities of the Plain of the Dead Sea, for its idolatry and wickedness, and also associated with the place traditions of immense but concealed wealth, with the ordinary accompaniment of a spirit to watch it. Mr. Mackenzie quoted Kantzow's description of the place, written before 1542; and remarked that it is evident, from his reference to three seas surrounding the island of Wollin, that Kantzow was not thinking at the moment of the site of Vineta at the Streckelberg. Mr. Mackenzie is led to the conclusion that the history of the grandeur and fall of Vineta is to be referred to Julian solely, and that if an origin be sought for the name of Vineta, it might be found in Rügen, where Tacitus locates the head-quarters of the Veneti.

J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P., communicated an account of manuscript, now in his possession, consisting of fifteen closely-written quarto pages, and entitled, "An Exhortation or Rule, set down by Mr. Norton, some time Remembrancer of London, whereby the Lord Mayor of London is to order himself and the City." This document forms part of a quarto MS. volume, which includes copies of a variety of other curious and important papers (from the collection of Sir Nicholas Bacon), and which has a dedication to Sir Christopher Hatton (whose autograph is on both sides of the vellum cover), to whom it is subscribed by Thomas Mynatts, one of the clerks of the Star Chamber. Mr. Norton's

"Exhortation" appears to have been written in the year 1574. It was evidently and avowedly only the comprehensive introduction, or preface, to a much larger and more detailed work upon the particular duties of the Lord Mayor, and upon the manner in which he was to derive assistance and advice from the Court of Aldermen, as well as from the Common Council. The author was the same Thomas Norton who, with Thomas Sackville, afterwards Lord Buckhurst, was joint-author of the tragedy of "Gorboduc," the earliest blank-verse drama in our language. It is consequently particularly remarkable that he has a passage, in which, with the view of avoiding "contagion of sickness," he reprobates "that unnecessary, and scarcely honest, resort to plays and shows, to the occasion of throng and press, except in the service of God—and especially the assemblies to the unchaste, shameless, and unnatural tumbling of the Italian women." It will be remembered that female actors upon the stage were unknown before the Restoration. It was already known that in 1577 a company of Italian tumblers performed before the Queen, but not that those Italian tumblers were females. Mr. Collier remarks that it was most likely on a temporary stage, perhaps in one of the inn yards (which were frequently used for dramatic performances), that the Italian female tumblers performed, and excited the indignation of the City Remembrancer. It is remarkable that one of the authors of the first blank-verse tragedy in our language should speak of the "scarcely honest resort" of audiences to plays and theatres; and still more strange that Bishop Still, the writer of nearly our first comedy, full of broad humour and coarse drollery, should afterwards have become so decided an enemy to the stage, that he would not allow a public company to act in a place where he possessed the power to prevent them.

Norton himself corrects an inaccuracy into which his biographers have fallen, when they tell us that he was born at Streatham, in Bedfordshire. "I am," he says, "born a citizen, and here brought up: according to my right, I have accepted my freedom, and bound myself to this city by the oath of a freeman. I have served, and do remain at this present in trust and in charge to serve the City in Parliament; I have placed my dwelling here, and do take my part of the City's good provision; I am the City's officer, and called to their councils; I have the City's fee, and owe my attendance." Mr. Collier, in conclusion, expressed his opinion that the original of this document ought to be found in the library or archives of the

city, and that perhaps, on a strict search, it may be discovered, as well as the volume to which it must have been prefixed.

March 29. Rear-Adm. Smyth, V.P.

Joseph Clarke, esq. of Saffron Walden, and John Barnard, esq., of Sawbridge-worth, were elected Fellows of the Society.

Mr. Fairholt exhibited a curious casket of cuir boulli, from Mr. Roach Smith's collection, on which he offered some remarks.

Mr. Pycroft contributed from the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian Library, a transcript of a letter of Lord Brereton, after the taking of Nantwich by the Roundheads.

Mr. Wylie introduced to the notice of the Society drawings of the actual size of two glass drinking-cups found in a Frak cemetery in Normandy, by the Abbé Cochet. The ornamentation of one of these vessels resembles that on the glass cups found at Cuddesden, Oxfordshire, engraved in Akerman's "Remains of Pagan Saxon-dom," while the other in form closely resembles a glass of the same period found at Woodsborough, in Kent.

Some further particulars of Thomas Norton were communicated by William Durrant Cooper, esq. F.S.A. author of the memoirs of that personage, prefixed to the edition of Gorboduc printed for the Shakespeare Society. Mr. Cooper remarked that it is now clearly proved, both by Mr. Payne Collier's communication (above noticed), and by documents in the State Paper Office, that the author of the first three acts of our earliest tragedy in blank verse was also the citizen grocer, and the active and zealous member for the City of London, in 1571, and again from 1572 to 1582, who is declared in D'Ewes's Journal, to be "a man wise, bold, and eloquent," and to have addressed the members "in his accustomed manner of natural eloquence." From the City records it appears that the office of Remembrancer was instituted in 1570-1, and that Thomas Norton, gent., was then admitted to that office, which he held until his death. The papers communicated by Mr. Durrant Cooper, from the State Paper Office, (and which are printed in the new part of the *Archæologia* just completed,) relate principally to matters of religion, in which Norton was a zealous reformer. They are: 1. Interrogatories administered, in 1580, to the Lord Henry Howard, afterwards Earl of Northampton; 2. Mr. Norton's defence in 1580-1, when he was charged with having slandered some of the bishops; and 3. Two letters of his to Walsingham, in 1582, in defence of his conduct, when employed as a commissioner to examine one Alexander Briant, an adherent of the Jesuit Campion. Like

Lord Burghley (see Somers's *Tracts*, i. 209) Norton was called upon to defend himself for the way the rack had been used on this occasion, a controversial pamphlet having asserted that "Mr. Norton, the rackmaster, vaunted, in the court, to have pulled Briant one foot longer than God ever made him." On this subject Norton makes the following statements, which are important, in reference to the history of the use of torture in criminal proceedings, as showing the limits within which it was professedly employed:—

"For the racking, let me put your honour in minde of certaine pointes.

"1. For my part I was not the 'Rackmaster,' but the meanest of all that were in commission, and as it were clerk unto them, and the doing was by the hands only of the Quenes servants, and by Mr. Lieutenant's only direction for much or little.

"2. None was put to the rack but by the warrant of vj of the most honorable Counsel at the least.

"3. None was put to the rack that was not first by manifest mater knowne to the Counsel to be gylty of treason, so that it was well assured beforehand that there was no innocent tormented. Also none was tormenteth to know whether he were gylty or no, but for the Quenes safetie to disclose the maner of the treason, and the complies.

"4. No man was tormented for mater of religion, nor asked what he believed of any point of religion, but only to understand of particular practises for setting up their religion by treason or force against the Quene.

"5. If any of them did say that they wold truly answer to such things as they were demanded on the Quenes behalfe, and wold by othe or without othe seriously and upon his allegeance say that he did know or believes his answers to be true, he was never racked. Neither was any of them racked that had not bothe obstinately sayd, and did persist in that obstinacie, that he wold not tell truthe though the Quene commanded him."

April 19. Mr. Ouvry in the chair.

George Roots, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a setteson or shoe-horn of the latter part of the 16th century, carved on the outer surface with various ornaments, and the following lines: THIS IS HAMLET . RADES-DALE . SETTESON . THE . COYPAR . OF . LONDON . ANNO . DOMINI . 1593 . SARVE GOD . ROBART . MINDVM . MAD . THIS. In the centre the initials H. R.

Mr. Lemon announced the contribution of three early Proclamations to the Society's collection from David Laing, esq. of Edinburgh.

J. H. Parker, esq. F.S.A. read a further

series of Remarks on French Churches; which were illustrated by many drawings executed by M. Bouet.

April 23. The anniversary meeting was held, as usual, on St. George's Day, when Earl Stanhope, the President, delivered his annual address. It reported that during the past year seventeen fellows are deceased, and three have retired: twenty-three have been elected, and four foreign members. The capital stock of the Society in the Three per Cent. Consols now exceeds 8000*l.* The Court of Chancery has not yet pronounced a decision upon the late Mr. Stevenson's benefaction. The measure of appointing Local Secretaries has been brought into operation, but too recently to have hitherto borne any fruits. The Council for the ensuing year was elected as follows:—

Eleven Members from the Old Council—The Earl Stanhope, President, J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P., Rear-Adm. W. H. Smyth, V.P., Viscount Strangford, V.P., Frederic Ouvry, esq. Treasurer, Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. Director, Hon. R. Cornwallis Neville, Auditor, John Henry Parker, esq. Auditor, Wm. Durrant Cooper, esq., Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A., William Tite, esq. Ten Members of the New Council—Henry Stevens, esq. Auditor, W. S. W. Vaux, esq. Auditor, Rt. Hon. Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., Samuel Birch, esq., Robert Cole, esq., Nath. Hollingsworth, esq., Henry Reeve, esq., Lord Talbot de Malahide, Wm. M. Wylie, esq., and John Young, esq. John Yonge Akerman, esq. was re-elected Secretary.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

March 2. The Hon. R. C. Neville, V.P., in the chair.

The Rev. Dr. Bruce, the historian of the Roman wall, offered some observations on the Roman inscription discovered at Bath (see Gent. Mag. March, p. 288). Having carefully examined a more correct copy obtained by the kindness of Mr. Scarth, to whose researches this interesting discovery is due, Dr. Bruce is disposed to read the inscription thus:—"Pro salute Imperatoris Cæsaris Marci Aurelii Antonini Pii felicis invicti Augusti . . . Nævius Augusti libertus adjutor Procuratorum principia ruinâ oppressa a solo restituit." In regard to the Emperor in whose reign the tablet was placed, Dr. Bruce stated that he inclined to Mr. Franks's opinion that it was Heliogabalus. He pointed out the occurrence of the name Nævius in an inscription given by Gruter, with the epithet Adjutor. The person by whom the Bath slab was dedicated was a freedman of Augustus and an assistant or

secretary of the Procurators of the Province. The object of his exertions in the restoration recorded was, according to Dr. Bruce's supposition, that part of the military quarters designated by the term *Principia*, which occurs in an inscription found at Lanchester, and now preserved at Durham.

The Hon. R. C. Neville read a memoir on the deep shafts or *fauisses* occurring at the Roman station at Chesterford, of similar character to those excavated by Dr. Diamond at Ewell, and to other receptacles discovered at Lincoln, Winchester, and various other places in England occupied by the Romans. At Chesterford these singular pits occur in the chalk or gravel, their diameter varying from 4 to 7 feet, but in some instances it is gradually narrowed towards the bottom. Their greatest depth is 28 feet. They occur within the station as frequently as outside the walls, and in excavations made by Mr. Neville in the grounds of the Rectory, in 1853, just without the line of the valum, not less than fifteen shafts were found within about half an acre of ground. He described the curious results of his excavations, the objects of glass, Samian and other Roman pottery, metal, coins, &c. which have enriched his Museum at Audley End, and which were found mingled with bones of animals, oyster shells, and other remains. The vases of more common kinds of ware were occasionally perfect, the examples of Samian, of which some very elaborate vessels occurred, were broken, and the portions lay for the most part at various depths in the shaft. In one of these singular shafts Mr. Neville brought to light a large hoard of iron scythes, mechanical implements, tires of wheels, anvils, chains, and other objects, carefully protected by a layer of chalk over the mouth of the pit, and to this precaution probably their perfect state of preservation may be attributed. The intention with which these cavities were formed by the Romans remains in great uncertainty. Mr. Neville stated sufficient grounds for the belief that they were not wells, and the supposition that they were receptacles for corn, such as are termed *silos* in some countries, appears untenable. There are also grounds for rejecting the notion that they were formed as *cloacæ*, and Mr. Neville seems inclined to regard them as connected either with sacrificial or sepulchral rites.

Mr. Wynne gave an account of some remains found in a circle of stones at Cae Cleddau, near Llanaber, and of the remarkable impressions in the form of sword-blades of the leaf-shaped type, on rocks near Barmouth, Merionethshire,

The place where they occur is known as the Field of the Swords, and regarded by popular tradition as the scene of a battle. It had been supposed that these sword-like cavities on the face of the rocks were not artificial, but had been produced by some peculiarity of their geological structure. This, however, Mr. Wynne had ascertained not to be the case; he had submitted casts and specimens of the rock to the authorities at the Museum of Economic Geology, and the conjecture that these impressions are of an organic nature had been wholly rejected.

Mr. Le Keux read some notices of early sculptured crosses, especially those found during the repairs of the church at Bakewell, Derbyshire, of which he produced representations. They comprise some highly enriched examples of early sculpture, which had been used as building material in the piers and in the walls of the porch. The ornament is of the intertwining type, mixed with diapered or foliated designs.

Mr. G. Cowburn gave an account of some ancient plate; he produced a small chalice, found imbedded in the mud, in forming the docks at Newport, Monmouthshire, in 1838, and a richly ornamented salver of the seventeenth century.

Mr. Octavius Morgan read a detailed notice of the ancient German manuscript chronicle of Strasburg, long preserved at Tredegar, in the possession of his family, and which he brought for inspection. It has been described in our last number, p. 402.

Amongst antiquities of the earlier periods exhibited, were several bronze palstaves found near Goudhurst, Kent, by Mr. S. Stringer; and a bronze figure of the Centaur with Achilles on his back, found on the beach near Sidmouth, and sent for exhibition by Mr. Heineken, of that place. This curious object is supposed to have been a Roman standard, and it has been regarded by some antiquaries as the ensign of the second legion of Carausius. It was engraved in our Magazine for June, 1843, vol. xix. N. S., p. 593).

The Hon. W. Fox Strangways produced a portion of a German work in which a bronze standard is represented, being the figure of a Capricorn. In dimensions and general character it bears considerable resemblance to that found at Sidmouth.

Mr. Neville exhibited several ornaments, rings, &c., lately found in his excavations at Chesterford, and a silver ring found at Kingston Lacy, Dorset.

Mr. Cheney sent a bronze tablet, representing the Saviour, and other sacred subjects, with inscriptions, supposed to be of ancient Armenian workmanship.

Mr. Rohde Hawkins exhibited a chess-piece of the twelfth century, formed of the tusk of the walrus, and supposed to be a king.

Mr. Hutchinson contributed an impression from the incised slab in the church at East Budleigh, Devon, to the memory of Johanna, wife of Walter Raleigh, father of the distinguished statesman of the reign of Elizabeth.

The Hon. W. Fox Strangways exhibited a series of representations of the Castle of Steinsberg, in the duchy of Baden, a structure resembling the Castle of Skenfrith, in Monmouthshire; also drawings of the ancient mansion of Barrington Court, near Yeovil, Somerset, a remarkable example of domestic architecture in the time of Henry VIII.

Mr. Ashurst Majendie brought a drawing, shewing the side of the fine tomb of John, Earl of Oxford, at Castle Hedingham, Essex, of which he had produced a representation at the previous meeting displaying the figures of the Earl and Countess. The sculptures at the sides represent their children; the whole work is of black marble, and carved with remarkable skill.

Mr. J. G. Nichols produced impressions from signet rings, engraved with the five Jerusalem crosses; one of them, recently obtained at Brighton, bears the word—Jerusalem, in Hebrew characters. These rings, as it is supposed, have been brought from the Holy Land in token of pilgrimage.

Mr. Morgan exhibited a massive episcopal ring, and two portable lanterns of very unusual construction, being of earthenware, one of them of Spanish manufacture, with metallic lustre on the surface.

Mr. Irvine brought several coins, and sketches of a sculptured slab, found in Shetland, the standing stone in the Island of Yell, and other antiquities in Shetland; also of the Roman leaden coffin found in the Old Kent Road, London. A large collection of casts from German seals, comprising the Imperial series from Charlemagne, and many fine ecclesiastical and personal seals, was sent by Mr. Ready.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.
Feb. 28. S. R. Solly, esq. F.R.S.,
F.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. Pettigrew, V.P., submitted a valuable collection of rings, belonging to Mr. Joseph Warren, of Ixworth. They are of gold, silver, and bronze, belonging to the Roman, Saxon, and mediæval periods, and have been found in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, but principally in the former two. It is intended to figure

these interesting relics in succeeding numbers of the Archaeological Journal.

Mr. F. H. Davis, V.P., exhibited a clothes-brush of the time of Charles I., upon which occasion Mr. H. Syer Cuming, Hon. Sec., read a dissertation upon the antiquity of clothes-brushes, from the Roman times downwards.

Mr. F. J. Baigent exhibited a daguerreotype of a Roman altar, which was found some months since in Jewry Street, Winchester, used in the foundation of a boundary-wall of the old County Jail. It has evidently sustained injury by being cast down, perhaps by some sudden rising of the Britons against the Roman power, as some of the letters are re-engraved upon the injured portions of the surface. Its height is about eighteen inches. The inscription is as follows :

MATRIB
ITALIS GER
MANIS
GAL BRIT
ANTONIVS
CRETIANVS
P. COS. REST.

Mr. Thomas Gunston exhibited a collection of eleven keys of iron, several of which are of an early period, whilst others are as late as the close of the seventeenth century. Five are pipe or tubular, the rest spike keys. Three of them have their bows curiously decorated.

Mr. Planché, Hon. Sec., read a paper entitled "Gatherings for a Glossary," stating that it was the first of a series, to be published, if approved by the council, in the Journal of the Association. It was his intention to preserve the alphabetical order of these communications; and the present comprised the articles Abacot, Aketon, Allecet, Amice, Aumuse, Arbalest, Armilla sum, and Axe, respecting which much confusion of ideas, or difference of opinion, existed on various points, either of shape, material, origin, or etymology.

March 14. F. H. Davis, esq. F.S.A., V.P., in the chair.

Mr. C. Beauchamp exhibited a fine example of a vessel known as the Long-beard, Greybeard, and Bellarmin, of the time of Elizabeth. It is of brown stoneware, and capable of containing six quarts. On the front of the short neck is a Silenus-like mask, crowned, and having a long flowing pointed beard. Beneath this is a large medallion, on which is a shield charged with a pale, and surmounted by a crest. On each side of the body is a medallion, with a helmeted profile bust, of the character of the Emperor Charles V. Round one is the legend, VITELLIUS. GERMANICVS. IMP. P. M. TR. P. A. D. G. K.; and round

the other, IMP. CAES. VESPASIAN. AVG. P. M. TR. P. P. P. COS. D. OI. K.

Mr. Gibbs exhibited a gilt brass spur, ploughed up, about twenty years back, along with fragments of horse-furniture, bullets, &c., at Worcester, and regarded as a relic of the battle fought there Sept. 3, 1651.

Mr. Gunston exhibited three early padlocks of iron. The smallest is of a globular form; another is wedge-shaped, with the keyhole at the side, resembling that still employed to secure the gate of the rich railing which surrounds the tomb of Henry VII. at Westminster. The third example is a flat lock, pointed at the base, and so contrived that the loop-bow does not move on a hinge, but is forced up with a stem from beneath when the bolt is thrown back.

The same gentleman also exhibited a figure-carved in beechwood, 3½ inches high, representing a man with clasped hands in the attitude of prayer, in the costume of the reign of William III., or Queen Anne. It might have been made for the figure-head of a model ship.

Mr. J. Sidney Cooper exhibited a Spanish medio peseta, or real de Plata, of Ferdinand and Isabella, struck between 1474 and 1504.

Mr. Pettigrew laid before the meeting an impression received from Mr. C. Bradbury, of Salford, taken from a Sassanian gem. Mr. Edward Thomas, of the Bengal Civil Service, has given in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society (vol. xiii. pp. 373-428) some valuable notes introductory to Sassanian mint-monograms and gems. The Pehlvi character inscribed upon them has been found to be the vehicle of expression for the monumental record of the kings of the Persian empire, and it occurs in all the official currency in the numerous mints of the Sassanian empire. The prevalence of the character upon the signs and seals of every-day use is remarkable; and Mr. Thomas, from an examination of his collection of inscriptions and coins, is of opinion that the currency of this style of writing was dominant in Persia from A.D. 223 to A.D. 76. The British Museum has recently put forth a collection of gems of this description. Some of these are of bell-like form, in which respect they agree with that of Mr. Bradbury.

The Rev. Beale Poste forwarded a paper entitled "Further Remarks on the Chronicle of Tysilio and on the Territories of Vortigern," in reply to some observations by Mr. Wakeman in the Journal of the Association, vol. x.

Mr. H. Syer Cuming, Hon. Sec., read some observations on the Nimbus, in

continuation of those already published in the same volume.

The Chairman announced that the Annual General Meeting would be held on the 11th of April, at four P.M., for the Election of Officers and Council, the reception of the Auditors' Report, and the delivery of notices of members deceased during 1854, by the Treasurer. The Congress is fixed for August next, to be holden at the Isle of Wight, under the Presidency of the Earl of Perth and Melfort.

April 11. At the Annual General Meeting, S. R. Solly, F.R.S., F.S.A., one of the Vice-Presidents, was in the Chair.

The Report of the Auditors (J. Wimbridge, F.S.A. and W. H. Palin,) together with the Balance Sheet of Receipts and Expenditure for the past year, was received, from which it appeared that the sum of 525*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* had been received, and 449*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* expended, leaving a balance of 76*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* in favour of the Association upon the year. Eleven Members were reported as deceased during the year, and twenty-two had retired, to meet which, forty-two new associates, and one foreign corresponding member, had been elected. A list of contributors to the Donation Fund, to pay off a debt due to the Treasurer, and maintain the number of illustrations in the Journal, was read, from which it appeared that the sum of 167*l.* 2*s.* had been subscribed, and it was resolved that application should be made to those associates who had not yet subscribed, to increase the amount. The thanks of the Society were voted to the Auditors, Officers, and Council; and, in particular to the Treasurer, T. G. Pettigrew, esq., for his undeviating and invaluable services to the Association.

Mr. Pettigrew being too indisposed to read the notices he has prepared of the deceased members, his paper was deferred to the next public meeting on the 25th. The Earl of Perth and Melfort was elected President for the ensuing year; J. R. Planché, esq. Rouge Croix, and H. Syer Cumming, esq. Secretaries; and William Beattie, M.D. Secretary for Foreign Correspondence.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

April 9. At this meeting, the Society, on the suggestion of Mr. Stuart, the Secretary, resolved to urge in the proper quarters the propriety of having all the ancient remains in different parts of the country marked on the new survey.

The following communications were read:—

1. Notice of a Greek inscription lately found at Chester. By J. Y. Simpson, M.D.,

F.S.A. Scot. The altar on which this inscription occurred is supposed by Dr. Simpson, on various grounds, to have been dedicated by Hermogenes, physician to the Emperor Hadrian.

II. Notices of the burial of King Malcolm III. (Cannmore) in the monastery at Tynemouth, in 1093, and of the subsequent history of his remains. By John Stuart, esq. Secretary. The general statements of the English annalists go to show that Malcolm and his son Edward were buried at Tynemouth in 1093; but some of them allege that when the body of the monarch was reclaimed by his son Alexander I. that of another person was given to him, while the Scottish chroniclers allege that the body of Malcolm was really restored to his son, and by him interred at Dunfermline. In the present paper, Mr. Stuart collected the conflicting statements. In 1247, the Prior of Tynemouth discovered two skeletons, when digging the foundations of additional buildings, and these he supposed to be the remains of Malcolm and his son. A letter from a monk at Kelso, giving the Prior all the information which he had on the subject, is preserved, and was referred to by Mr. Stuart in the present paper; which adverted, also, to the subsequent translation of Malcolm's body into the choir at Dunfermline in 1250, along with that of his sainted queen, and to its supposed resting-place in the Escorial, where it is by some authors said to have been placed by Philip II.

III. On a curious difficulty as to evidence, arising from an entry of the Duke of York's name in the Sederunt of the Privy Council at Edinburgh, in July, 1684.—By Robert Chambers, esq. F.S.A. Scot. On the change of government in Scottish affairs which occurred in the summer of 1684. The Earl of Perth, who succeeded the Earl of Aberdeen as Chancellor, left London in the beginning of July of that year, and arrived on the 10th in Edinburgh to commence the duties of his Government. In the record of the Privy Council, out of the first five meetings after Perth's arrival, the sederunt, or list of Councillors present, is headed with the words—"His Royal Highness his Majesty's High Commissioner"—being the style under which the Duke of York was recognised in the same record when he attended the meetings of Privy Council three years before. One might thus suppose that the duke had paid a short visit to Edinburgh to inaugurate the reign of the new Ministers; but Mr. Chambers came to the conclusion that there was very little room for doubt that the duke did not visit Edinburgh at this time, and that the entry of his style in the sederunt is a fiction; and concluded his paper with

various arguments from historical records in support of this view, inferring that the best record evidence must be taken subject to correction. This paper gave rise to an interesting discussion, in which Mr. Cosmo Innes, and Messrs. Joseph Robertson and William Fraser, of the General Register House, adduced various arguments in support of the authenticity of the record.

IV. Notice of recent Excavations in the Hill Fort of Dunsinsane, Perthshire. By T. A. Wise, M.D., F.S.A. Scot.—In these excavations were found parts of several human skeletons, remains of animals, calcined wood, and a quern.

V. Communication from C. C. Rafn, Esq. Secretary of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen. By J. M. Mitchell, F.S.A. Scot.—In this communication Mr. Rafn gave information about various Runic monuments; and stated that Runes had recently been found on the Lion of St. Mark at Venice.

There were exhibited at the meeting an old silver watch of elegant workmanship, said to have once belonged to Prince Charles Stuart, by Robert Chambers, esq.; and a head of Chaucer in ivory, by Francis Abbot, esq. The following donations were announced:—1. Two small Roman vases and basins of Samian Ware, found in stone coffins in Portland Isle; by W. Simson, esq. F.S.A. Scot. 2. A large collection of casts of Scotch seals made by the late General Hutton, from General Hutton's Executors; by Cosmo Innes, esq. F.S.A. Scot. 3. Antique thimble of filigree work, by a Fellow of the Society. 4. A lot of rubbings from monumental brasses, &c. by J. T. Irving, esq. architect, London.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the March meeting of this Society an extract was read from a letter of Charles Steward, esq., C.E., employed on a railroad in Canada West, describing the contents found in some Indian graves, as resembling, and yet so different from, those of Irish barrows. In the first opened was a large silver spear-head, something like the spear used for fishing, only that it must have been employed as an ornament to fasten some part of the dress. There was also a plate of silver, something like a tea-saucer, and of the same size, but probably used as a brooch; also a smaller one, with carved figures upon it. There was a large number of copper buttons, and a little looking-glass, in a carved frame made of one piece of wood. They seem evidently the things which had been "traded" with the Indians when the country was first settled; and there were the remains of a

curious pair of shoes, which were not half so much decayed as the bones, some of which were completely decomposed. In another grave there was an old jack-line, flint and steel, and two pieces of silver, about the same size as those in the first grave. In the third grave that was opened there were pipes, spears, arrows, together with three or four silver brooches, placed in a row across the chest of the skeleton.

Mr. Hitchcock sent some remarks on gallauns, or pillar-stones. In the account of sun-dials by the Rev. James Mease, in the Society's Proceedings for 1853, he offers the suggestion that the great standing stones found all over Ireland, and particularly in the south and west parts, may, amongst other uses, have served as sundials. The gallauns are found in all situations—on the mountain side, and in the deep and secluded valley, where for the greater part of the year the sun has but very little effect on them, and where they could never have been of any use as sundials. They are also sometimes found in rows of two, three, four, and five, with only a few feet distance between every two of them. These rows or groups Mr. Hitchcock has little doubt are sepulchral, as he believes the greater number of the gallauns are; while many more of them may have served as ancient landmarks, by which were divided the territories of the old chieftains.

Mr. Hitchcock also remarked that, amongst the figures represented in Professor Lepsius's great work on Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia, published by the Prussian Government, are prototypes of the Irish serpent, cross, ring-money, neck-collars, and bouchal (crosier).

Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, of Youghal, drew the attention of the Society to the fact that an attempt had been made by the Royal Irish Academy to induce Mr. Odell, the proprietor of Ardmore, to take down from its place, and forward to the museum of the Academy, the stones inscribed with ogham characters recently discovered by Mr. Fitzgerald, built into the masonry of St. Declan's oratory. Mr. Fitzgerald, in a letter to Mr. Odell on the subject, very properly suggested that the chief value of this inscribed stone consisted in the position in which it was placed by the builders of the oratory, and he justly stigmatised the proposed act of the Academy as "a barbarous piece of Vandalism"—a step, indeed, perfectly gratuitous when we see what perfect fac-similes may be made from casts.

The Rev. James Graves exhibited a great number of interesting rubbings. They were fac-similes of the memorials of learned men, ecclesiastics, and kings who

flourished in Ireland from the 6th to the 12th century. The usual type of these memorial stones consists of a cross, of either the Greek or Latin form, inscribed often on a rough stone, but still with considerable accuracy, and having a circle at the centre, and semi-circles at the extremes of the arms of the cross, these spaces being generally filled in with that peculiarly Irish and also peculiarly beautiful type of ornament so common on the Irish stone crosses of the period, and which Mr. O'Neill has rendered familiar to the public by his great work on the Irish crosses, and his lectures on Irish ornament. Sometimes this cross is surrounded by a border of frets or other ornament, and by the side of the cross is cut deeply into the stone the simple inscription commemorating the name of the deceased, the usual form being *OR DO*, or *OROI DO*, "a prayer" for such and such a person. Mr. O'Neill's collection was made last autumn in one ancient cemetery, but that was a very remarkable one—Clonmacnoise, on the Shannon, celebrated for its group of ecclesiastical ruins, its round towers, and sculptured crosses. Mr. O'Neill procured forty rubbings, and it is to be regretted that Dr. Petrie has not published the number which he saw and copied on the same spot many years ago, in order that it might be seen how many had been lost, or if any had been discovered since. Mr. Graves was sorry to say that these interesting antiquities were subject to daily depredations; sometimes a tourist carries away some portable examples as a *souvenir* of the place—more frequently the peasantry remove them to other cemeteries to serve as grave-stones for some village celebrity; for happy is the wight that rests under one of those "blessed stones." They are also used as stop-gaps in the boundary wall of the cemetery at Clonmacnoise, as sills of doors to the later buildings, and in many other ways are liable to destruction and injury. It is proposed to engrave the most interesting of them, if a special fund of about 15*l.* can be made up for that object.

THE USE OF COLOUR IN ARCHITECTURAL SCULPTURE.

At the meeting of the Oxford Architectural Society held on the 28th Feb., a remarkable discussion took place on *the application of Colour to Mediæval Sculpture*. It was commenced by Mr. Lygon, the Secretary, who said he was not disposed to call in question a judicious application of Polychrome, but objected to an indiscriminate profusion of colour. Quot-

ing from Mr. Ruskin's "Seven Lamps," that "Sculpture is the representation of an idea, while architecture itself is a real thing. The idea may be left colourless, but a reality ought to have reality in all its attributes, its colour as fixed as its form"—he would substitute *must* for *may*, and accept this as a sound principle. You may colour inanimate ornamentation, but not the sculptured representation of living things; to do this is to risk degrading high spiritualized art into a mongrel imitation of naturalistic exactitude. He considered that the profuse use of colour came in with the strong prevalence of heraldic ornament in corrupt times. To sum up, four objections might be urged: 1. Colour is objectionable, because it opens a door to untruthfulness. 2. It conceals and debases the workmanship and tints of the stone. 3. It substitutes an attempt at naturalistic exactitude for idealized conventionalism. 4. Precedents were found only in corrupt times.

Mr. Street said that he could not agree in the objection to colour on sculpture. In old examples it was universal in its application, and generally under two rules; the first that of giving distinctness at a distance; the second, that of producing more exact resemblance to designs represented. Of the first rule the ordinary mode of painting foliage with gold on a red ground was an example; and of the same rule some fragments of ancient colour in alabaster, which he was able to exhibit to the meeting, were remarkable instances; here colour or gold was only used for the hair, the edges of draperies, and the linings of vestments and their diapers, giving marvellous distinctness to the forms of the sculpture. Of the second rule the mode in which vestments were coloured was an example, for in these not only did the sculptor desire to produce an exact copy of the shape of the clothes absolutely worn, but just as much of what was in fact quite as important, the colours which gave those vestments their beauty. The only exception to the rule of colouring sculpture appeared to him to be when the material was of a noble kind, alabaster or marble, and here generally a very small portion only of colour or gold was lawful. Mr. Street referred to the fact that classic sculptures were as much covered with colour as were Gothic, and to the fact that Mr. Gibson, one of the first of modern sculptors, appeared to be a convert to the absolute necessity of giving colour to all his works; and as to Mr. Lygon's suggestion, that it was only in a debased age that colour was applied to sculpture, he thought it was sufficient to name the *Sainte Chapelle* at Paris, the Cathedral at

Cologne, and the Church of S. Francisco at Assissi, as well as St. Stephen's Chapel at Westminster, to prove that in earlier times it was most unsparingly applied.

Mr. Millard remarked the inconsistency of uncoloured sculpture in a building coloured throughout, as it was admitted that all should be.

Mr. Parker said that beyond all doubt every thing inside a mediæval building was coloured, in a complete system; there was no doubt, therefore, that sculpture was treated as a part of the whole. So far were the mediæval artists from fearing to lose the fineness of chiselling, that they covered the figure with a paste before colouring it, as in the tomb of Lady de Montecute in Christ Church, Oxford. Whether colour was used outside buildings

was still a question; he did not himself see proof of it.

Mr. Freeman deemed it absurd to exclude colour from representations of animate objects, when applied to everything else; and thought a complete system of colour enhanced the beauty of every building.

Mr. Meyrick agreed in the main with Mr. Freeman. He did not think that pure form could be used in conjunction with united form and colour without a disagreeable result. He wished to ask what objection there was to papering interiors of churches? He thought it reasonable where paint would be too expensive, to use the best means of producing the required effect.

Mr. Freeman thought the use of paper consonant with plain common sense.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Baltic Fleet.—The fleet intended to operate in the Baltic during the ensuing summer sailed from Spithead on the 4th of April. It had been preceded about a week by the light squadron under Commodore Watson, which arrived at Helsingborg on the 1st of April. The whole fleet consists of steam-vessels; and the following are the ships which left on the 4th:—Duke of Wellington 131, Capt. Caldwell, flag of Admiral Dundas; Royal George 120, Capt. Codrington; Exmouth 91, Capt. W. K. Hall, flag of Admiral Seymour; Nile 91, Capt. Mundy; Majestic 91, Capt. Hope; Caesar 91, Capt. Robb; James Watt 91, Capt. G. Elliot; Colossus 84, Capt. R. S. Robinson; Cressy 80, Capt. R. L. Warren; Hogue 60, Capt. W. Ramsay; Ajax 60, Capt. Warden; Blenheim 60, Capt. W. H. Hall; Edinburgh 60, Capt. Hewlett; Magicienne 16, Capt. Vansittart; Vulture 6, Capt. Glasse; Dragon 6, Capt. W. H. Stewart; Bulldog 6, Com. Gordon; Gorgon 6, Com. Crawford; Basilisk 6, Com. Jenner. The whole of these vessels are screw ships, with the exception of the last-named six vessels, which are paddlesteamers. The Orion 91, Hastings 60, Pembroke 60, Russell 60, and other vessels joined in the Downs. The Admiral's flag ship the Wellington had to return to Portsmouth in consequence of injury received by collision with an American mer-

chantman in the Channel. Every one of the ships composing this fleet are in admirable order, with crews fully disciplined and well experienced. With only one or two exceptions, every ship and crew has been up the Baltic before. The strength of the Baltic fleet, when complete, will be—eleven screw line-of-battle ships of from 131 to 70 guns; nine screw block ships, each of 60 guns; seventeen steam-frigates and corvettes, from 51 to 15 guns; about twenty paddle-wheel and screw steamers from 9 to 3 guns; five floating batteries of 16 guns each; eight mortar vessels; twenty-eight gun-boats, one hospital ship, one shell magazine, one powder magazine, and one floating factory, making in all about one hundred and two vessels.

The Crimea.—The sortie of the 29th March resulted in a loss on the part of the Russians of between 600 and 700 killed, and 1,200 or 1,500 wounded; the French loss was 13 officers and 169 men killed, 12 officers and 361 men wounded.

At Eupatoria, Omer Pasha has occupied two villages about half a league in advance of the town, and increased the circle of the fortifications.

On the morning of the 9th of April the Allies opened fire upon the Russian works at Sebastopol with all their batteries. The bombardment continued without intermission to the 17th, telegraphic despatches of which date from General Canrobert report the advantage to be on the side of the

Allies, and some ground to have been gained on the left attack. Russian despatches from Prince Gortchakoff of the 19th state that some advantages had been gained over the French in a sortie on the night between the 18th and 19th, but that nothing decisive had taken place up to that date. Fifteen or twenty thousand men had arrived from Eupatoria under Omar Pasha to assist in the attack. The fleet has up to the date of the last accounts taken no part in the bombardment.

Prince Menschikoff died at Pereskop on the 16th March, on his way to St. Petersburg, of mortification, consequent on a wound in the leg.

The submarine telegraph from Balaklava to Cape Kaliug near Varna was completed on the 24th April, and messages have been received in London on the same day as despatched from Balaklava. In the course of a few days the communication will be uninterrupted between Lord Raglan's head-quarters before Sebastopol and the War-office.

Vienna.—We mentioned last month the satisfactory arrangement of the two first points of the conditions of peace by the conference. When the third point, namely, the limitation of Russian preponderance in the Black Sea, came on for discussion, the representatives of the Allies, in order to prove that they had no desire to humiliate Russia, proposed to the Russian representatives to take the initiative as to the means by which they would give effect to the principle of that proposition. M. M. Gortchakoff and Titoff requested time to refer to their government for instructions. When the answer from St. Petersburg arrived, it was to the effect that Russia had no propositions to make. The representatives of the Allies then brought forward their proposals, the effect of which were the restriction of the Russian fleet within the limits which were thought consistent with the safety of Turkey, the present condition of the fleet as reduced by the war being taken as the basis of its future establishment. The Russian plenipotentiaries asked forty-eight hours to consider their proposals, and on the 21st announced their absolute rejection of them, upon which the negotiation was finally broken off. Lord John Russell left Vienna to return to England on the 23rd. It yet remains to be seen whether Austria is prepared to fulfil the engagements she has entered into, and give a material support to the Western Powers. Report says the contrary; but it has been declared by Lord Clarendon that on the 20th Austria held

precisely the same language as the representatives of England, France, and Turkey, and that he had no reason to think that she would depart from her engagements. Prussia has taken no part in the conferences.

A treaty has been concluded between Austria and Switzerland, which puts an end to the Tessino differences.

France.—The French fleet destined for service in the Baltic, and consisting of three line-of-battle ships, with frigates, corvettes, and smaller craft, will leave Cherbourg in two or three days.

From the 25th Feb. to the beginning of April 14,717 men had been embarked for the East, from the port of Toulon alone.

Sardinia.—A treaty between Sardinia and Turkey was signed, on the 14th of March, by which the troops of the former power were placed in the same position on the Turkish territory as those of France and England. A portion of the Sardinian contingent has sailed from Genoa, for the Crimea. General Alphonse de la Marmora has been nominated Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Corps, and General Durando Minister of War in the room of General de la Marmora.

Denmark.—The impeachment of the late Ministry for a misapplication of the budget has been finally determined in the Second Chamber, by a majority of 91 votes to 1.

Turkey.—On the 28th Feb. an earthquake, which also shook and injured materially many buildings at Constantinople, destroyed one-third of the flourishing city of Broussa, killing and wounding many hundreds of the inhabitants. About two hundred and fifty mosques have been destroyed, and all the slender and elegant minarets that adorned the city are on the ground; the old picturesque castle, half-way up the hill, is in ruins, as also the public bazaar, and the large Government factory, called Tophana.

Broussa is celebrated for its thermal springs, and a great number of baths, where patients are treated and lodged, are situated in delightful localities outside the town. Several of these were thrown down. Two of the springs disappeared, whilst that called Capidza was turned out of its bed, and the water now runs in the opposite direction. During the earthquake a large rock was observed to detach itself from Mount Olympus and roll down like a tremendous avalanche, carrying in its descent trees, bushes, and stones, until it arrived at the bottom of the ravine on the other side of the city in the direction of Lake Appollonia.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Emperor and Empress of the French left Paris at 2 o'clock on Sunday the 15th of April, on their route to visit her Majesty Queen Victoria. They passed the night at Dessin's hotel at Calais; and Prince Albert proceeded to meet them at Dover, where he slept at the Lord Warden hotel. They embarked on Monday at 10 o'clock in the French screw-steamer Pelican, and landed at 14, having been somewhat delayed by a sea-fog. The imperial suite consisted of Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War, the Duc de Bassano, Grand Chamberlain of the Household, the Princess d'Essling, Grand Maitresse, the Comte de Montebello, Aide-de-Camp, the Comtesse de Montebello, Baroness de Malaret, Colonel le Comte Ney, Colonel Fleury, the Marquis de Toulougeon, and Comte Tascher de la Pagerie.

Lord Cowley, the English ambassador in Paris, was also in attendance.

The Prefect of the Seine, with some of his municipal associates, came on the invitation of the Lord Mayor, and was entertained to dinner at the Mansion House, on Monday the 16th.

After landing at Dover, the Emperor and Empress were conducted to the Lord Warden hotel, and there received a congratulatory address from the Mayor and corporation, to which his Imperial Majesty made a reply in English. Having taken the rail, the train arrived at the Bricklayers' arms station at 5 o'clock, and during the hour's passage in her Majesty's carriages through the metropolis their progress was greeted by a large proportion of the population, with every manifestation of public rejoicing. Proceeding by the Great Western railway, they alighted at 7 o'clock at the grand hall of Windsor Castle, where the Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Prince of Leiningen, received her illustrious guests. Dinner was served in St. George's hall, which was used daily during their Majesties' stay: and every night the town of Windsor was illuminated, the public of that vicinity having subscribed the large sum of 700/- for that special purpose.

The morning of Tuesday, April 17, was spent in private. At three o'clock the Emperor received the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, and accepted an invitation to Guildhall; and afterwards received addresses from the Commissioners of Lieutenancy for London and Middlesex, and from the merchants, bankers, and traders of London. At four o'clock he

was present at a review of the household troops in the Great Park. The company at the dinner party amounted to sixty-three; and her Majesty afterwards received an evening party.

On Wednesday, April 18, a very full chapter of the Order of the Garter was held, at which the Sovereign, nineteen Knights, and all the officers were present, and his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III. was elected and invested a Knight Companion.

On Thursday, April 19, the Imperial visitors took leave of Windsor Castle, and removed by the South Western Railway to Buckingham Palace, from whence, at twenty minutes before two, they proceeded in state to pay their promised visit to the City of London. They were received at Guildhall with a congratulatory address read by the Recorder, in reply to which the Emperor spoke as follows:—

My Lord Mayor,—After the cordial reception I have experienced from the Queen, nothing could affect me more deeply than the sentiments towards the Empress and myself to which you, my Lord Mayor, have given expression on the part of the City of London; for the City of London represents the available resources which a world-wide commerce affords both for civilization and for war. Flattery as are your praises, I accept them, because they are addressed much more to France than to myself; they are addressed to a nation whose interests are to-day everywhere identical with your own; they are addressed to an army and navy united to yours by an heroic companionship in danger and in glory; they are addressed to the policy of the two Governments, which is based on truth, on moderation, and on justice. For myself, I have retained on the throne the same sentiments of sympathy and esteem for the English people that I professed as an exile, while I enjoyed here the hospitality of your Queen; and, if I have acted in accordance with my convictions, it is that the interest of the nation which has chosen me, no less than that of universal civilization, has made it a duty. Indeed, England and France are naturally united on all the great questions of politics and of human progress that agitate the world. From the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Mediterranean—from the Baltic to the Black Sea—from the desire to abolish slavery to our hopes for the amelioration of all the countries of Europe—I see in the moral as in the political world for our two nations but one course and one end. It is, then, only by unworthy considerations and pitiful rivalries that our union could be dismembered. If we follow the dictates of common sense alone, we shall be sure of the future. You are right in interpreting my presence among you as a fresh and convincing proof of my energetic co-operation in the prosecution of the war, if we fail in obtaining an honourable peace. Should we so fail, although our difficulties may be great, we may surely count on a successful result; for not only are our soldiers and sailors of tried valour; not only do our two countries possess within themselves unrivalled resources; but above all—and here lies their superiority—it is because they are in the van of all generous and enlightened ideas. The eyes of all who suffer, instinctively turn to the West. Thus

our two nations are even more powerful from the opinions they represent than by the armies and fleets they have at their command. I am deeply grateful to your Queen for affording me this solemn opportunity of expressing to you my own sentiments and those of France, of which I am the interpreter. I thank you in my own name and in that of the Empress for the frank and hearty cordiality with which you have received us. We shall take back with us to France the lasting impression, made on minds thoroughly able to appreciate it, of the imposing spectacle which England presents, where virtue on the throne directs the destinies of a country under the empire of a liberty without danger to its grandeur.

A sumptuous *déjeuner* was provided in the Council Chamber, at which the Lord Mayor gave the health of the Queen; and afterwards that of the Emperor and Empress of the French. Shortly after 4 o'clock the cortège departed, again proceeding through the streets in state. They next visited the French ambassador, Count Walewski, at Knightsbridge, where the corps *diplomatique* were presented to his Imperial Majesty. In the evening they attended the Royal Italian Opera, accompanied by her Majesty; the opera was Beethoven's *Fidelio*. The same night very splendid illuminations were displayed by the public offices, clubs, and court tradesmen.

On Friday, April 20, a visit was made to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. Their Imperial Majesties, accompanied in the same carriage by her Majesty and Prince Albert, rode thither, over Westminster Bridge, and through Dulwich, followed by their suites in eight other carriages. They were received by Sir Joseph Paxton, Mr. Laing, Sir C. Fox, and the rest of the Directors, and conducted over the several departments by Mr. Owen Jones, Mr. Digby Wyatt, and the other officials. On appearing on the terrace, they were greeted by more than 40,000 visitors assembled in the gardens, and who, whilst the Royal party were in the refreshment saloon, were admitted into the palace. After returning to Buckingham Palace the Emperor and Prince Albert rode out on horseback. In the evening the Queen gave an evening party, and a concert in the Grand Saloon, to which about five hundred persons were invited.

The Emperor took his leave the next morning; being accompanied by H. R. H. Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge to the sea-shore at Dover.

The Emperor of the French has conferred on H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has negotiated a Loan of 16,000,000*l.* It has been offered upon a new plan. Stock at 3 per cent. was given at par; and biddings were required upon an annuity for thirty years upon each 100*l.* The only offer made was by the Messrs. Rothschild, *viz.* at 14*s.* 6*d.*, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer accepted. It is estimated that 86,000,000*l.* will be required for the services of the year. Besides the 16,000,000*l.* loan, Sir G. C. Lewis proposes to raise 3,000,000*l.* more by Exchequer Bills; and about 5,200,000*l.* by increased taxation, in the following manner:—

Income tax, a further 1 per cent. added to the present 6 per cent. This is to produce about	£2,000,000
On sugar, an additional tax	
of 3 <i>s.</i> per cwt., equal to	1,200,000
On coffee, 1 <i>d.</i> per lb.	150,000
On tea, 3 <i>d.</i> per lb.	750,000
On Scotch and Irish spirits	1,000,000
On bankers' cheques	200,000
	£5,300,000

The *South Sea-house*, in Threadneedle Street, has been brought to the hammer. An agent from the Conservative Land Society attended, and bid a very large sum; but other bidders went beyond his commission, and the property was knocked down to Mr. M. Nelson, architect, for 55,750*l.*

A large addition has just been made to the public Park at *Holyrood*, near Edinburgh, by embracing within it a field of about thirteen acres, situated north of the Duke's Walk, and east of the ground used for military exercise and parade. This field was purchased by the Board of Works some years ago, and the lease has lately expired.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Feb. 28. Edwin Truman, esq. to be Dentist to her Majesty's Household, vice Charles Bew, esq. deceased.

March 26. James H. Skene, esq. now Vice-Consul at Constantinople, to be Consul at Aleppo.

March 27. Lieut.-Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans, K.C.B., Colonel of the 21st Foot, to accept and wear the Imperial Order of the Medjidie of the

First Class, conferred by the Sultan.—William Todd and Alexander M'L Seely, esqrs. to be Members of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick; Patrick Walker and James Craswell, esqrs. to be Members of the Legislative Council of Prince Edward's Island; and John McCormack, esq. to be Assistant Police Magistrate of Sierra Leone.

March 31. The Right Hon. Dudley Earl of Harrowby sworn Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.—The Hon. E. P. Bouvier, sworn of

the Privy Council, and appointed Vice-President of the Committee of Trade and Plantations.

April 9. Arnold Burrowes Kemball, esq. Captain in the East India Company's service, to be Consul-General at Baghdad.—Samuel Gaskell, esq. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, W. G. Campbell, esq. barrister-at-law, Alexander Earle Monteith, esq. advocate, Sheriff of Fife, and James Coxe, esq. Doctor of Medicine, to be Commissioners for Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

April 16. Henry John Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B., the Rt. Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, Bart., Viscount Monck, Viscount Duncan, and the Hon. H. B. W. Brand, to be Commissioners of the Treasury.

April 17. William Clark Haines, esq. to be Colonial Secretary for Victoria.—Wm. Clark Haines, esq. and Charles Pasley, esq. Capt. R.E. to be non-elective Members of the Legislative Council of Victoria.—Major-Gen. Sir Richard Doherty, Knt., Sir Joshua Rowe, Knt. C.B., the Rt. Rev. A. G. Spencer, D.D., James Gayleard, esq., Dowell O'Reilly, esq., John Salmon, esq., William Dutton Turner, esq., Edward Jordon, esq., Richard Cusson Burke, esq., James Porteous, esq., George Price esq., Bryan Edwards, esq., Henry Westmorland, esq., Walter George Stewart, esq., Alexander Barclay, esq., and Richard Hill, esq., to be Members of the Privy Council of Jamaica.—Bryan Edwards, Isaac Jackson, Hy. Brockett, Hinton East, Benj. Vickers, and J. J. A. Shakespeare, esqrs., to be Members of the Legislative Council of Jamaica.

John Ball, esq. M.P. for Carlow, to be Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

The Earl of Carlisle, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has made the following appointments in his household: Private Secretary, Brevet-Major H. F. Ponsonby, Gren. Guards; State Steward, Viscount St. Lawrence; Comptroller, R. Williams, esq.; Gentleman Usher and Master of the Ceremonies, F. Willis, esq.; Chamberlain, F. Howard, esq.; Master of the Horse, Lord O. Fitzgerald; Gentleman of the Bedchamber, G. Bagot, esq.; Gentlemen at Large, L. Balfour, esq. H. Mallett, esq.; First Chaplain, the Very Rev. H. U. Tighe, Dean of Ardagh.

The Hon. Henry Coke to be Private Secretary to Mr. Horsman, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland.

William Wakeford Attrée, esq. barrister-at-law, to be Recorder of Seaford.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Cavan.—Robert Burroughes, esq.
Gloucester.—William Philip Price, esq.
Kilmarnock.—Rt. Hon. E. P. Bouvierie, re-elected.
Lewes.—Hon. H. B. W. Brand, re-elected.
Liverpool.—Joseph Christopher Ewart, esq.
Wilton.—Edmd. Antrobus, esq. vice C. H. W. A'Court, appointed Special Commissioner of Property and Income Tax.

BIRTHS.

March 6. At Stratton Audley, the wife of Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, esq. a son.—*13.* At Reigate, the wife of Edward Arthur Copleston, esq. a dau.—*23.* At Brighton, the wife of Arthur Otway, esq. M.P., a dau.—The wife of Andrew Crosse, esq. of Fyne court house, Broomfield, Som. a son.—*24.* At Lansdowne house, the Countess of Shelburne, a dau.—At Ickleford house, near Hitchin, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Dudley Ryder, a dau.—At Durham, at Burn hall, the wife of Marmaduke Charles Salvin, esq. a dau.—*25.* In Upper Brook st. Lady Emma Cust, a son.—In Mon-

tag st. Portman sq. the wife of Robert Loder, esq. of the High Beeches, Sussex, a son.—*27.* At Down Amney, Wilts, Lady Maria Ponsonby, a dau.—At West Heath, near Congleton, Mrs. Edward H. Solly, a son.—At Kingscote, Glouc. the wife of Major Henry B. O. Savile, a dau.—*28.* In Arlington st. Lady Walmsingham, a dau.—At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the wife of Capt. Bertie M. Roberts, 26th Regt. a son.—*29.* At Westhay house, Dorset, the wife of Capt. Powell, R.N. a dau.—*30.* At Tetworth hall, Hunts, the wife of John Harvey Astell, esq. a dau.—At Dantsey rectory, the widow of Lieut.-Colonel Swyny, 63rd Regt. who fell at Inkerman on the 5th November, a son.

April 1. In John st. Berkeley sq. Lady Mary Clive, a dau.—*2.* At Cambridge, the wife of Dr. Paget, a son.—*3.* In Upper Grosvenor st. Lady Henniker, a son.—*4.* At St. Peter's rectory, Northampton, the Hon. Mrs. H. De Saussmarez, a son.—At the Homme, Heref. the wife of R. S. Cox, esq. of a son and heir and of a dau.—At York, the wife of Henry Cholmeley, esq. of Bransby lodge, a dau.—*5.* In Carlton house terr. the Hon. Mrs. Russell, a son.—At Withington hall, Cheshire, the wife of the Hon. Carnegie R. J. Jarvis, a son.—*8.* At Ashburnham place, Sussex, the Countess of Ashburnham, a son.—At Shotton hall, nr. Durham, the wife of Robt. C. Bewicke, esq. a son.—In Chester terr. Regent's park, the Hon. Lady Pearson, a dau.—At Ham-brook house, Glouc. the wife of William Gray Clarke, esq. a dau.—At Hadshaw, the wife of Henry Hobhouse, esq. a dau.—*9.* At Courtland house, West Clifton, the wife of Frederick Elton, esq. a son.—*13.* At Finedon, co. Npn. the wife of the Rev. G. W. Paul, a son.—*14.* At Portland place, Lady Charlotte Watson Taylor, twin-daus.—At Thonock hall, Line. Mrs. Hickman Bacon, a son and heir.—At Chatham, the wife of Major Hew Dalrymple Fanshawe, a son.—At Haresfoot, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Smith Dorrien, a dau.—*19.* At Lowndes sq. Lady Mary Egerton, a son.—At Bilthfield, the Hon. Mrs. Bagot, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 18. At Christchurch, New Zealand, Thomas Case, esq. Chief Surveyor to Government for the two Canterbury districts, to Mary-Anne, widow of David Theodore Williams, esq. and eldest dau. of late Rev. David Williams, of Ystradmeirig, Cardiganshire.

Dec. 7. At Auckland, New Zealand, Robert Marchison, esq. Lieut. 38th Regt. eldest son of the late Kenneth Marchison, esq. to Harriett-Isabella, fourth dau. of the late Major Travers, K.H. Rifle Brigade.

Jan. 25. At Melbourne, Ross Richards Homfray, esq. only son of the late Richards Homfray, esq. grandson of late Sir Ross Donnelly, and nephew of Admiral Sir James Stirling, to Agnes Elizabeth Jenette, youngest dau. of Charles F. Elderton, esq.

Feb. 15. At Uttoxeter, Rev. Henry Abud, M.A. Vicar of Uttoxeter, to Anne, dau. of J. Mallaby, esq. of Loxley park, Staff.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Col. Hardley Wilmot, son of the late Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart. of Osmaston, Derb. to Emily Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Thomas Whitmore, esq. of Apley.—At Edinburgh, Niel Ferguson Blair, esq. of Bal-thayock, Perthsh. to Elrington, widow of James Vaughan Allen, esq. of Inchmartine, and third dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Niel Douglas, K.C.B.—Major-Gen. Studd, of Oxton, South Devon, to Beatrice Emma, dau. of the late Charlton Bayly, esq. of Sidmouth.—At Liverpool, William Winter Raffles, esq. to Jane, only child of the late Robert Blanchard, esq.—At

Paris, E. B. M. *Baillie*, esq. son of Evan Baillie, esq. of Dochfour, and Lady Georgiana Baillie, to Lady Fanny Bruce, youngest dau. of the dowager Countess of Elgin and Kincardine.—At St. George's, Bermuda, Lieut. Lewis Fred. *Hall*, R.A. son of Lieut.-Col. Hall, R.E. to Amelia-Caroline, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Montgomery Williams, Commanding Royal Engineer at Bermuda.

16. At Sligo, J. C. *Johnstone*, esq. to Maria, second dau. of the late Capt. Gethin, 17th Foot, and granddau. of late Sir Percy Gethin, Bart.

17. At Ampthill, the Rev. Richard *Bryans*, of Christ's coll. youngest son of James Bryans, esq. of Beaufield, Windermere, to Eleanor-Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jas. Lyon, K.C.B.—At St. John's Paddington, Richard Hopkins *Allat*, esq. M.D., A.M., of White place, Berks, to Elizabeth-Anne, widow of John Charles Ord, esq. of Cumberland terr. Regent's park, and dau. of the late Wm. Villiers Surtrees, esq. of Rotherfield park, Sussex, and Devonshire place.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Thomas-Fraser, third son of Hugh F. *Sandeman*, esq. of Sussex sq. to Laura, youngest dau. of Henry Wakefield, esq. of Russell sq. and granddau. of late Gilbert Wakefield, B.A.—At Moradabad, Bengal, Major Charles *Cooper*, 23rd Bengal Nat. Inf. to Alethea-Rosmond, second dau. of Capt. Fer Stehelim, H.M.'s 13th Light Inf.

19. At Skenfrith, Edm. Baskerville, second son of P.R. *Mynors*, esq. of Treago, Herefordsh. to Horatia-Charlotte-Campbell, dau. of John Crawford, esq. of Blackbrooke, Monmouthsh.

20. At St. George's Hanover square, Henry George *Bowyer*, esq. youngest son of Sir Geo. Bowyer, Bart. of Radley, Berks, to Katharine-Emma, only child of the Rev. George Sandby, Vicar of Flixton, Suffolk.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Capt. Henry *Guite*, son of Gen. Sir J. Guite, Bart. of Rendcombe, Gloucester. to Frederica, dau. of Sir Wm. Verner, Bart. M.P.—At Peartree, near Southampton, John Turner *Turner*, esq. only son of John Phillipson, esq. of Bramshaw house, New Forest, to Marian-Maria-Dorothea, only dau. of Joseph J. P. Hoare, esq. of Bitterne, and granddau. of the late Lady Harriet Hoare.—At St. Gabriel's Pimlico, Frederic Erskine *Manners*, esq. R.I.C.S. eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Manners, K.H. to Harriet second dau. of Col. Robson, E.I.C.S.—At Funtwight, Sussex, Jervoise Clarke *Jervoise*, esq. Capt. 23rd Fusiliers, eldest son of Sir J. C. Jervoise, Bart. to Sophia-Horatia-Churchill, sixth dau. of Henry Lawes Long, esq. of Hampton lodge, Surrey.—At Tainuk house, co. Galway, the Rev. Wm. David *Cowley*, A.M. of Dublin, to Margaret-Catharine, eldest dau. of Lieut.-General Alex. Thomson, C.B. Col. 7th Highlanders.—At Cockermouth, Arthur B. P. Duthoit *Wilson*, esq. many years at St. Peter's School, York, to Mary-Frances, eldest dau. of Eldred Mordaunt, esq. of Workington.—At St. John's, Durdham Down, Bristol, the Rev. Joseph *Bliton*, M.A. to Emily, youngest dau. of Daniel Fripp, esq. of Vincent lodge.

21. At Andover, the Rev. R. W. *Dale*, M.A. of Birmingham, to Elizabeth, second surv. dau. of the late Wm. Dowling, esq. of Over Wallop.

24. At St. George's Bloomsbury, Walter C. *Nangle*, esq. Lieut. R.A. youngest son of Geo. Nangle, esq. of Kildalkey, co. Meath, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Hon. Arthur Annesley.

27. At Barling, Essex, the Rev. Geo. *Heath*, M.A. Vicar of Canewdon, to Harriette-Wakeham-King, dau. of the late Rev. J. Nottidge, Rector of East Hanningfield.

March 1. At Wolverley, the Right Hon. Lord *Kingsale*, to Adelaide, only dau. of J. P. Brown Westhead, esq. of Lea castle, Worc.—At Wellington, James, only son of Jas. *Kershaw*,

esq. M.P. to Eliza-Jane, second dau. of Thos. *Elworthy*, esq.

2. At Queenstown, John George Valentine *Rickcord*, esq. R.N. eldest son of T. P. Rickcord, esq. of Malta, to Helen-Catherine, second dau. of Capt. G. T. M. *Purvis*, (a) R.N.

3. At Paddington, Thomas *Houldsworth Hussey*, esq. to Flora-Macdonald, second dau. of Benj. Cuff Greenhill, esq. of Knowle Hall.—At Marylebone, Thomas *Blackburne*, esq. M.A. Queen's college, Oxford, to Helena, only dau. of the late Madame Dulcken.

7. At Milford, Hants, John *Warden*, esq. Member of the Govt. of Bombay, to Juliana, widow of Louis C. C. Rivett, esq. and youngest dau. of the late William Reynolds, esq.

8. At Woodhorn, Northumb. John *Smyth Eggington*, esq. of Kirkella house, co. York, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of William Peppercorn, esq. of Eaton Socon, Hunts.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Joseph *Goolden*, esq. of Madras, to Julia-Anne, dau. of J. Pugh, esq. Porchester ter.—At Malta, Capt. Joshua Grant *Crosse*, 88th Regt. fourth son of Thomas Crosse, esq. late of Herne hill, Surrey, and Friskney, Linc. to Frances-Amelia, fourth dau. of Sam. Harvey, esq.—At Edinburgh, Alex. Oswald *Brodie*, esq. Ceylon Civil Serv. only son of Col. James Brodie, C.B. Madras Army, to Jessy-Anne, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Spottiswoode, Bengal Army.

12. At St. Peter's Pimlico, the Rev. Henry William *Haygarth*, second son of the late Wm. Haygarth, esq. of Langham place, to Emma, youngest dau. of the late J. H. Powell, esq. of Drinkstone park, Suffolk.

13. At Dresden, Beaumont William *Hotham*, esq. youngest son of the late Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir Hen. Hotham, K.C.B. to Charlotte-Amelia, youngest dau. of Rear-Admiral Rich.—At Horton, Glouc. Joseph Robert *Lumley*, esq. of Harleston, co. Npn. to Sarah, relict of Renn Hampden, esq. of Ballis, Barbados, and late M.P. for Marlow.—At Reading, Croft-Augustus, second son of the late Lieut.-Col. *Marsack*, to Julia-Killah, eldest dau. of the late Charles Prebble, esq. surgeon.

14. At Plymouth, Richard Robinson *Rodd*, esq. solicitor, of East Stonehouse, to Matilda-Louisa, eldest dau. of Capt. Thomas, R.N.

15. At St. James's Paddington, Thomas Matthew *Gisborne*, esq. only son of the late Matthew Gisborne, esq. of Walton hall, to Caroline-Frances, eldest dau. of Wm. Wilberforce Bird, esq.—At Horsham, Major Arthur *Preecott*, 2nd Bombay Lt. Cav. to Isabella-Maria-Christiana, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Geo. Bratt, Incumb. of Hanover church, Regent st.—At Charlton, Capt. Douglas *McDonald*, R.N. only son of John M'Donald, esq. R.N. of H.M.'s Dockyard, Woolwich, to Lucy, only dau. of late Capt. Robt. Smith, R.N. of Portsmouth.

—At Cheltenham, the Rev. T. W. *Norwood*, of Queen's coll. Camb. to Jane, widow of the Rev. George Palmer, and dau. of the late Thos. Gaskell, esq. of Ingersley hall, Cheshire.—At St. George's Hanover sq. James *Clements*, Lieut. 3rd Bengal N. Inf. eldest son of the late Capt. Clements, R.M. to Mary-Sarah, eldest dau. of Charles Haskell, of Horningsham.—At Dublin, Arthur *Karanagh*, esq. of Borris house, co. Carlow, to Frances-Mary, only dau. of the Rev. J. F. Leahley, Rector of Termon Fechin, co. Louth.—At Croydon, Surrey, the Rev. John Martindale *Farrar*, M.A. to Frances, only surviving child of the late John Key, esq. of Water Fulford, Yorkshire.

16. At St. Pancras, Capt. Charles Alfred Mount, East Kent Regt. third son of William Mount, esq. of Canterbury, to Eleanor-Frances, only child of late Henry Thomas, esq. M.R.C.S. of Ryde.

17. C. J. Hale *Monro*, Capt. 36th Regt. eldest

son of C. Hale Monro, esq. of Ingdon, Devon, to Marion Withington, of Fair Lawn, Ripon, dau. of G. Withington, esq. of Parkfield, Didsbury.—At Exeter, John *Tucker*, esq. of Mount Radford, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Henry Byne, esq. of Satterleigh house, Devon.

20. At Trinity church, Paddington, F. A. V. *Thurburn*, esq. of the Bengal army, to *Kezia*, third dau. of the late John Chapman, esq. of Louth.

22. At Holy Trinity church, Westbourne terrace, Major C. A. B. *Lundh*, Governor of the R. Mil. College of Christians, to Mary-Beata, youngest dau. of the Chevalier Charles Tottie, Swedish and Norwegian Consul-General.—At Dawlish, John *Fortescue Knighton*, esq. of Dawlish, to *Adelaide-Lucy*, second dau. of the Rev. W. M. Harrison, Rector of Clayhanger, Devon.

24. At Sherborne, Dorset, Fred. Wentworth *Bennett*, esq. late Capt. 69th Regt. eldest son of James Bennett, esq. of Cadbury house, Som. to Catherine-Eliza, only surv. child of the late John Thomas Croft, esq. of Burlington.—At Kirkburn, Yorkshire, Robert *Wise*, esq. of Auburn hill, Malton, to Harriet, youngest surviving dau. of the late John Topham, esq. of High Mowthorpe.

26. At Tottenham, Major George *Carruthers*, Madras army, to Harriette-Emilie, second dau. of the late Alfred Hales, esq. of Norton green hall, Staffordshire.

27. At Paddington, Frederick *Lodwick*, esq. Bombay army, to Emily-Mary, eldest dau. of R. H. Harris, esq. of Botesdale, Suffolk.—At Clifton, Lieut.-Colonel *Sparke*, 38th Regt. to Eliza-Maria, eldest dau. of late Henry Lucas, M.D. of Brecon.—At Abingdon, J. Shortland *Shillingford*, esq. of Peckham, to Catherine-Anne, widow of Charles James Cowie, esq. Madras Med. service.—At Chatham, Capt. Henry Droz *Gaynor*, 87th Regt. fourth son of Capt. Gaynor, Barrack-Master at Butevant, to Louisa-Milford, only dau. of the late Commissary-Sen. Sir C. Dalrymple.—At Walcot, Bath, Charles Bernard *Atherton*, esq. of King-ton St. Michael, to Louisa-Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late John Holder, esq. of Cubberley, Heref. and Taynton house, Gloucester.

28. At Brighton, the Rev. James H. *Watson*, M.A. of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Old Kent road, to Anna, granddau. of the late Charles Becket, esq.

29. At St. George's Hanover sq. Col. J. J. *Holles*, 25th Regt. to Jane, widow of Major William O'Connor, of the same Regt.—At Knaresborough, James P. *Pritchett*, esq. of Darlington, architect, third son of James P. Pritchett, esq. of York, to Ellen-Mary, eldest dau. of Richard Dewes, esq. of Knaresborough; and at same time and place, John B. *Pritchett*, esq. of York, surgeon, fourth son of James P. Pritchett, esq. to Annie, third dau. of R. Dewes, esq.—At York, Robert Clas. *Holmes*, esq. Capt. 10th Royal Hussars, only son of the late David Holmes, esq. of Lower Belgrave st. to Eliza-Caroline, elder dau. of Thomas Price, esq.—At Ryde, Capt. John *Hill*, Bombay Eng. son of the late Vice-Adm. Henry Hill, to Mary-Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Williams, esq. and grand-niece of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, G.C.B.

Lately. At Donnybrook, William *Jameson*, esq. of Montrose, co. Dublin, to Emily-St. Leger, second dau. of Colonel H. A. O'Neill, of St. Ann's.—At Lower Gravenhurst, Beds, Samuel *Watson*, esq. of Grandborough, Warw. to Anna-Maria, dau. of the late Lieut. T. W. Nicolls, Royal African Corps, and granddau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Nicolls, 2nd West India Regt.

April 4. At Edinburgh, Major *Duff*, youngest

son of Garden Duff, esq. of Hatton, to Jane, dan. of the late Alan C. Dunlop, esq.

5. At Rossend castle, Fifeshire, James *Ivory*, sq. son of the Hon. Lord Ivory, to Harriette-Jane-Oakeley, only dau. of Wm. Alex. Laurie, esq. of Rossend.

9. At Botley, the Rev. John Thomas Wright *Baker*, son of late Rev. Richd. Baker, Rector of that parish, to Harriet Martha-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Guillaume, esq.

10. At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Charles *Schreiber*, esq. Fellow of Trinity coll. Camb. eldest surviving son of the late Lieut-Colonel James Alfred Schreiber, of Melton, Suffolk, to Lady Charlotte-Elizabeth, widow of Sir John J. Guest, Bart. M.P. and only dau. of the late Earl of Lindsey.—At Plymouth, Fred. Roy *Dowson*, esq. of Weston-super-Mare, son of the late Captain Dowson, 89th Regt. to Susanna-Maria-Furneaux, dau. of the Rev. Chas. Aldrich, formerly Perp. Curate of Wingfield, Suffolk.

—At Aldingham, Lanc. the Rev. William Henry *Fell*, B.A. of Trinity coll. Curate of St. John's, Lancaster, to Selina-Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Macaulay, Rector of Aldingham, and granddau. of late Zachary Macaulay, esq.—At Upwell, the Rev. John *Partridge*, of Great Yarmouth, to Emily-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Hanslip Palmer, esq.—At South Church, James *Laing*, esq. to Theresa-Taft, dau. of Thos. Peacock, esq. of Bishop's Auckl. —At Seagry, Wilts, the Rev. Charles Hill *Audrey*, M.A. Vicar of Seagry, to Jane-Henriette, eldest dau. of Mons. Louis Victor Gex, of Morges, Canton de Vand.—At Southsea, the Rev. Robert Graham *Brownrigg*, Vicar of Clonagoose, co. Carlow, to Amelia-Coker, second dau. of the late John Worthington, esq.—At Paris, Randall Roberts *Burroughs*, esq. of Long Stratton, Norfolk, to Jane-Sarah, eldest dau. of John Bax, esq. late E.I.C. Civil Serv.

11. At Doncaster, the Rev. Edward Gambier *Pym*, second son of the late Rev. W. W. Pym, Rector of Willian, Herts, to Lucy-Catharine, youngest dau. of Robert Baxter, esq. of Doncaster, and Park st. Westminster.—At Southampton, Martin-Howy, son of the late Rev. Edward *Irving*, M.A. to Caroline-Mary, dau. of H. P. Bruyères, esq.—At Trinity church, Westbonne terr. Robert Byron *Miller*, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, and eldest son of Mr. Serjeant Miller, to Emily, third dau. of G. B. Harrison, esq. of Gloucester gardens.—At Georgeham, Henry *Dene*, esq. manager of the West of England and South Wales District Bank, Barnstaple, to Caroline, third dau. of the Rev. Francis Hole, Rector of Georgeham.—At St. James's Piccadilly, William-Henry, eldest son of W. H. *Harford*, esq. of Barley wood, Som. to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Tower, of Essex.

12. At South Petherton, Som. Charles Copeland *Templer*, esq. son of James Templer, esq. of Bridport, to Florence, third dau. of John Nicholetts, esq.—At Hampton Court, Richd. *Bright*, esq. eldest son of Robert Bright, esq. of Abbot's Leigh, Som. to Emma-Katharine, widow of J. A. Gordon, esq. of Knockespeck, Aberdeensh. and of Stocks, Herts.—At Mortlake, Capt. James *Dolphin*, late Rife Bigade, to Agnes, third dau. of the late Sir F. M. Omanney, Bart.—At Duxford, Charles *Ellis*, esq. son of Capt. Ellis of Meidreth, Camb. to Maria-Louisa, dau. of John Osler, esq.—At Calne, George-Comport, eldest son of George *Murton*, esq. of Faversham, Kent, to Anne, second dau. of Benj. Baily, esq. of Berrels, near Calne.—At Bramdean, Hants, Major-Gen. W. C. *Coles*, to Honora-Augusta, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. A. G. Legge.—At Leominster, Frederick *Stallard*, M.A. barrister-at-law, to Emblyn-Eliza, only child of the late Richard Bird, esq. solicitor, Calcutta.

OBITUARY.

LORD VISCOUNT BOYNE.

March 30. At his town residence, in his 78th year, the Right Hon. Gustavus Hamilton, sixth Viscount Boyne (1717), and Baron Hamilton, of Stackallan, co. Meath (1715).

He was born on the 12th April, 1777, the elder son of Gustavus the fifth Viscount, by Martha-Matilda, only daughter of Sir Quaile Somerville, Bart. He succeeded his father on the 29th Feb. 1816, but never sat in either house of Parliament.

He married, Aug. 4, 1796, Harriet, only daughter of Benjamin Baugh, esq. of Burwarton House, Shropshire; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue two sons, Gustavus-Frederick, his successor; and Edward-Holland, who died in 1812, in his 14th year.

The present Lord was born in 1797; and, having married in 1822 Emma-Maria, daughter of Matthew Russell, esq. of Brancepeth Castle, co. Durham, and sister and heir to the late William Russell, esq. formerly M.P. for that county, he has taken in 1850 the additional name of Russell. He has a son and heir, Gustavus-Russell, born in 1830.

VISCOUNT O'NEILL.

Feb. 12. At Shane's castle, co. Antrim, in his 75th year, the Right Hon. John Bruce Richard O'Neill, third Viscount and Baron O'Neill (1793 and 1795), of that place, and a Representative Peer of Ireland; a General in the army, Vice-Admiral of the coast of Ulster, and Constable of Dublin Castle.

He was born at Shane's castle on the 30th Dec. 1780, the younger son of John the first Viscount (who was killed by the rebels at Antrim in 1798), by the Hon. Harriet Frances Boyle, only daughter and heir of Charles Lord Dungarvan, eldest son of the fifth Earl of Cork and Orrery.

He entered the army as Ensign in the 2d Foot Guards, Oct. 10, 1799; became Lieutenant and Captain May 8, 1800; Captain in the 8th Dragoons April 28, 1804; brevet Major July 30, 1807; Major in the 19th Dragoons Sept. 3, 1807; Lieut.-Colonel in the Chasseurs Britanniques April 21, 1808; in the 19th Dragoons April 29, 1810; and Colonel, by brevet, June 4, 1814.

Lord O'Neill sat in parliament for nearly forty years as one of the members for the county of Antrim. He was returned at the first general election after

the Union, in 1802; and on every subsequent occasion until his accession to the peerage. During that period his election was only twice contested; first in 1830, when the members were:—

Hon. J. B. R. O'Neill	839
Earl of Belfast	719
Edmund M'Donnell, esq.	523
Lord William Kerr	10

and again in 1832

Hon. J. B. R. O'Neill	1724
Earl of Belfast	1659
Edmund M'Donnell, esq.	1441
John Cromie, esq.	1116

In May, 1811, Colonel O'Neill was appointed Constable of Dublin Castle. On the 11th July, 1816, he resumed his place in the 2d Foot Guards as Lieutenant-Colonel. He became a Major-General in 1825, a Lieut.-General in 1838, and a General in 1854. He succeeded to the peerage on the 26th March, 1841, on the death of his elder brother, who had been advanced to the dignity of an Earl of the kingdom of Ireland in the year 1800, but died without issue.

In Feb. 1842 he was elected one of the Representative Peers for Ireland; and, although during early life ranking among the Tories of the ultra school, he might latterly be said to class among Moderate Conservatives; he, however, took little part in parliamentary affairs.

The deceased Viscount, who never married, was the last of the great house of O'Neill, whose career in Ireland extends full a thousand years. With him the great Hy Nials—the hereditary chiefs of Ulster—are no more! The family came into Ireland in the early part of the ninth century—were of Gothic descent, and said to have sprung from Belus, a Gothic king of the Orkneys. They were then called Nial O'Nial, or Hy Nial, signifying chief or prince. The head of the race married into the family of an Irish prince, and soon, by that warlike prowess which, in latter times, struck terror into the councils of Queen Elizabeth, became the chiefs of Ulster, and the fiercest and bravest opposers of the Danish-Saxon invaders of the country. Irish history bears memorable record of the feats of arms performed by the leaders of this warlike house during the struggles of Ireland with the Danes, and the still later conquests of the English.

The late Lord O'Neill will be succeeded in his estates by the Rev. Mr. Chichester,

of Dublin, nephew of the late Sir Arthur Chichester, and son-in-law of the Right Hon. Judge Torrens. Mr. Chichester, it is believed, will assume the name of O'Neill.

LORD ERSKINE.

March 19. At his residence, Butler's Green, Sussex, aged 78, the Right Hon. David Montague Erskine, second Baron Erskine, of Restormel Castle, Cornwall (1806).

He was the eldest son of the celebrated Lord Erskine, the Whig Chancellor of 1806 (who was third son of the tenth Earl of Buchan), by his first wife, Frances, daughter of Daniel Moore, esq.

He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 20, 1802. In Feb. 1806 he was returned to parliament for Portsmouth, in the room of his father; but he vacated his seat in the following July, on being appointed Envoy extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America, having previously married a native of that country. He returned from Washington in 1809. In 1825 he was accredited in the same capacity to Stuttgart, and afterwards, in Feb. 1828, removed to Munich, which post he held up to Nov. 1843, and then retired on a pension.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Nov. 17, 1823.

His lordship was three times married; first, in America, in Jan. 1800, to Frances, daughter of the late-General John Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, who died on the 25th March, 1843; secondly, on the 29th July, 1843, to Ann-Bond, daughter of John Travis, esq., and cousin to his former wife; and thirdly, to Anna, daughter of Graham, chief of Gartmore, and relict of P. Durham, esq., of Calderwood and Poulton, N.B. By his first wife he had fifteen children, of whom five sons and five daughters survive him. They were—1. the Hon. Frances, married in 1824 to Gabriel Shawe, esq.; 2. Thomas-Americus, now Lord Erskine; 3. Anne-Agnes, died an infant; 4. the Hon. John Cadwallader Erskine, in the Bengal Civil Service, and late Ambassador to the Court of Nepaul, who married, in 1829, Margaret, youngest daughter of the late John Martyn, esq., of Tyrone; 5. the Hon. Mary, married, in 1832, to Herman, Count de Baumgarten, of Bavaria, and left a widow in 1846; 6. the Hon. Margaret, died 1831; 7. the Hon. Sevilla, married in 1830 to Henry Francis Howard, esq., now British minister in Brazil, younger brother to Mr. Howard of Corby, and died in 1835; 8. the Hon. Stewarts, married in 1828 to Yeates Brown, esq.; 9. the Hon.

Elizabeth, married in 1832 to Sir St. Vincent Keene Hawkins Whitshed, Bart.; 10. Emma, died in infancy; 11. the Hon. Harriet, married in 1833 to Charles Woodmass, esq., of Alveston, co. Warwick; 12. the Hon. David Erskine, Captain 51st Foot, who married in 1839 Anna-Maria, eldest daughter of Josiah Spode, esq., Chief Police Magistrate of Van Diemen's Land, and has issue a son, born in 1848; 13. the Hon. Edward Morris Erskine, who married, in 1847, Caroline, widow of Andrew Voughnau, esq.; 14. the Hon. Jane-Palmer, who was the first wife of her cousin, James Henry Callender, of Craigforth, near Stirling (eldest son of Colonel George Callender by Elizabeth Crompton Erskine), and died in 1831; and 15. the Hon. James Stuart Erskine.

The present Lord married, in 1830, Louisa, widow of Thomas Legh, esq. of Adlington, Cheshire, and daughter of George Newnham, esq. of Newtimber Place, Sussex, but has no issue.

The funeral of the late Lord took place at Cuckfield, Sussex, attended by his two elder sons, his brothers the Dean of Ripon and the Right Hon. Thomas Erskine, his nephew Mr. Henry David Erskine, the Rev. Thomas Agar Holland (chaplain to the deceased), the Rev. Erskine Holland, and Mr. Henry Erskine, Mr. Charles Shaw, Warden Sergison, esq., &c. &c.

LADY COTTON.

April 5. At Madingley, near Cambridge, in her 92d year, Philadelphia, widow of Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart.

This venerable lady was the eldest daughter of Sir Joshua Rowley, Baronet, a name well known in the naval annals of our country, and who himself pursuing the gallant profession of his father (Admiral Sir William Rowley, K.B.), attained the rank of Rear-Admiral of the White, and for his distinguished services was created a Baronet in 1786. Her mother was the eldest daughter of Bartholomew Burton, esq. Deputy Governor of the Bank of England. She espoused in 1798 Sir Charles Cotton, Baronet, who early in life entered into the naval service, and achieved the rank of Admiral of the Blue, and who predeceased her ladyship in 1812. They had issue two sons, Sir St. Vincent Cotton, the present Baronet, and Charles, Commander R.N., who died in 1828, when commanding H.M.S. Zebra; and two daughters, Philadelphia-Letitia, and Maria-Susanna, the second wife of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. G.C.B. Her ladyship, having attained the great age of 92, had been gradually sinking for some months past: indeed the lamp of life was extinguished

almost so imperceptibly and serenely, that her family surrounding her couch were at a loss to know when the spirit had passed away; she fell most gently into the sleep that knows no waking. In former years her vigorous business habits were well known; but these were exceeded by her kindness of heart and tender solicitude for all those who were anywise afflicted, either in body, in purse, or in spirit.

It is worthy of remark that if ever lady had reason to be proud of her connection with those who have achieved the glory that surrounds the "wooden walls" of Old England, her ladyship was one, she being the wife, daughter, granddaughter, sister, and mother-in-law of admirals. She had recently received the news of the deaths of a nephew, and the husband of a niece, in the Crimea; and two of her grandsons, the sons of Lady King, had lately departed for the seat of war.

SIR CHARLES JENKINSON, BART.

March 6. At Paris, aged 77, Sir Charles Jenkinson, the tenth Baronet, of Hawkesbury, co. Gloucester (1661).

He was born on the 23d Feb. 1779, the eldest son of Colonel John Jenkinson, Joint Secretary for Ireland, younger brother to the first Earl of Liverpool, by Frances, daughter of Rear-Admiral John Parker. His next brother, the Right Rev. John Backs Jenkinson, D.D. died Bishop of St. David's in 1840.

Sir Charles sat during three parliaments, those of 1806, 1807, and 1812, as one of the members for Dover. He retired on the dissolution of 1818.

He succeeded to the title of Baronet on the 3d Oct. 1851, on the death of his cousin Sir Charles Cecil Cope Jenkinson, the third and last Earl of Liverpool.

He married in 1803 Catharine, fifth daughter of Walter Campbell, esq. of Shawfield, co. Lanark, and of Islay, co. Argyll; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue one son, Robert-Moira, who is deceased; and three daughters: 1. Georgiana-Elizabeth, married in 1833 to Walter Nugent, esq.; 2. Katharine-Frances, married in the same year to R. T. Guinness, esq.; and 3. Eleanora-Mary, married in 1830 to Napoleon Lannes, Due de Montebello.

Sir Charles is succeeded in the baronetcy by his nephew George Samuel Jenkinson, esq. of Eastwood House, near Berkley, co. Glouc. elder son of the late Lord Bishop of St. David's. He was formerly a Captain in the 8th Hussars; and married in 1845 Emily-Sophia, eldest daughter of Anthony Lyster, esq. of Stillorgan Park, co. Dublin, and has issue a son and heir, George-Banks, born in 1851.

SIR J. W. P. MUIR MACKENZIE, BART.

Feb. 1. In Montague-place, Russell-square, aged 48, Sir John William Pitt Muir Mackenzie, the second Bart. of Delvine, co. Perth (1805), a Deputy-Lieutenant of Perthshire.

He was born at Delvine in 1806, the only son of Sir Alexander Mackenzie Muir Mackenzie, the first Baronet, by Jane, daughter of Sir Robert Murray, of Hill Head, Bart. He was admitted an advocate at the Scotch bar in 1830; and succeeded his father in 1835.

He married August 28, 1832, Sophia-Matilda, fifth daughter of the late James Raymond Johnstone, esq. of Alloa, co. Clackmannan, and has left issue Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie, his successor, born in 1840.

SIR JOHN MORRIS, BART.

Feb. 24. At South Sea House, Hampshire, aged 78, Sir John Morris, the second Baronet, of Clasemont, co. Glamorgan (1806).

He was born at Clasemont, on the 14th July, 1775, the elder son of Sir John Morris, the first Baronet, by Henrietta, daughter of Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart. of Eden Hall, Cumberland. He succeeded his father on the 25th June 1819.

He married, Oct. 5, 1809, the Hon. Lucy Juliania Byng, youngest daughter of John fifth Viscount Torrington; and had issue five sons and five daughters. The former were: 1. Sir John Armine, his successor, born in 1813; 2. George Byng Morris, esq., who has married the daughter of C. H. Smith, esq. of Derwen Fawr; 3. Frederick; 4. Augustus-Thomas, who died in 1831; and 5. Charles Henry. The daughters: 1. Henrietta-Juliana, married in 1838 to Albert Jenner, esq. son of the late Robert Jenner, esq. of Wenvee Castle, co. Glamorgan; 2. Lucy-Cecilia-Elizabeth; 3. Georgiana; 4. Beatrice Charlotte, married to the Rev. Thomas Charles Hyde Leaver, Rector of Rockhampton, co. Glouc.; and 5. Matilda-Anne-Cecilia, married in 1851 to Jasper Livingstone, esq.

SIR EDWARD T. F. BROMHEAD, BART.

March 14. At Thurlby Hall, Newark, aged 66, Sir Edward Thomas Ffrench Bromhead, the second Bart. (1806), High Steward of Lincoln and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county, M.A. and F.R.S. of London and Edinburgh.

He was born in Dublin, on the 26th March, 1789, the elder son of Sir Gonville Bromhead, the first Baronet, a Lieut.-General in the army, by Jane, youngest daughter of Sir Charles Ffrench, Bart., of Castle Ffrench, and Rose (in her own

right), Baroness Ffrench. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, May 11, 1822.

He was a member of Gonville and Caius College, B.A. 1812, M.A. 1815, and was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple in 1813.

Prior to his blindness, with which he was latterly afflicted, he was one of the most strenuous supporters of the Lincolnshire institutions. He was attached to the study of church architecture, and possessed one of the best and largest collections of rubbings from ecclesiastical brasses of any private gentleman in Lincolnshire.

He was beloved by his tenantry, and took a great interest in the advancement of knowledge amongst the labouring poor.

Having died unmarried, he is succeeded by his only brother, now Sir Edmund Gonville Bromhead. He was born in 1791, and married in 1823 the youngest daughter of James Wood, esq. of Woodville, co. Sligo, by whom he has issue.

CAPT. SIR PHILIP VERE BROKE, BART.

Feb. 24. At Broke Hall, near Ipswich, aged 50, Sir Philip Vere Broke, the second baronet (1813).

He was born on the 15th June, 1804, the eldest son of Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke, K.C.B. who was created a baronet in 1813, in acknowledgment of his victory, when commanding the Shannon, over the American frigate Chesapeake, and who died an Admiral of the Blue in 1841. His mother was Sarah-Louisa, daughter of Sir William Fowle Middleton, Bart.

The second Sir Philip Broke was educated at the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth, and entered the navy in Dec. 1819, as midshipman on board the Liffey 50, Capt. the Hon. Henry Duncan, on the Mediterranean station; where also he served in the Iphigenia 48, and Cambrian 48, until promoted to the rank of lieutenant, Aug. 16, 1824. On the 25th Feb. 1825, he was appointed to the Aurora 46, employed off Lisbon; and on the 30th Oct. 1826, to the Genoa 74, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Walter Bathurst, in which ship he served as senior lieutenant at the battle of Navarino, Oct. 28, 1827. After that event he was appointed to the Asia 84, the flag-ship of Sir Edward Codrington. He obtained the rank of Commander June 7, 1828; and for the next two years he commanded the Erebus bomb, in the Mediterranean. She was paid off in July, 1830. On the 12th Sept. 1835, Capt. Broke was advanced to post rank.

He succeeded his father as a baronet June 2, 1841; and in 1844 served the office of High Sheriff of Suffolk.

Having died unmarried, Sir Philip is succeeded by his next surviving brother, George Nathaniel, born in 1812, who is also a captain in the Royal Navy, recently employed in the Black Sea.

His funeral took place on Friday the 2nd March, at the parish church of Nacton, in which is situate the family vault. All the tenantry and the chief members of the household took part in the procession. Sir W. F. F. Middleton, Bart. and Lady Middleton, Colonel Broke, and Miss Broke, were the principal mourners. On Sunday following a funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Edgell.

SIR GEORGE BEST ROBINSON, BART.

Jan. 28. At his brother's rectory, Dyrham, co. Glouc., aged 57, Sir George Best Robinson, the second Baronet (1823).

Sir G. B. Robinson was born at the Cape of Good Hope on the 14th of Nov. 1797. His father, Sir George Abercrombie Robinson, of Batt's house, co. Somerset, was sometime Military Auditor-General in Bengal, and afterwards one of the Directors of the East India Company, and M.P. for Honiton; and was created a Baronet in 1823. His mother was Margaret, a natural daughter of Thomas Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.

Sir George succeeded his father on the 13th Feb. 1832. He was for some years her Majesty's Chief Superintendent in China, in which post he succeeded Lord Napier, and his administration in that capacity was mentioned with approbation by the leading statesmen in both houses of Parliament in the debates on the Opium war, in 1840.

He married, on the 5th Dec. 1825, Louisa, youngest daughter and coheiress of Major-General Robert Douglas, of Garston; and by that lady, who died in Aug., 1843, he has left four sons and one daughter. The former are: 1. Sir George-Abercrombie, his successor; 2. Douglas, twin with George, an officer in the 72d regiment; 3. Charles-Douglas, in the Royal Navy; 4. Napier-Douglas. His daughter, Louisa, was married in 1850, to Lieut. Charles Robert George Douglas, of the 32d Bengal N. Infantry.

The present Baronet was born in 1826, and is a Captain in the 22d Foot.

SIR GEORGE LARPENT, BART.

March 8. In Conduit-street, aged 67, Sir George Gerard de Hochedepied Larpent, Bart. of Roehampton, Surrey.

This gentleman was born in London on the 16th Feb. 1786, and was the youngest son of John Larpent, esq. of East Sheen, and the Foreign Office, by his second wife

Anna-Margaretta, daughter of Sir James Porter, British Ambassador at the Porte, by Clarissa-Catherine his wife, daughter of the Baron de Hoche pied. He was formerly a member of the East Indian house of Cockerell and Larpent, merchants of the city of London. He filled, among other commercial offices, the chairmanship of the Oriental and China Association, and that of Deputy Chairman of the St. Catherine's Docks.

In May, 1840, Mr. Larpent was a candidate for the borough of Ludlow, and polled 160, but was defeated by Beriah Botfield, esq. who had 194. In April, 1841, on the death of Sir Ronald Ferguson, he became a candidate for Nottingham: he was again unsuccessful, the late Mr. Walter being chosen by a majority of 1983 to 1745.

At the general election of June, 1841, he was again a candidate for the latter borough, and was returned at the head of the poll,—

Geo. G. de H. Larpent, esq.	529
Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart.	527
John Walter, esq.	144
Thomas B. Charlton, esq.	142

but he sat only for one session, accepting the stewardship of the Chiltern hundreds in August 1842, in compromise of a petition against his return.

At the general election of the year 1847 he was one of the nine candidates who were then proposed for the city of London, and on the poll his name was placed first in the number of those who were *unsuccessful*, having polled 6,719 votes.

He was created a Baronet in August, 1841.

Sir George Larpent married, on the 13th Oct. 1813, Charlotte, third daughter of William Cracraft, esq. of the Exchequer; and by that lady, who died on the 18th Feb. 1851, he has issue two sons; Sir Albert-John Larpent, his successor; and Frederick-Seymour, who died in 1846, in his 24th year; and one daughter, Anna-Catharine, married in 1841 to the Rev. Edward Aislabie Ommaney, M.A. Vicar of Chew Magna, co. Somerset, and a Prebendary of Wells, eldest surviving son of the late Sir Francis M. Ommaney, and nephew to Admiral Sir John Ommaney, K.C.B.

Sir George married, secondly, in 1852, Louisa, daughter of George Bailey, esq. of Lincolnshire, by whom he leaves a son, Seymour-George, born in the same year.

The present Baronet married, in Calcutta, in 1838, Catherine-Lydia, daughter of Capt. L. M. Shaw, of the Bengal army, and has issue a son and two daughters.

SIR FREDERICK HANKEY, G.C.M.G.

March 13. In Montague-square, aged 81, Sir Frederick Hankey, G.C.M.G. a Colonel in the Army.

This gentleman was the third son of John Hankey, esq. (third son of Sir Thomas Hankey, Knt. Alderman of London), by a daughter of Andrew Thomson, of Roehampton.

He entered the 51st Foot as a Lieutenant, Oct. 16, 1800; became Captain in 88th Foot, Dec. 3, 1802, and of the 19th on the 24th of the same month. On the 22nd Sept. 1808 he became Major of the 50th Foot. In that year he was appointed to the Staff at Ceylon, as an Assistant Quartermaster-general; and in 1811 was appointed Deputy Inspector-general of Colonial troops in Ceylon, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Army. He subsequently served in Malta as Deputy Judge Advocate, and at Corfu as private secretary to Sir Thomas Maitland. From 1818 to 1833 he was secretary to the Order of St. Michael and St. George, with the rank of a Commander in the same; and at the close of that period he received the Grand Cross of that order for his long services as secretary to the Maltese Government; at the same time he received a grant of supporters to his arms.

In 1809 he was removed to a majority of the 2nd Ceylon regiment, and in 1815 to the same rank in the 15th Foot, upon which he afterwards remained on half-pay.

Sir Frederick married, first, his cousin, Charlotte, eldest daughter of Thomas Hankey, esq. of Fetcham Park, Surrey; and by her, who died in 1816, he had issue two daughters, Emma and Frederica; secondly, a lady who was a native of Corfu, and died in 1835, having had issue one son, Frederick, and one daughter, Thomasine-Ionia, married in 1839 to Capt. Charles F. Maxwell, 32nd Foot, nephew and military secretary to Sir Henry Bouvierie, Governor of Malta.

GENERAL SIR W. C. EUSTACE, K.C.H.

Feb. 9. At Sampford hall, Essex, aged 73, General Sir William Cornwallis Eustace, C.B. and K.C.H. Colonel Commandant of the 60th Rifles.

Sir William Eustace entered the army before the Irish rebellion of 1798, during which he was at the battles of Ross and Vinegar-hill, and at Wexford. He attained the rank of Captain in Dec. 1802, and was appointed to the 81st Foot in the following May. He went to Naples with Sir James Craig; from thence to Sicily and Calabria, and was present at the action on landing at St. Eufemia Bay, the battle of Maida, and siege of Scylla. He

was on board the Loire frigate when she captured the Ganymede.

On the 23d Aug. 1810 he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in the Chasseurs Britanniques, with which he served at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, the siege of San Christoval, the battle of Salamanca, capture of Madrid, the defence of Olmos in front of Burgos, various engagements in the retreat from thence, actions in the Pyrenees (severely wounded 31st August), and other affairs, in one of which he was wounded, and in another he had a horse killed under him. He received the gold medal and one clasp for Fuentes d'Onor and Salamanca; and the silver war medal and two clasps for Maida and the Pyrenees. He was also nominated a Companion of the Bath, and a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

On the 25th March, 1818, he became Captain and Lieut.-Colonel in the 1st Foot Guards; in 1819 Colonel by brevet, in 1830 Major-General, in 1841 Lieut.-General, and a full General by the promotion of last year. He became the junior Colonel of the 60th Rifles on the 2d Nov. 1842.

Sir William married a daughter of the late Admiral Sir Eliab Harvey, and since his retirement from the active duties of the army he had resided chiefly in Essex.

GENERAL CHARLES O'NEIL PRENDERGAST.

Dec. 9. General Charles O'Neil Prendergast. He was nephew to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jeffery Prendergast, Knt., of the Madras army.

He entered the King's service in 1809 as Ensign in the Scots Fusilier Guards, with which he served in the Peninsula from Dec. 1811 to March 1814, and was present at the battle of Salamanca, the capture of Madrid, siege of Burgos, affair at Osma, battle of Vittoria, the sieges of Badajos and San Sebastian, attack of St. Jean de Luz, battle of the Nive, passage of the Adour, investment of Bayonne, siege of the citadel, and repulse of the sortie. For these services he received the war medal with four clasps. He was promoted to Captain 1813, Major 1825, Lieut.-Colonel 1826, Colonel in 1841, and Major-General in 1851. He was placed on half-pay July 5, 1849.

He was unmarried, and has left his property to his brother Jeffery Prendergast, esq.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR JAMES DENNIS, K.C.B.
Jan. 14. In Pall Mall, aged 78, Major-General Sir James Dennis, K.C.B.

This officer was the son of Mr. John Dennis, an attorney. He was originally

in the Royal Navy, but entered the army Sept. 2, 1796, as Ensign in the 49th Foot, and was promoted to Lieutenant April 12, 1797. He served with the 49th on board H. M. ship Monarch at the battle of Copenhagen, when from his nautical knowledge he was enabled to render an important service by fishing the cable, which by misapprehension of orders had been nearly cut through by a seaman. He was wounded in both hands, and contused in that battle, for which he received the Naval war medal, with one clasp.

Having become a Captain in 1803, he afterwards served in the American war. He commanded at Queenstown during the operations which took place prior to the arrival of General Brock, and was there wounded; for which he was made brevet Major Oct. 13, 1813. He was also present at the storming of Fort George, the action at Stoney Creek, where he was wounded in two places with musket balls, and also contused by having his horse shot, which fell on him; and at the action of the Rapida, Hoopless Creek. He commanded a division at the battle of Maharajpore, Dec. 29, 1843, for which he received a bronze star. He was appointed a K.C.B. in 1844.

He attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1825, became Lieut.-Colonel of the 3rd Buffs June 4, 1833, Colonel in the army in 1838, and a Major-General in 1851, having previously held local rank in India.

Sir James Dennis married in 1801 a daughter of Hugh Lawton, esq. of Cork.

PRYSE LOVEDEN, Esq.

Feb. 1. At the Gloucester hotel, Piccadilly, aged 39, Pryse Loveden, esq. of Gogerddan, Lord Lieutenant of Cardiganshire, and M.P. for the Cardigan district of boroughs.

He was born at Woodstock in 1815, the eldest son of the late Pryse Pryse, esq. who represented the Cardigan district of boroughs from 1818, until his death in 1849 (and of whom a memoir will be found in our vol. xxxi. p. 544), by his second wife Jane, daughter of Peter Cavalier, esq. of Guisborough co. York. After his father's death he relinquished the surname of Pryse, which had been assumed by his father in 1798* and took his father's former name of Loveden, by royal license, dated in July, 1849.

He was returned to Parliament for the Cardigan district of boroughs on his father's death, and defeating Mr. J. Scan-

* His paternal grandfather was Thomas Townsend, esq. of Cirencester, who assumed the name of Loveden (of Buscot, co. Oxford.)

dreth Harford by 299 votes to 291; and again in 1852, defeating Mr. John Inglis Jones, by 367 votes to 350. He entertained Liberal principles; and in 1853 even voted for the Ballot.

He married in 1836, Margaretta-Jane, third daughter of the late Walter Rice, esq. of Llwyn-y-brain, co. Carmarthen.

Mr. Pryse Loveden's premature death is mourned by all who knew him, as he was a faithful and warm-hearted friend; a generous contributor to charities of every description; devotedly attached to the land of his nativity; and ever ready to do a kind action.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq.

March 17. At Aberpergwm, co. Glamorgan, in his 67th year, William Williams, esq., magistrate for the county.

He was the representative of an ancient family seated at Aberpergwm for many centuries, and was the eldest son of Rees Williams, esq. of that place and Maes-gwyn. He was educated at Harrow and St. John's college, Cambridge. After leaving the university, he started on a foreign tour, and remained abroad for the long period of sixteen years; during which he visited every capital and almost every city in Europe, together with a great portion of Asia and Northern Africa. Having sojourned for some time in Russia, Poland, Turkey, and the Crimea, his recollections of what he there saw afforded material for the most interesting communications with his friends during the latter years of his life, upon subjects which have now become of general interest. His sympathies with the suffering nationalities oppressed by the Russian empire were strong and decided; and when a committee was appointed for the Vale of Neath to collect subscriptions on behalf of the Patriotic Fund, he was unanimously appointed its chairman, and the eloquent and stirring speech which he delivered in Welsh on the occasion is still vividly impressed on the memory of those who were present. One of his last acts of charity was to despatch some Welsh books, and fifty copies of the Cymro, for perusal among the monolingual Celts in the Crimea.

Mr. Williams was a great encourager of Cambrian literature, and wrote under the bardic name of Gwladwr. None of his children learned English until they spoke Welsh with fluency; and all his servants were natives of the principality. He himself spoke nearly every language in Europe. Since his residence upon his estates, his conduct as a landlord, a magistrate, and a gentleman was ever upright

and unimpeachable; and as a Christian he gladly contributed his wealth and his personal exertions in aid of religion and education.

He married in 1837 Matilda-Susanna, only child of Colonel Thomas Smith, of Castella, near Cardiff, by Matilda, daughter of John Bush, esq. of Burcot, near Oxford; and by that lady he had issue four sons and three daughters: 1. Rees, born July, 1838; 2. Lleishon de Avan, born Sept. 1839; 3. Emma-Eleanor, born May, 1841; 4. Lucy, deceased; 5. Maud, born Oct. 1844; 6. Morgan-Stuart, born Jan. 1846; and 7. George, born Nov. 1850.

On the 24th March his body was deposited in the family vault in the chapel of Aberpergwm; where on Palm Sunday a funeral sermon was preached in Welsh, by the Rev. J. Jones, incumbent of the new church at Abercarne.

ROBERT WALLACE, Esq.

April 1. At his residence, Seafield-cottage, near Greenock, aged 82, Robert Wallace, esq., late M.P. for Greenock.

Mr. Wallace entered Parliament in 1833 as the first member for Greenock after that burgh had been enfranchised by the Reform Bill. Possessed of ardent temperament, and with an energetic and practical turn of mind, he devoted himself specially to Scottish legal reforms, of which there was ample need; and if his labours were not so successful as they should have been, it arose partly from his lack of a legal education, and partly from the strong opposition he met with from interested parties in the Parliament House of Edinburgh. Still there is no doubt that he acted as the pioneer of many of those important measures of legal reform which have recently passed the Legislature. Mr. Wallace, however, was principally honoured in his own lifetime, and will be best remembered by posterity, for his great and successful exertions on behalf of Post-office reform—exertions perseveringly carried on over a long series of years, in spite of difficulty, discouragement, and opposition. It is undeniably that he paved the way for Mr. Rowland Hill's great measure of the penny postage, and no one admits this more readily than Mr. Hill himself.

Mr. Wallace was compelled from private circumstances to retire from Parliament in 1846, after having uninterruptedly represented Greenock for the period of 14 years. His large West India property had become so much depreciated that he was obliged to sell his estate of Kelly, on the banks of the Clyde, and retire into private life, in his declin-

ing years, with scarcely a wreck left of his former ample fortune. When the circumstances, however, of the veteran reformer became known, a subscription was immediately set on foot, and in the course of a short period a sufficient sum of money was raised to purchase for him an annuity of 500*l.* per annum, upon which competence he calmly passed the evening of his days.

Mr. Wallace was married to a highly accomplished lady, the daughter of Sir John Forbes, of Craigievar, Bart., by Charlotte—Elizabeth daughter of James 11th Lord Forbes; but he has left no family.

He died after a few days' illness of acute bronchitis.

REV. S. WILSON WARNEFORD, D.C.L.

Jan. 11. At Bourton-on-the-Hill, co. Gloucester, in the 92nd year of his age, the Rev. Samuel Wilson Warneford, D.C.L. Rector of that parish, and of Lydiard Millicent, Wilts, and an Hon. Canon of Gloucester Cathedral.

Dr. Warneford was born in 1768, at Sevenhampton, near Highworth, in North Wilts. His father, the Rev. Francis Warneford, was the eldest son of Richard Warneford, D.D. Vicar of St. Martin's, Coney-street, York, and sub-chanter of the cathedral, the author of two volumes of sermons. His mother was Catherine, daughter of Samuel Calverley, an opulent drug-merchant of Southwark, and who resided at Ewell in Surrey.

The family of Warneford is the most ancient of any in North Wilts which has retained any of its original possessions, which are traced from the period of the first crusade. In Clarendon's History of the Great Rebellion the loyalty of Francis Warneford, and his friend and relative Sir Edmund Fettiplace, is very favourably recorded. Bibury, in Gloucestershire, and the bulk of the Warneford estates, passed afterwards into other hands, upon the marriage of Ann Warneford with Mr. Thomas Eastcourt Cresswell, of Pinkney; a small portion of the estates which, from the time of King John, had always descended in the male line, and which is still held of the Crown in petit serjeanty, alone remaining. This portion devolved upon the late Francis Warneford, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Wilts Militia, elder brother of Dr. Warneford, and father of the present Lady Wetherell-Warneford (widow of the late Sir Charles Wetherell, sometime Attorney-General, and who after death resumed her maiden name in *l.*), who held such property for life, contrary to the rule which has till lately limited its descent. On her death,

without male issue, it was limited to the rev. doctor.

At the usual age Mr. Samuel Wilson Warneford went to Oxford university, where he entered University college, and graduated M.A. 1786, B.C.L. 1790. His delicacy of health prevented him from prosecuting his studies so as to obtain academical distinctions. In October 1796, he married Margaret, daughter of Edward Loveden Loveden, esq. (afterwards Mr. Edward Pryse Pryse, M.P.) of Buscot, near Faringdon, and a few years after he became a widower. There was no issue of such marriage.

In 1809 he was presented by his college to the rectory of Lydiard Millicent, Wilts, a preferment valued at 500*l.* per annum. In 1810 he was instituted to the rectory of Bourton-on-the-Hill, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol (estimated at 750*l.*) In the latter year he proceeded to the degree of D.C.L. Those livings—of the latter of which he also became the patron—the doctor enjoyed until his death.

His property was increased by his wife's fortune, far more than sufficiently to supply his very moderate requirements: he thus found ample means for the exercise of his truly generous spirit in a manner and with a practical effect rarely equalled, and probably never excelled. He considered that by making judicious donations in his lifetime on a large scale, he should be able to see the operations of his bounty, to prevent or correct abuses, and to establish the best means of securing a proper application of his charities; and thus the doctor's name has been long associated with a series of benefactions unsurpassed in extensiveness, munificence, and utility. In order to effect this pious object the doctor was forced to make occasional sacrifices of personal feeling, denying sympathy in many very painful appeals, particularly from female members of his own family, rarely allowing himself to indulge in the exercise of private benevolence; and in order more effectually to guard against anything likely to interfere with the great elemosynary scheme to which he had so long dedicated his thoughts, the doctor had for many years adopted the expedient of having answers ready printed, adapted to the various circumstances of supposed or expected applicants.

In a detail of his wide-spread benefactions our space would fail. Commencing with his own parish, where he founded schools, almshouses, and kindred institutions, they ranged throughout the kingdom, embracing alike schools, colleges, and hospitals, and not omitting those great societies by which the Church seeks to

spread a knowledge of the Gospel among the heathen, and to circulate the word of God in our own country and the colonies. The Queen's Hospital in Birmingham, a hospital at Leamington bearing his name, another for lunatics at Oxford, and others in the metropolis, attest his sympathy with the suffering poor; his gifts to the Propagation Society, to the Christian Knowledge Society, and the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, manifest his care for the extension of religious truth; and the Queen's College in Birmingham, and the King's College, London, prove his liberal and comprehensive views on education. When Mr. Sanda Cox, in a spirit of admirable self-sacrifice, established the School of Medicine at Birmingham, it was Dr. Warneford who, by liberal pecuniary assistance and friendly encouragement, enabled him to expand the infant institution into a college, sanctioned and patronised by royalty. And when, with patient labour and unwearied zeal, Mr. Cox succeeded in adapting the college more and more to the growing wants of the district, it was again Dr. Warneford to whom he looked for help, and not in vain. When it was deemed advisable that the college should embrace other departments than that designed to afford medical instruction, Dr. Warneford again, ever eager to secure a great practical good, provided the means of adding departments of theology, engineering, and arts. It was he also who, impressed with the importance of a religious training, founded the college chapel, and, as an integral portion of the education and discipline, provided the means of constant religious education in the doctrines and liturgy of the Church of England. To Dr. Warneford, also, is due the erection of that noble charity the Queen's Hospital (also at Birmingham), at once a nursery of surgical instruction, and an incalculable blessing to the poor of the district. Not only, however, did he contribute the pecuniary means for the achievement of such noble ends—though these alone represent benefactions amounting to more than 25,000*l.*—but by his foresight, his sound counsel, his earnest watchfulness, and his cordial cooperation with Mr. Sanda Cox, he aided in no ordinary degree the arduous task the promoters of the college and hospital set themselves to accomplish.

To other objects his benefactions were on a scale scarcely less liberal. To the Clergy Orphan School he had given in all 13,000*l.* He has bequeathed 2,000*l.* to the Christian Knowledge Society, and 2,000*l.* to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in addition to his former gifts.

These acts of noble and enduring munificence were performed as unobtrusively as it was possible for them to be; for, while the magnitude of his donations, and the excellent objects to which they were applied, commanded universal recognition and admiration, the donor himself never came prominently before the public gaze.

In 1844 the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol took the first opportunity in his power to confer upon Dr. Warneford an honorary canonry in the cathedral of Gloucester.

A few years since a public subscription was made for his statue, which was sculptured by Mr. Hollins of Birmingham, and erected in 1849 in the Warneford Lunatic Asylum on Headington Hill, near Oxford. On one side of the pedestal is the following inscription, a similar inscription in Latin being on the other:—

"Let the eloquence of this marble bear witness to the munificence of the Rev. Samuel Warneford, LL.D., a munificence which, being founded on Christian faith and rich in good works, still lives and bears much fruit in the charitable dispensations of the Warneford Hospital, Leamington, and in the like dispensations of the Queen's Hospital, and in the successful studies of the Queen's College, Birmingham, and in the pious uses which have been made of the large sums of money contributed by Dr. Warneford for church purposes within the diocese of Gloucester, and the colonial diocese of Nova Scotia. But his munificence shines forth in its brightest radiance in the various provisions made within these walls for the health and safety, spiritual as well as bodily comfort, of the insane poor of respectable life; for by his prayers and counsels, as well as by his large donations for special purposes, and lately by a royal charter granted upon his petition and at his sole expense, he has permanently established the fortunes of this house to the intent that benevolence might in this asylum, as within its own bosom, cherish, protect, and, with God's blessing, relieve and cure those for whom, as persons above the condition of chargeable poor, the laws of the country have made no pecuniary provision out of the public money for their tutelary care, or medical and moral treatment."

Dr. Warneford, regular and temperate in his habits, though kind and hospitable, to the close of his life enjoyed good health and uninterrupted mental vigour, and a letter which was written a few days before his death, is remarkable, not only for boldness of hand, but also for warm feeling, quick perception, vigour of expression, and a clear terse style.

In his own parish of Bourton, Dr.

Warneford was greatly beloved, and at his own request his remains were borne to the tomb by his parishioners, all pomp being studiously avoided. The streets were lined by those with whom his name had through many years become a household word, and the church was filled with sincere though humble mourners. The only carriage in the melancholy procession was that of Lady Warneford, and the principal followers were his executors, Lord Redesdale, the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, and W. S. Dickins, esq. of Cherrington. The service was celebrated by his late curate, and successor in the living, the Rev. Robert Jarratt.

SIR HENRY T. DE LA BECHE, F.R.S.

April 13. Aged 59, Sir Henry Thomas De la Beche, Knt., C.B., F.R.S., F.G.S., Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, Director of the Museum of Practical Geology, and of the Government School of Mines, and a member of the Health of Towns Commission.

This distinguished geologist was the son of the late Thomas De la Beche, esq. of Halsall, Clarendon, Jamaica, a Colonel in the army, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of J. Smyth, esq. of Downham. He claimed descent from the Barons de la Beche, seated at Aldworth, in Berkshire, in the fourteenth century.

He was born in London in 1796; and received his early education at the school of Ottery Saint Mary, in Devonshire. In 1810 he entered the Royal Military College of Great Marlow, subsequently removed to Sandhurst; on leaving which he entered the army, but shortly retired from the service; and, having settled with his family in Dorsetshire, a locality rich in minerals and fossil remains, he imbibed a taste for that sublime science which gave an impulse to his pursuits in after life. At the age of twenty-one Mr. De la Beche was elected a member of the Geological Society, then in the tenth year of its existence; and his geological labours were divided, for the next few years, between the Continent and the counties of Dorset, Devon, and Pembroke. In 1820, after visiting Switzerland and Italy, he published a paper in the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, "On the Temperature and Depth of the Lake of Geneva;" and in the following year his first geological paper, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Conybeare (now Dean of Llandaff), "On the Discovery in the Bristol Lias of a new Fossil Species of the Ichthyosaurus Family," which they distinguished by the name of *Plesiosaurus*. These were followed at intervals by papers "On the Geology of Southern Pembrokeshire," "On the Lias of the coast in the

vicinity of Lyme Regis," and "On the Chalk and Greensand," in the same locality. Mr. De la Beche inherited about this time a considerable family estate in the West Indies, and, being induced to visit it, he returned in 1825 with a paper "On the Geology of Jamaica," of which nothing had been previously known. From 1827 to 1830 he communicated various valuable papers to the Transactions of the Geological Society, the Philosophical Magazine, the Annals of Philosophy, and other scientific journals. His first distinct volume appears to have been a translation, with notes, of a Selection of Geological Memoirs from the "Annales des Mines" of Paris. In 1829 he published in octavo a "Notice on the Excavation of Valleys," "Sketch of a Classification of European Rocks," and "Geological Notes;" and in quarto, a valuable series of forty "Sections and Views illustrative of Geological Phenomena," of which only 200 copies were struck off, and it has been long out of print. Great skill in the use of the pencil enabled the author to furnish the whole of the drawings for these works, and to them all subsequent illustrators have been indebted.

In 1830 he brought out a small "Geological Manual," which had a rapid sale, and has been translated in several languages. A second edition of it appeared in 1832, and a third in 1833. In 1834 he produced a little volume with the title of "Researches in Theoretical Geology," and in the following year his well-known "How to Observe in Geology," which, in the course of fifteen years, grew into the ponderous volume of 850 pages, called "The Geological Observer," and of which a second edition appeared the year before last.

It was in 1832 that Mr. De la Beche first proposed to the Government to supply the data for colouring geologically the maps, then in progress of publication, of the Ordnance Trigonometrical Survey. This offer was accepted, and at the Land's End, in Cornwall, was commenced the great work of this eminent geologist's life. Mr. De la Beche, who bore himself the greater part of the expense of the geological survey of Cornwall, devoted several years to a careful investigation of all the conditions, lithological and mineralogical, of Western England; and he published a series of maps of Cornwall, Devonshire, and Somerset, which exhibited a correctness and detail such as had never before been attained. This Survey was fairly established under the Ordnance. "It was," —says Sir Henry De la Beche, in his Inaugural Discourse delivered at the opening of the School of Mines, on the 6th

November, 1851,—“It was while (in 1835) conducting the Geological Survey then in progress, under the Ordnance, in Cornwall, that, being forcibly impressed that this Survey presented an opportunity not likely to recur, of illustrating the useful applications of geology, I ventured to suggest to Mr. Spring Rice (now Lord Monteagle), then Chancellor of the Exchequer, that a collection should be formed, and placed under the charge of the Office of Works, containing specimens of the various mineral substances used for roads, in constructing public works or buildings, employed for useful purposes, or from which useful metals were extracted, and that it should be arranged with every reference to instruction; as by the adoption of this course a large amount of information, which was scattered, might be condensed, and those interested be enabled to judge how far our known mineral wealth might be rendered available for any undertaking they are required to direct, or may be anxious to promote, for the good or ornament of their country.”

Being supported in this recommendation, the nucleus of the Museum of Practical Geology was formed in an apartment in Craig's Court, Charing Cross. This collection in a short time filled one house; and even when the Earl Marshal's Office adjoining was added to it, the Museum, by the exertions of its founder, was soon found to outgrow these buildings. A laboratory was added to the establishment, and placed under the care of the late Richard Phillips; and Mr. T. B. Jordan was appointed curator. The business of the Geological Survey was greatly extended; and the paleontological department was superintended by the late Edward Forbes. An office for preserving accurate records of mining operations was also united to the Museum, in pursuance of a recommendation of a committee of the British Association, appointed on the motion of Mr. De la Beche, in 1838. In 1839 the sanction of the Treasury was obtained for lectures on geology, and its associated sciences, in their application to the useful purposes of life. Owing to the deficiency of room, it was not possible to commence these lectures until 1851; when the present substantial building in Jermyn Street received the valuable collections, and furnished the theatre, in which Sir Henry De la Beche delivered the Inaugural Address from which we have quoted.

The Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn Street has been erected at the cost of upwards of 30,000*l.* As a public institution, it presents by far the most important example ever shown by the Eng-

lish Government to promote popular scientific education. The lectures are given at stated times, on Monday evenings, to about five hundred workmen, such being the limit of accommodation. The admission-fee was fixed by Sir Henry at six-pence for a course of six lectures, or one penny each night; and it is gratifying to state that the respectability of the auditors, their close attention, and creditable interest in the subjects explained to them, have been such as amply to reward the exertions made by the gratuitous zeal of an accomplished staff of professors.

In 1831 Mr. De la Beche filled the office of Secretary to the Geological Society, and from 1835 to 1846 he was its Foreign Secretary. In 1847 and 1848 he occupied the chair of President, and at the last anniversary of the Society in February he had the honour to receive the Wollaston Palladium Medal. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1819, and he was also a Fellow of the Linnean Society. In 1851 he took a prominent part in the management of the geological department of the Great Exhibition, and delivered the official lecture in Class I. on Mining, Quarrying, and Metallurgy. In 1853 he was elected, by forty-seven votes, a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris; he was presented also about this time with the Order of Leopold of Belgium; and the King of Denmark created him a Knight of the Danish Order of Dannebrog. In 1848 knighthood was conferred upon him by his own sovereign, in recognition of his valued and long-continued scientific services. For personal distinction Sir Henry cared little, but it possessed what he would have termed an economic value, as a passport to hospitalities in remote districts where his scientific honours and public office as Director of the Museum were unknown. Many of the warm-hearted and courteous country squires of Wales willingly afforded ample range over their geological and mountainous domains to an accredited knight; and once introduced, no one could better reward civilities which might have been less willingly rendered to an untitled guest.

The latest field of Sir Henry's scientific labours was the Isle of Wight, where, in the autumn before last, he was seen trotting about the beach on a short stiff pony, in animated conversation with another lost spirit, the paleontological member of his staff, Edward Forbes, who was busy, hammer in hand, pounding the rocks to get at their organic remains.

Although paralysis was observed by his anxious friends to be slowly but surely spreading its fatal influences over his once energetic frame, Sir Henry de la Beche

would not allow himself repose. The labours of the Geological Survey and the business of the Museum engaged his attention daily,—and even two days before his death he spent several hours in the Museum directing the business of that establishment with his usual acuteness, although then powerless to move himself.

Sir Henry De la Beche possessed a large amount of general knowledge, he excelled in accurate observation, wrote with facility and clearness, and had the art of rapid delineation, whether of scientific diagrams, landscape scenery, or characteristic sketches of humour. The playful sunshine of humour indicated the habitual cheerfulness of his disposition, and imparted a richness and force to his verbal descriptions. He had a happy facility in availing himself of circumstances as they arose; a tact in taking things at the right time and knowing the best manner of managing the various official difficulties which beset his path, and which truly at times were both numerous and perplexing. His military studies in early life had taught him to concentrate his attention, to arrange his ideas in methodical order, and to apply, in the several departments of duty entrusted to him, a rigid discipline which proved of essential service when he undertook the direction of the Ordnance Geological Survey. The union of these several qualities enabled him, by gradual and consistent efforts, to accomplish results of a magnitude and importance which, under less favourable combinations, could not have been attained; and this is worthy of especial note at a time when attention is so much directed to the qualities required in public men for the energetic management of the business of the State.

He married, in 1818, Letitia, daughter of Captain Charles White of Loughbrickland, co. Down; who died in 1844, leaving one daughter. His body was buried on Thursday, the 19th April, at the cemetery of Kensal Green.

There is a portrait of Sir H. De la Beche painted by H. P. Bone, and engraved in mezzo-tinto by W. Walker, (copied by the Illustrated London News); and another, a lithograph, by Messrs. Hanhart.

GEO. BELLAS GREENOUGH, Esq. F.R.S.

April 2. At Naples, aged 77, George Bellas Greenough, esq. F.R.S., &c. the first President of the Geological Society, and subsequently of the Royal Geographical Society.

Mr. Greenough was educated at Peter House, Cambridge, and subsequently at the University of Göttingen. Being a man

of considerable wealth, he purchased in early life the honour of sitting in Parliament for the borough of Gatton, which he represented from 1807 to 1812. The pursuit of science was, however, much more congenial to his taste than that of politics, and nearly the whole of his long and useful life has been devoted to the working out of his views in geology.

About half a century ago, a warm interest sprung up among a few zealous individuals for the sciences of mineralogy and mining. Several collections of minerals, extremely precious in rarity and value, were formed, the choicest of which were those of the Right Hon. C. C. Greville, now in the British Museum; of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., now in the museum of Devonport; of Sir Abraham Hume, now in the museum at Cambridge; and of Mr. Greenough, a portion of which he presented to the Museum of Practical Geology, but the greater part to the museum of Queen's College, Cork.

These gentlemen, together with Dr. Wollaston, Dr. Babington, Mr. Arthur Aikin, Mr. William Phillips, Mr. Leonard Horner, Dr. Roget, and others, proposed to form a society for the cultivation of mineralogical and geological science in a more special manner than that in which it was entertained at the Royal Society; and in 1807 was founded the Geological Society of London, with Mr. Greenough as its President. Of the gallant band which constituted the first council of the Society, twenty-one in number, Mr. Leonard Horner and Dr. Roget,—both, we rejoice to say, in full possession of their scientific powers and activity of mind, are the only two who survive. The meetings of the Geological Society were first held in the private house of Dr. Babington; then in the Temple; afterwards in Bedford-row; and it was not until 1826 that the Society was incorporated by royal charter.

There is not much to record of Mr. Greenough's literary productions, for, though he wrote much on various scientific subjects, geological, geographical, and ethnological, and has left behind him a large accumulation of manuscripts, his reserved manners and comparative disregard of worldly renown, made him extremely careless of publication. No memoirs from his pen, except presidential addresses, were ever published by the learned societies, and his only printed book is a small volume which appeared in 1819, entitled "A Critical Examination of the First Principles of Geology," which it is almost needless to say has become antiquated. Mr. Greenough's fame chiefly rests on his skill in the construction of three important physical maps. The first, entitled "A Geological

Map of England and Wales," size seven feet long by nearly six feet wide, was published in 1819, and in 1839 a second edition of it was engraved. Mr. Greenough had a remarkable eye and feeling for colours, and a principal feature in his maps is the elaborate pains with which the various geological elements are indicated by the different tints. Subsequently, when he had reached the age of threescore years and ten, Mr. Greenough constructed maps of Hindostan, and of all India, the latter entitled "General Sketch of the Physical Features of British India."

"Let me now direct your attention," said Sir Roderick Murchison, in his Address as President of the Geographical Society in 1853, "to the last year's labour of the veteran geographer and founder of the Geological Society of London, my valued friend Mr. Greenough. Whenever the day shall come—(and may it be far off!)—when the person occupying this chair shall be called upon to treat of the labours of this distinguished man, then will there be poured forth an enumeration of his works which will satisfy mankind, that in this generation no individual among us has accumulated greater stores of geographical and geological knowledge; and that no one has made greater efforts to generalize detached data, and group them together for the benefit of our race. On this occasion it only behoves me to speak of one of his last efforts, or that of the illustration of Hindostan, as put forth in maps exhibited before the Royal Asiatic Society. Defining on one of these each of the ten water-basins of the peninsula, and noting all their affluents, and the number of square miles drained by each, he read a valuable memoir to the Asiatic Society. Another work, and that to which I now particularly advert, is a grand original physical and geological Map of all India, about seven feet long and five and three-quarters feet wide, which he has prepared himself, directing the insertion of every stream and hill, and sedulously consulting every authority for the geological attributes of each district between the plateaux north of the Himalaya and Cape Comorin. On this map the spectator sees the delineation of coal tracts, the larger portion of which are unquestionably of tertiary age, and not like the old coal of Europe and America; the range of the diamond deposits; the vast territories occupied by granitic and eruptive rocks; the demarcation of masses of secondary age, in which the cretaceous deposits of the age of our chalk play so subordinate a part, whilst the nummulitic formation, or oldest tertiary, has so grand a development, particularly in the north; the Silurian and

other palæozoic rocks also being only known in the north-western extremity of the Punjab and in the Himalaya mountains.

"Such a labour of love as this on the part of such a man, seems to me to call not only for the special acknowledgments of all geographers and geologists, but also for the approbation of the Board of Control and Directors of the East India Company, who would do real service by publishing this great map, and thus render the name of Greenough as well known in our Eastern empire as it is in Europe."

This map, exhibited and explained last year in the Geological Section at the meeting of the British Association at Liverpool by the venerable author himself, has since been published; and Mr. Greenough was on his way to Constantinople with the view of making researches in the East for some further scientific work, when he was obliged, by the decline of his health, to remain at Naples, where his death ensued from dropsy. A great portion of the material of Greenough's map of India was collected for him by Colonel Sykes and by officers of the East India Company, stationed in the Presidencies, to whom detailed forms of inquiry were sent out to be filled up; and the Company considered the map of so much local importance as to purchase sixty copies, on its publication, to be circulated to the different stations.

Although Mr. Greenough belonged to the old Wernerian school of geology, he was an habitual doubter of theories, and as a sincere lover of truth, he became fully impressed in time with the light of the new philosophy introduced into the science by the researches of Hutton, Lyell, Murchison, Owen, Sedgwick, and other latter-day geologists. Though his geological opinions were grounded mainly upon mineralogical views, he was among the very first to form a collection of fossils; and his opposition, even to Cambrian and Silurian doctrines, gave way as the light of their sublime truth gradually broke upon him. Mr. Greenough's mind was of an essentially practical tendency, and he was extremely reluctant to believe anything that was not capable of being proved. Hence, for a long time he was considered a sort of "drag" on the progress of geological science; but his generous mind saw and acknowledged by degrees the errors that were now step by step passing away. Mr. Greenough frequently participated in the brilliant contentious of his contemporaries at Somerset House, and he was ever welcomed at the Society's meetings, as its patriarch and founder. A subscription of three hundred guineas was formed among the members some years since for a bust

in marble, by Sir Richard Westmacott, in honour of him as their first President, and it may be seen in the meeting-room.

Of the Royal Society Mr. Greenough was twice Vice-President, having been elected a Fellow so long back as 1807; and he was also Fellow of the Linnean, Astronomical, Geographical, Ethnological, and, we believe, one or two other societies. Of the study of Ethnology he was especially fond, and has left some important manuscripts on the subject. Possessed of ample wealth and of vigorous activity of mind and body, he gave encouragement to his favourite sciences, both pecuniarily and by personal labour. He assisted greatly to arrange the Geographical Society's maps, and contributed a donation of large amount towards the publication of their library catalogue. For two years he was their President. He gave lectures even so late as last year and the year before to the Asiatic Society; and in the earlier period of his life, after the custom of Sir Joseph Banks, he kept almost open house, giving weekly *soirées* at times, both at his residence in Parliament-street and at Grove House, Regent's-park. Mr. Greenough travelled a good deal in his geological excursions over England with Dr. Buckland and others, and he occasionally visited the Continent. On the day on which peace was proclaimed in 1814, a pleasant geological party was formed of Mr. Greenough, Dr. Wollaston, and Mr. Blake, with the intention more particularly of visiting the establishment of the Paris Ecole des Mines. They resolved to start the following morning, and were among the first to enter France on that occasion.

GRIFFITH DAVIES, F.R.S.

March 21. In Duncan Terrace, Islington, aged 66, Griffith Davies, F.R.S., late Actuary to the Guardian Assurance Company and Reversionary Interest Society.

Mr. Davies was born on the 28th Dec., 1788, at the foot of Cilgwyn mountain, in Carnarvonshire, where his father held a small farm, and devoted his spare time to work in the neighbouring slate quarries. He was himself brought up a quarryman, and worked as such until the age of 20. He was 17 before he learnt even the numeration table; but as soon as he had acquired a little insight into the properties of numbers, which he managed to obtain by placing himself at school for a short time at Carnarvon, by his own savings, he would be seen, during a portion of the meal-times allowed him at the quarry, practising himself in arithmetical operations with an iron pencil on the slates which he had to manufacture. He arrived in London on the 15th Sept. 1809,

without a single acquaintance in town, and with a very imperfect knowledge of the English language. Having a few letters of recommendation, he went about seeking a situation as a porter or messenger, and, being unsuccessful, placed himself for a short time in a school. In Jan. 1810 he obtained a situation as an usher, and in the following year he opened a school on his own account. He married in 1812; published a "Key to Bonny-castle's Trigonometry" in 1814; was appointed consulting actuary to the Guardian Assurance Company in 1822, and soon after actuary to the Reversionary Interest Society. In 1823 he became the regular actuary to the Guardian; and in 1825 he published a tract on "Life Contingencies," containing his rate of mortality, deduced from the experience of the Equitable Society, and the improved columnar method. From about 1829 to 1852 he was extensively engaged, sometimes at the instance of the East India Company, in investigations respecting the present state and future prospects of the military, medical, and civil funds established in India, and occasionally for the Bank of England, and other societies in this country. In the course of his career he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, of the Statistical Society of France, and of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland.

MRS. ARTHUR NICHOLLS.

May 31. At Haworth, Yorkshire, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Arthur Bell Nicholls, better known under her *nom de plume* as the authoress of "Jane Eyre," and other novels.

She was the daughter of the Rev. Patrick Brontë, the Vicar of Haworth. She commenced her literary career in 1846, with a collection of poems, written in conjunction with her two sisters, which made its appearance under the title of "Poems by Currier, Ellis, and Acton Bell." The volume produced some sensation at the time; less, perhaps, from any extraordinary power or originality that it was thought to display, than from the peculiarity of the names affixed to what purported to be the general patronymic, and which, as the public quickly discovered, were designed to cover rather than to reveal the identity of the respective authors. The circumstances connected with this singular and now deeply interesting literary partnership, will be given most fitly in the words of that member of the little band who has so recently passed from amongst us:—"About five years ago," wrote Miss Brontë in 1850, "my two sisters and myself, after a somewhat prolonged period of separation found our-

selves reunited, and at home. Resident in a remote district, where education had made little progress, and where, consequently, there was no inducement to social intercourse beyond our own domestic circle, we were wholly dependent on ourselves and each other, on books and study, for the enjoyments and occupations of life. The highest stimulus, as well as the liveliest pleasure we had known from childhood upwards, lay in attempts at literary composition. We had very early cherished the dream of becoming authors. This dream, never relinquished, even when distance divided and absorbing tasks occupied us, now suddenly acquired strength and consistency. It took the character of a resolve. We agreed to arrange a small selection of our poems, and, if possible, get them printed. Averse to personal publicity, we veiled our own names under those of Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell; the ambiguous choice being dictated by a sort of conscientious scruple at assuming Christian names positively masculine, while we did not like to declare ourselves women, because—without at that time suspecting that our mode of writing and thinking was not what is called ‘feminine’—we had a vague impression that authoresses are liable to be looked on with prejudice; we had noticed how critics sometimes use for their chastisement the weapon of personality, and for their reward a flattery which is not true praise. The bringing out of our little book was hard work. As was to be expected, neither we nor our poems were at all wanted; but for this we had been prepared at the outset. Though inexperienced ourselves, we had read the experience of others. Through many obstacles a way was at last made, and the book was printed; it did not obtain much favourable criticism, and is scarcely known; but ill-success failed to crush us;—the mere effort to succeed had given a wonderful zest to existence; it must be pursued. We each, therefore, set to work on a prose tale.’ The elder sister, Emily, produced ‘Wuthering Heights;’ the younger sister, Anne, ‘Agnes Grey;’ and Miss Brontë herself, a prose narrative in one volume, which, unlike the efforts of her sisters, did not at that period succeed in meeting with a publisher. But, though it failed of actual success, it was declined (for business reasons) by the last firm to whom it was offered so courteously, its merits and demerits were discussed in a spirit so enlightened, that this very refusal cheered the author more, perhaps, than a less cordial acceptance would have done. The novel of ‘Jane Eyre,’ at which she had

been patiently working while her other story had been plodding its weary way round London, was, in the course of a few weeks, finished. “Friendly and skilful hands took it in,” says the writer; and, in the autumn of 1847, within a month of its conclusion, this remarkable novel issued from the press. The public, at once recognising the power and genius of the writer, gave the work such a reception as must have proved a compensation for previous disappointments, and was calculated to nerve and strengthen her for renewed exertion in that path of literature which she had marked out for the exercise of her talents.

But the triumph of success on her own part, was damped by the less-marked recognition granted to the works of her sister-coadjutors. Neither authoress, however, allowed herself to sink for a moment under want of encouragement. Energy nerved the one, and endurance upheld the other: they were both prepared to try again. But a great change approached them swiftly. “Affliction came,” wrote the bereaved sister, “in that shape which to anticipate is dread—to look back on, grief. In the very heat and burthen of the day the labourers failed over their work.” Two months of hope and fear passed painfully by; and the day came at last when the beloved of many hearts was to pass away. The young author of ‘Wuthering Heights’ finished her mental labours with her first book, and died of consumption, in Dec. 1848. Scarcely had the grass grown green over the grave of Emily, when the second sister, Anne, was called upon to follow. She lingered for scarcely half a year; and, in the month of flowers found her own resting-place in the quiet churchyard which they had all trodden so often together. In concluding a touching tribute to the memory of her sisters, Miss Brontë observes, “I may sum up all by saying, that for strangers they were nothing; for superficial observers less than nothing; but for those who had known them all their lives in the intimacy of close relationship, they were genuine, good, and truly great.” Five years more have passed away since these words were penned, and now that little loving band of sisters are again reunited. Married only last June to the curate of her native place,*

* The history of this marriage is thus related by a correspondent of the Literary Gazette:—“Mr. Brontë is the incumbent of Haworth, and the father of the ‘three sisters.’ Two had already died, when Mr. Nicholls, his curate, wished to marry the last sole hope. To this Mr. Brontë objected, as it might deprive him of his

the youngest of the three sisters, and the last of a family of six, died at her father's house, which had continued her home during the short period of her married life. Like those who had preceded her, she passed quickly away, but leaving a name which will survive in the memories of more than the present generation.

There are few instances to be found in the literary history of the time in which an unknown writer has taken firmer hold at once on the public mind than the authoress of "Jane Eyre." The startling individuality of her portraits, drawn to the life, however strange and wayward that life may be, fixes them on the mind, and seems "to dare you to forget." Successions of scenes, rather than of story, are dashed off under a fit of inspiration; until the reader, awed as it were by the presence of this great mental power, draws breath and confesses it must be truth, though perhaps not to be recognised among the phases of any life he may have known, or scenes he may have witnessed.

In the year 1849 appeared Miss Brontë's second novel, "Shirley." The story is laid in the dales of Yorkshire, the features of which are presented with the minute knowledge of a close observer. The incidents of the tale are associated with a picture of life in the outlying manufacturing districts at the close of the last war, when want and misery on the part of the governed and lack of knowledge and sympathy on the part of the rulers threatened to put out the light that science was bringing to bear on the arts of life; when labour and machinery were declared to be sworn antagonists, by the stronghanded multitude. Many stirring events of the war of classes cross the history of two young girls, the Allegro and Penseroso of the tale,—one, a brilliant heiress, frank and fascinating, whose nature has expanded beneath the sunshine of prosperity, wins hearts at pleasure, but pines for the one which is long in coming; the other, silent

only child; and, though they were much attached, the connexion was so far broken that Mr. Nicholls was to leave. Then the Vicar of Bradford interposed, by offering to secure to Mr. Nicholls the incumbency of Haworth after Mr. Brontë's death. This obviated all objections, and last summer a new study was built to the parsonage, and the lovers were married, remaining under the father's roof. But, alas! in three months the bride's lungs were attacked, and in three more the father and husband committed their loved one to the grave! Is it not a sad reality in which the romance ends? May God comfort the two mourners!"

and imaginative, nurtured under the shadow of an unobservant and preoccupied father, reveals her sweetness, like the perfume of a flower, to all but himself. The sober flirtations of grave men are amusingly represented, and the strong feeling for earnest over-mastering truth painted as by one who had proved and rated it at its true worth.

Miss Brontë's third and last novel, "Villette," appeared in 1853; and, unlike her preceding works, was marked by no stirring incidents—no romantic details. It is simply the history of life in a foreign school; but that little world is made to contain the elements of a sphere extensive as humanity itself. Although not calculated, from its deficiency of story, to be as universally popular as "Jane Eyre," it met with high appreciations, as a remarkable result of that high order of genius which imparts its own powerful fascination to the detail of events of the simplest character. Currer Bell may almost be said to have founded a school of fiction in which the "flower is shewn in the bud," and the child literally made "father to the man;" in which some young spirit, starved of sympathy, turns inward and revenges the injuries of the few, in scorn and distrust of the many; isolated and self-centred, till the well-spring of love, frozen, but not dried up, bursts its bonds under the influence of the first warm sunshine of affection, and expends itself with the reckless prodigality of a miser suddenly turned spendthrift. — *Illustrated London News.*

STEPHEN JACKSON, Esq., M.A.

Feb. 16. At his residence, St. Lawrence, Ipswich, aged 47, Stephen Jackson, esq., M.A.

This gentleman was the eldest son of the late Postle Jackson, esq. proprietor of the Ipswich Journal. He was born at Ipswich, educated at the Grammar-school of Bury St. Edmund's, and at Caius college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as a Wrangler in 1830.

Having succeeded his father in the management of his paper, the long-established organ of the Conservative party in the county of Suffolk, he conducted it with spirit and with honour. His political opinions were strong; but his pages were not sullied by personal detraction or excess beyond the limits of free and fair discussion. He was possessed of an extensive knowledge of history and ecclesiology, and his liberality, as well as his taste, in the arts, more particularly in architecture, was displayed on various occasions. A window of stained glass, placed to the memory of his father, in the

chancel of Nettlestead church, was designed by himself. In private life he was a kind and generous friend, and a well-informed and intelligent companion.

Mr. Jackson married, only a few months before his death, Kate, daughter of Captain Frederick Cobbold, and niece to John Chevalier Cobbold, esq. the present M.P. for Ipswich.

GEORGE PAPWORTH, Esq. R.H.A.

March 14. At Dublin, aged 54, George Papworth, esq. R.H.A.

This gentleman was born about the year 1781. He was one of the ten children of Mr. John Papworth, of Great Portland-street, London, on whose death he became a pupil of his elder brother, the late Mr. John B. Papworth, with whom he continued as clerk of works, &c. till 1804, when he went to Northampton to take the direction of Mr. Kershore's office. He remained there until 1806, in which year he settled in Dublin, being engaged to superintend the affairs of a company then working the patent of Sir James Wright, Bart. for the manufacture of stone-tubes for pipes, &c. In 1808 he married, and began his professional career by designing "a Gothic entrance," to be executed by the company for Mr. Macklin, and in the same year he obtained the patronage of Lords Westmeath and Gormanston. In the following year the two leading architects in Dublin offered him £250*l.* a year for his services during seven hours in each day, which was declined. In 1812 the company sold its business, and he produced his "sawing-machine," and also a "pump," which met with general encouragement, and obtained for him a valuable connection in Mr. Slater's, of Birmingham. In 1812 he was able to call himself "one rich enough to have had losses;" and from the period, 1812, when he first exhibited, until 1818, he was laying the foundations of his reputation, both as an artist and an arbitrator. In the last-named year he was employed upon the Library in D'Olier-street: this was followed by the Court-house at Castlebar, in the county of Mayo (1822); Portumna Castle, county of Galway, for the Marquess of Clanricarde (1824-1826); King's Bridge, over the River Liffey (1827), in consideration of which work he was elected Academician in 1831; the Marlborough-street and the Whitefriars Chapels in Dublin; Kilconnan house, county of Galway, for Sir Thomas N. Redington (1836); Brennastown-house, county of Dublin, for Joseph Pim, esq. (1842); Seafield, county of Sligo, for J. Phibbs, esq. (1842); Kilkenny Lunatic Asylum for the Commissioners of Public Works (in 1849), in

which year he was chosen a treasurer to the Academy; and the Museum of Irish Industry, Stephen's-green, Dublin (1851), a building well adapted for its purpose: the roof of the lecture-room, 50 feet by 45 feet, with a central skylight, is admirably arranged, both for the lecturer and the audience. From 1837 to 1842, he acted as architect for the province of Connaught to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and he lately held appointments as architect under the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, and the Royal Bank in Foster-place. His latest important building was a mansion for Sir Roger Palmer, Bart. at Kenure Park, co. Dublin, now called Rush Park, of which a view and description were published in *The Builder* of the 31st March last.

Mr. Papworth was the first to introduce into Dublin, and Ireland generally, external decoration in architectural design, combined with lightness and elegant appearance, especially in private houses; and, in fact, was the father of a new school, in which Mr. Turner, a builder of Dublin (father of Mr. Turner, architect, of Belfast), took pattern from him at Kingstown, Harecourt-street, and Pembroke-road, and other persons have copied his ideas. His cast-iron bridge across the Liffey was, at the time that he designed it, a novelty in bridge-building, especially from the precautions which he took against the effects of expansion: it is beautiful in design, and light in appearance, and is perhaps his best monument.

With great skill as a draughtsman and colourist, he combined a knowledge of the means of producing effect in his executed works, as well as economy of material, and was extremely original in his methods of construction, which frequently required him to be his own clerk of works; but this was accompanied with a just pride that these means never failed. An example may be cited in the curious case of an extensive warehouse built on the sand, by the side of the Liffey, below Dublin. This building sank bodily, about 18 inches, without requiring any repair or attention, beyond screwing up some iron work, for which preparation had been made.

Mr. Papworth's amiability of temper, except when he conceived himself being urged to deviate from what he thought to be right, and his lively disposition rendering him *Hibernior Hibernicis*, made him a welcome guest to the families in the many mansions at which he spent the summer months while engaged upon little matters which he sometimes fancied were invented for the purpose of commanding his attendance.

Of his numerous family a few only are

left. The eldest son, John Thomas Papworth, secretary to the Institute of Irish Architects, died in 1841. Another son, Collins, holds an appointment in the Colonial Engineer's Office, at Melbourne, in Australia; and a third, Charles, succeeds his father in business at Dublin.

RICHARD C. CARPENTER, Esq.

March 27. At his residence in Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square, in his 43d year, Richard Cromwell Carpenter, esq. architect.

Mr. Carpenter was the son of the late Richard Carpenter, Esq. for many years an active member of the Middlesex bench of magistrates, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county. He received his education at the Charterhouse, and was then articled, by his own particular desire, to Mr. John Blyth, of London, a gentleman with whom he continued upon terms of brotherly intimacy to the end of his life. Mr. Blyth early discovered in the mind of his pupil a strong inclination towards the study of ecclesiastical architecture, a bias which he encouraged by releasing him from the trammels of "office routine," and affording him full liberty and means for following the natural bent of his mind. At that time, the revival of mediæval art had been vastly promoted by the recent publication of the now well-known works of Britton and Pugin. These were early and assiduously studied by him, as well as nearly every other work elucidating Christian art, whilst, accompanied by Mr. Blyth, he made frequent visits to the noble monuments of our mediæval forefathers, which he studied with enthusiastic ardour.

The early history of Mr. Carpenter, as a professional man, is not unlike that of many other architects. He laboured for years, at all times cheerfully and most zealously, without any distinguishing success; but, gaining the confidence of all with whom he became connected, his ability and energy at length obtained for him a large amount of employment. To great skill in general arrangement, and a knowledge of the effects of light and shadow, and the due proportions of surface and ornament, he added an excellent judgment in all matters of coloured decoration; so that his attention was not confined alone to the solid form and construction of his buildings, but he successfully designed and directed the coloured enrichments of the walls and the painted glass for the windows. Considering the large field of operations which his skill and knowledge embraced, his minute attention to every drawing and detail emanating from his office is not the least remarkable point in his character. It is in fact to be feared,

that his laborious and zealous application to his profession tended to shorten his life.

His earliest efforts in ecclesiastical architecture are to be found in the churches of St. Stephen and St. Andrew, Birmingham, erected about 1841, and which exhibit a considerable advance on the knowledge of many of his contemporaries. Among his later works are the churches of St. Paul, Brighton; St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-square, London; and the little church of St. John the Baptist, Bovey Tracy, Devonshire; on which, with the important restorations at Chichester Cathedral, Sherborne Abbey, in Dorsetshire, St. Nicholas at Brighton, Algarkirk in Lincolnshire, and the building erected at Hurst-pierpoint, Sussex, at a cost of nearly 20,000*l.*. and known as St. John's College, his reputation will chiefly rest. He has besides been engaged in the restoration of churches at Kirkby Stephen, Westmoreland; Kemerton and Packlechurch, Gloucestershire; Devizes, Wiltshire; Sompting, Old Shoreham, and Eastbourne, Sussex, and others in different parts of the country. He has erected, besides those before named, All Saints, Brighton; churches at Stubbing and at Cookham Dean, Berkshire; a church at Gravesend; one at Monkton Wyld, Dorsetshire, &c.; and has supplied designs for restoration of New Shoreham church, Sussex; St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin; and has erected one church at Galashiels, North Britain, and supplied designs for one at Burntisland, on the Firth of Forth. These, with various schools and parsonage-houses, present a large amount of work for so short a life.

The Committee of the Ecclesiastical Society, at a meeting on the 28th March, passed a strong resolution, expressive of their regret, and of the high esteem in which they hold his memory. As a testimony of respect to his memory, it has been resolved to fill the west window of the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-square, London, erected by him, with stained glass, at a cost of 350*l.*; and Mr. Beresford Hope and others have already taken means to carry the resolution into effect. It will also be satisfactory to many of Mr. Carpenter's friends to learn that, for the benefit of his family, Mr. Beresford Hope, the Rev. B. Webb, the Rev. N. Woodard, the Rev. E. Tower, the Rev. G. Carpenter, with other clients, in conjunction with the executors, have placed Mr. W. Slater, of New Adelphi Chambers, London, in the position of successor to Mr. Carpenter. Mr. Slater was his first pupil, and has been intimately connected with his affairs for twenty years.

Mr. Carpenter held the office of district-surveyor for East Islington, and was one

of the honorary architects to the Incorporated Society. He married a daughter of the Rev. F. Dollman, of Loaders, Dorsetshire; and leaves two sons and a daughter, still in childhood.—*The Builder.*

MR. JAMES RATTEE.

March 29. At Cambridge, aged 35, Mr. James Rattee.

He was born at Funden hall in Norfolk, was educated at the best school in the neighbourhood, and apprenticed to Mr. Ollett, of Norwich, as a carpenter and joiner: his innate love of the beautiful led him frequently into the cathedral and other churches in that city and county, to study the rich relics of Christian art there; at his request Mr. Ollett (who was employed at the cathedral) taught him carving, at which he displayed unusual skill and ability.

When 22 years old, he left Norwich, and commenced business on his own account in a humble way in Sidney-street, Cambridge. The Cambridge Camden Society soon discovered his talent, and appointed him their woodcarver; from this period the success that attended his brilliant though brief career may be dated. From Archdeacon Thorpe, the late Dr. Mill, Mr. F. A. Paley, and several other members of that society, he received so much kind assistance and patronage that he was enabled to erect extensive workshops, plant, and steam-power, on the Hills Road, Cambridge.

He was associated with the late Mr. A. W. Pugin, in restoring the choir of Jesus College Chapel; the designs were made principally by Rattee, and submitted to Pugin before execution.

In the choir of Ely Cathedral he carried out Mr. G. G. Scott's designs with the true inspiration of the ancient craftsman—the oak screen, stalls, organ case, and restored tomb of Bishop de Luda—were so exquisitely wrought that Dean Peacock and Mr. Scott gave flattering testimonials of their approval.

He was too studious, for in the quiet hours of midnight he turned his finely-discerning mind to the contemplation and perfection of mediæval workmanship till health permanently left him.

By the advice of his friend Mr. Scott, he spent part of the year 1852 on the continent, to recruit his strength and to study the true principles that guided Quitin Matsys, and the other master spirits of Louvain, Lubeck, Cologne, Hamburg, Antwerp, Malines, Ghent, and adjoining cities, in the construction and manipulation of carved woodwork, artistic wrought iron-work, and sculptured stone.

In consequence of his fame already

acquired, and the information derived from this tour, the Dean and Chapter of Ely and their architect entrusted to him alone the construction of the reredos, which is composed of choice stone and alabaster, highly enriched with delicate carving and inlaid with gold and gems, forming the most glorious piece of art-workmanship executed since the Reformation.

His work is to be found in churches in each of the world's five continents; in Scotland, Ireland, and every county in England: the following may be enumerated:—Woodwork in Newfoundland Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Perth Cathedral; Merton College Chapel, Oxford; St. Michael's and St. Sepulchre's, Cambridge; the Restoration of Eton College Chapel; Magdalene College Chapel, Cambridge; Trumpington Church; Newton Church; Westley Waterless and Comberton Churches; the west doorway of Great St. Mary's at Cambridge; Yelling Church, Hunts; Sundridge Church, Kent, &c.; and about a thousand other churches, under the direction of the principal architects of mediæval structures.

Although a martyr to ill health, he still worked on, designing and directing. On the 27th March, the day of the decease of Mr. R. C. Carpenter, the eminent Gothic architect, he went to Guilden Morden Church, to inspect its restoration: it was the scene of his last labours, for he there took cold. His body was buried in the Cambridge Cemetery, Mill-road, on the afternoon of Good Friday, where 1,500 persons were assembled to evince their regard and admiration of his genius, and to show their respect for his moral rectitude and consistent conduct.

MR. JOHN HOLLINS, A.R.A.

March 7. In Berners Street, in his 57th year, Mr. John Hollins, A.R.A.

This excellent artist was descended from an old family, originally of Moseley, in Staffordshire. He was the son of Mr. Thomas Hollins, a painter on glass in Birmingham, and cousin to Mr. Peter Hollins, the eminent sculptor. He was born at Birmingham on the 1st of June, 1798; was early devoted to his profession, and upon first coming to London practised portrait painting in oils and miniature. In the beginning of his career he attracted the notice of Sir Robert Lawley, subsequently Lord Wenlock, with whom he travelled to Italy in 1825. At Rome he formed an acquaintance with Wilkie, which was continued until his death. Amongst the works on which he was engaged at this time was a full-sized copy, now in London, of Raphael's great work, the "Incendio di Borgo," in the Vatican, and the figure

of a Greek lady, in the possession of the Wenlock family. He left Italy in 1827.

Upon the death of Lord Wenlock, at Florence, in 1834, Mr. Hollins revisited Italy, having been entrusted with a confidential management of the affairs of that nobleman. He returned the same year to London, where he has since generally resided. Mr. Hollins was, throughout the whole of his life, in the main a portrait-painter, though a portion of his time was annually devoted to fancy subjects in the department of figures.

He had a quick eye for likeness, a happy skill in the composition of his groupes, and a fine sense of the beautiful in colour. He used to say that he owed his first feeling in art to the works of Morland.

In the year 1842, there being several vacancies amongst the Associates of the Academy, it was resolved that a portrait-painter should be elected; when, owing to the combined influence of Sir Martin Shee, Mr. Pickersgill, and Mr. Phillips, not only one, but two portrait-painters, Mr. John Hollins and Mr. Francis Grant, were elected at the same time. Since his being a member of the Academy, Mr. Hollins has continued to paint portraits, amongst which may be mentioned those of the present Marquess of Huntly when Lord Aboyne, Viscount Ponsonby, the Earl of Gainsborough, Mr. Lee, R.A., Mr. Bass and Family, and many others. Of his figure-paintings, the most usual were subjects taken from the sea-coast of Deal and Dover, or from the French ports—such as fishermen, sailors, Greenwich pensioners, and others,—or of youths from the Highlands. These pictures were always highly finished, and invariably commanded high prices. Mr. Hollins also contributed to celebrate an event of much public interest. When *voyage* was successfully made from Vauxhall Gardens to Nassau, in Mr. Green's balloon, by three persons,—Mr. Holland, Mr. Monck Mason, and the aéronaut himself, he painted a picture representing a party of persons in conference before the event took place, with the balloon itself in the background. The portraits were six in number, being those of Mr. Holland, Mr. Monck Mason, Mr. Green, Mr. W. M. James, now an eminent member of the Chancery bar, Mr. Prideaux, and the artist. An engraving in line by Mr. T. H. Robinson, after this picture, was extensively circulated. One of Mr. Hollins's pictures, in last year's Academy Exhibition, will be fresh in our readers' recollection, being the joint production of himself and Mr. Lee; the scenery was contributed by the latter, and by the former portraits of Lord Spencer, Lord Althorp, Lord and Lady Burgh-

ley, and Mr. Lee. Mr. Hollins was unmarried. His funeral at Kensal Green was attended by Sir Charles Eastlake, Sir Edwin Landseer, and Messrs. Redgrave and T. Creswick, as pall-bearers, together with a numerous assemblage of friends and admirers.—*Literary Gazette*.

JOHN JAMES MASQUERIER, ESQ.

March 13. At Brighton, where he had resided more than 30 years, in his 77th year, John James Masquerier, Esq.

Till 1823 Mr. Masquerier had exercised the art of a portrait painter in the metropolis, without aspiring at academical rank, but not without success, inasmuch as he attained by it all he sought. We extract the following from a paper in his own hand, written when he had resolved no longer to seek for professional employment, but to accept it occasionally in his retirement. “I started with none of the advantages of fortune, little of education, and a constitution far from strong. My professional life began in 1795, when I was 17 years of age, and during the 28 years which have elapsed I have painted more than 400 portraits. I have seen and read much. I am independent in circumstances : I was always so in mind.”

A brief notice of his career may be found as instructive as that of more distinguished artists. He was descended both on his father's and mother's side (she was a Barbot) from French Protestant refugees of the time of Louis XIV. His father was once in possession of considerable property, but it was gradually lost, from the easiness of his temper, so that he became dependent on his wife and daughter for subsistence, who opened a house of education in the Champs Elysées at Paris in 1789, and where they dwelt during the earliest period of the Revolution.

John-James was the youngest of three sons. His elder brothers sought their fortunes abroad. A nephew personally unknown has preserved the family name in the United States of America; and to the married daughter of another brother he was indebted for much of his comfort at the close of his life.

He had himself exhibited an early talent for drawing, and was sent to the drawing school near the Tuileries, where he became a favourite pupil of M. Vincent. The less successful French boys were taunted by their master, for suffering themselves to be beaten by an English boy.

Mr. Masquerier was fond of relating—how one day at the school their work was interrupted by the entrance of their master during great noise and confusion. “Take your things away, boys,” he

said, "this is no place for you." Masquerier ran away of necessity—hearing a firing on all sides. A woman cried out, "Take care, or you'll shoot the child." A soldier was shot before him, and he jumped over the dead body. He escaped unhurt. This was on the 10th of August, 1792. He witnessed many of the most famous incidents and frightful scenes of the first period of the Revolution; and retained a lively recollection of the ghastly head of the beautiful Princess de Lamballe carried on a pole in the procession of a Parisian mob.

In the autumn of 1792 (an awful crisis in the history of both countries) he was fortunate in procuring a passport to England, where he was received in the house of a maternal uncle. Here he became a pupil in the Royal Academy, and several certificates in his portfolio record him to have been the recipient of silver pallets, &c.

In 1793 he was taken by some friends to the Isle of Wight, where he was the guest of the once famous John Wilkes, and bore testimony to the extreme courtliness and even stateliness of the manners of the former mob-leader; the tone of his conversation to so young a person appears to have been laudably edifying.

In 1796 Mr. Masquerier exhibited his only original composition in oil, which bore the character of an historical picture, "The Incredulity of St. Thomas." It is still the altar-piece of the chapel in Duke-street, Westminster. It was spoken of encouragingly by the critics of the day, considered as the work of so young an artist. He found means to return to Paris in 1800, and through the influence of the celebrated Madame Tallien, who shared the prize of beauty with Madame Recamier, he obtained permission to make a likeness of the First Consul from a closet unseen by his unconscious sitter. With this, and sketches taken from a scene witnessed by himself, and of which an account is given in the Life of Mrs. Opie, who in a letter records her obligations to him on that occasion, he returned to England, and from it composed a painting of Napoleon reviewing the Consular Guards in the Court of the Tuilleries, which proved the source of his future success. It was the first genuine likeness of the too famous warrior, and, being exhibited in Piccadilly in 1801, produced to the young artist a profit of 1000*l.*

His interests were probably rather advanced than injured by a coarse attack from the then fierce Anti-Gallican Peter Porcupine, who was soon transformed to the equally fierce ultra-reformer William Cobbett. He was represented to be an

emissary of the Corsican usurper. At least thus much was effected by this attack, that he was summoned to attend the famous *John Reeves* at the Alien Office, and could only save himself from being forced to quit the country by the production of the registry of his birth at Chelsea in Oct. 1778.

At an earlier period of the Revolution his mother and sister had been exposed to more serious peril as Englishwomen. They were incarcerated in the same prison with the celebrated Helen Maria Williams, and probably were alike saved from the guillotine by the Revolution of Thermidor, which, in destroying Robespierre, put an end to the reign of terror, and enabled Madame and Mademoiselle Masquerier to resume their profitable and honourable occupation.

Mr. Masquerier took the tide of good fortune at the flood which set in with exhibition-painting, and commenced a successful career as a portrait painter, in which he was probably mainly indebted to his social qualities, while greater artists owe their admission into society to their professional celebrity, Hazlitt maintained in his critical writings that few, who could gain what all men want, and with which many are satisfied—social distinction—by conversational ability, would trouble themselves to attain fame as artists by the requisite intense labour. Whether Masquerier could have ever attained this fame, we do not pretend to say, but what he was in early life in society many still survive to testify. Beattie, in his Life of Thomas Campbell, i. 429, quotes a description of him by the poet as "a pleasant little fellow with French vivacity."

Among the friends of his youth to whose patronage he was greatly indebted for his early success were Mr. Alexander, Chairman of Ways and Means in the House of Commons, and Major Scott Waring, the zealous supporter of Warren Hastings on his famous trial. The one in Ireland and the other in Scotland introduced him to a wide circle of friends.

At a somewhat later period he enjoyed the friendship of Sir Francis Burdett, which was continued to him by the Baronet's youngest daughter Miss Coutts, during the remainder of his life. Her mansion in Stratton-street contains two of the most remarkable specimens of his art. One, a painting of himself when only 12 years of age, which goes far towards proving his own modest assertion—that his after-life as an artist did not fulfil the promise of his youth. In the other, a graceful and very pleasing full-length of Miss Mellon as Mrs. Page, in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," the arch humour of the merry

wife is well expressed, and the likeness of the comedian at the same time successfully preserved.

In the northern part of the island his connection was at a later period extended by his marriage, in 1812, with the widow of an Aberdeen Professor of Moral Philosophy—Scott. This lady, by birth a Forbes, niece of the Countess of Buchan, and thus connected by blood and marriage with the Frasers and Erskines and other noble families, was in every way suited to be the wife of an artist. They lived in perfect domestic happiness, with no other interruption than that of ill health and the infirmities of old age.

In 1814 Mr. Masquerier brought over his mother and sister from Paris. They henceforth formed one family as long as the seniors survived. Mrs. Masquerier attained the advanced age of 97 or 98 in the possession of her faculties.

Of Mr. Masquerier's life after his settlement at Brighton there is little to be said; for it was a life free from care, spent in the quiet enjoyment of an affluence the more highly appreciated by him because the produce of his own labour. He and Mrs. Masquerier were alike fond of travelling, and the travelling season was anxiously looked for from year to year; and, until failing health gave to their journeys a remedial and sanitary character, they were a perpetual source of enjoyment; he exercised his pencil in the production of fancy pieces—called *tableaux de genre* (we could never tell why); and she was curious and inquisitive alike with companions at the *tables d'hôte*, and the inhabitants of cottages. At home he was the respected associate of that class of literary men and artists of whom the late Horace Smith and Copley Fielding may be named as honourable specimens, their professional merits being enhanced by the corresponding social virtues.

In 1850 Mrs. Masquerier's declining health no longer permitting her to be his companion across the channel, she urged him to see Paris once more, (accompanied by her friend) already known to him under so many varying aspects, then passing through another metamorphosis of a transitional republic. She died early in the winter.

In the following year, accompanied by the same friends, he undertook a longer journey in Germany, venturing even to distract that vision of Dresden, so dear to artists, both on account of its famous gallery and its environs unrivalled in picturesque and romantic beauty, and which to him had been, like the poet's Yarrow, the treasured dream of "long-passed" years. The labour of the journey was not unre-

warded, though the expectation might not be fully realized.

Nor was this his last journey; but every year added to the weight of his infirmities, aggravated by the loss of his attached wife, until he at length sank under them, departing without pain, and with perfect composure: casting a shade over a wide circle which he had long enlivened by his cheerful flow of high spirits, and in which he was cordially regarded for his friendly disposition, and universally respected for his undisputed integrity.

J. C. R.

WILLIAM DUNN, ESQ.

April 3. At Crown Hill, Norwood, aged 73, William Dunn, esq. formerly Treasurer of Drury-lane Theatre.

Mr. Dunn was born the day the Royal George was sunk. At the age of fifteen he was placed by Mr. Sheridan as assistant-clerk in the office of the Drury-lane Theatre, where he remained till he became Treasurer (at the time when poor old Drury had the wherewithal to be taken care of), and he filled until his death the office of Secretary to the proprietors constituted under an act of Parliament. By Mr. Sheridan, at whose house he at one time lived, he was often employed as private amanuensis, and was thus made known to some of the political celebrities of the day, and, in his vocation, to all the authors, actors, and artists of that period. He had never seen Garrick act, but he had known familiarly those who had lived and acted with him. He had known Suett, Quick, the Kembles, John and Charles Bannister, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Jordan, Miss Pope, Irish Johnstone, his great friend and fellow-fisherman when they resorted to the Itchin, on the banks of which he was born; and, of course, he knew all about more modern artists, such as Munden, the elder Kean, and Matthews. He had a store of stories of Mr. Sheridan (whose memory he loved), of Colman, Holcroft, Morton, and other bygone dramatic writers, and, with close powers of observation and the aid of an unimpaired memory, it may well be imagined how racy were the anecdotes he related.

Mr. Dunn married when far advanced in life, and his later years were spent in the bosom of a family where he shone as a husband, a father, and a friend. He possessed without pretension a cultivated taste for literature and art; he aimed not at being a wit, but his quiet quaint humour and gentle pleasantry will long be remembered by a large circle of friends. He had lived for nearly half a century amid a class peculiarly irascible, and never

made an enemy. Mr. Dunn was a remarkable man, if for no other for this reason, that having lived for nearly 60 years in every sense behind the scenes of a theatre, where all is unreal, he preserved a character eminently truthful and simple-hearted. Of him it may be said with truth, "In wit a man, simplicity a child."

MR. JOHN BLACKBOURN.

Dec. 18. At Clapham, aged 62, Mr. John Blackbourn, organist of the parish church.

He was the son of Mr. James Blackbourn, a fish-salesman at Billingsgate. He became one of the singing-boys of St. Paul's cathedral in 1800, and, after his voice broke in 1808, he was continued, as a boy of extremely good character, in the service of the choir for three years longer as assistant instructor and superintendent of the boys, and then apprenticed in 1811 to Mr. John Sale, the master of the boys, with a fee of 10*l.* from the Dean and Chapter. Having carefully cultivated his practice on the organ, he was in 1818 elected organist of Wandsworth, from whence in 1821 he removed to Clapham. In 1838 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the place of organist at St. Paul's. He had considerable private employment as a teacher of the pianoforte and singing. He was elected a member of the Royal Society of Musicians in 1818, of the Madrigal Society and of the Glee Club in 1819; of the last he became secretary, but resigned the office in 1825.

Mr. Blackbourn's reputation as a musician was generally acknowledged, whilst his moral and religious worth was appreciated by many friends, both among the clergy and the laity. A man of innate modesty, of extreme simplicity of mind, and amiableness of disposition, his relish of all the harmonies of home was as strong and prepossessing as his professional delicacy and taste.—*Clapham Gazette.*

MR. WILLIAM TUCKER.

April 2. At his residence in the New Road, Windsor, in his 97th year, Mr. William Tucker, for 51 years one of the Virgers of St. George's Chapel.

This well-known official was a worthy successor of him whom Otway describes in his poem of Windsor Castle—

Within this dome a shining Chapel's raised,
Too noble to be well described or praised.
Before the door, fix'd in an awe profound,
I stood, and gazed with pleasing wonder round,
When one approach'd who bore much sober grace,
Order, and ceremony in his face;
A threatening rod did his dread right hand poise—
A badge of rule and terror o'er the boys:

His left a massy bunch of keys did sway,
Ready to open all—to all that pay.
This courteous Squire, observing how amazed
My eyes betray'd me, as they wildly gaz'd,
Thus gently spoke—

William Tucker was a native of Devonshire, and was appointed one of the virgers of St. George's Chapel by Dr. Lockman, one of the Canons, whose butler he had been. He had held his appointment upwards of 50 years, and during that time he had scarcely been absent from his post for a single day. He assisted at the interments of three successive sovereigns—George III., George IV., and William IV.—besides other members of the royal family. His habite seemed to be regulated by the clock. For years, he was accustomed to go to bed at 8 o'clock in the evening, to rise in summer at 4, and in winter at 5, to take his morning drive before breakfast, which meal he invariably took at 6 o'clock, and he always made a point of visiting the chapel to see that all was right before he did so. Both himself and his pony and cart were for many years familiar for miles round; and often has he been seen at an early hour conversing with his Majesty King George III., and H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, both of whom were early risers.

About four years ago, Mr. Tucker's house was broken into, and himself and his housekeeper nearly murdered. He was severely wounded on the head by the burglars; but even then his indomitable courage never forsook him, and he eventually succeeded in driving the thieves down stairs. His wonderful energy on this occasion saved both his own and his housekeeper's life. The principal burglar was taken and transported for life.

In all the relations of life, Mr. Tucker was straightforward and honourable; and if he exhibited some *brusquerie* in the discharge of his duties as virger, we must pass it by with the conviction that we are none of us perfect, and that many of the visitors to St. George's in some degree provoked the rebuffs they met with. With all his official roughness, he was as a private individual ever more prone to confer a kindness than inflict an injury. His funeral took place on Monday the 9th, at St. George's Chapel, at half-past 9 A.M., when, out of respect to his memory, the whole of the choir volunteered their attendance to chant the Burial Service.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

July 8. On board H.M.S. *Herald*, on surveying service in the South Pacific, aged 15, Fleetwood James, youngest son of Capt. Henry Mangles Denham, R.N.

In October, suddenly, at Waricka, New Plymouth, New Zealand, Mary-Anne, wife of the Rev. George Bayley.

In November, at Singapore, while in command of the 44th Bengal Nat. Infantry, Col. Wm. Henry Wake. He had been in the E. I. Comp. service for 45 years, and was married to the only sister of John Bagshaw, esq. M.P. of Dovercourt.

Nov. 21. At Bussie, India, Capt. James Dutton Smyth, of H.M. 98th Regt.

Nov. 29. At Ballarat, Australia, aged 28, Henry Protheroe, son of William Protheroe, esq. late of Blakeney, Glouc.

Dec. 12. At Bathurst, aged 26, Henry-Anson, third son of the late Sir Francis Ford, Bart. of Charlton King's.

Dec. 14. At Sydney, New South Wales, William Dawes, esq. Secretary of the Sydney Exchange Company and the Chamber of Commerce, and formerly of Portsea, Hants.

Dec. 20. At Buenos Ayres, Hugh Sanderson, fourth son, Jan. 29, at Cannanore, Madras, Alexander Stewart Sandeman, esq. C.S., eldest son, of Glas Sandeman, esq. of Bonksield, Perthsh.

Dec. 21. At Ballarat, from wounds received in a skirmish with the insurgents at Eureka diggings, aged 25, Capt. Henry Christopher Wise, 40th Regt., eldest son of H. C. Wise, esq. of Woodcote, Warw.

Dec. 22. At Wellington, New Zealand, Major Richard Baker, son of William Baker, esq. of Chester-terrace, Regent's-park.

Dec. 28. Martha-Ann, wife of John Todd Hird, esq. of Melbourne, Australia, after a short illness caused by fright and exposure in making her escape from the conflagration of their house.

Jan. 8. At Adelaide, South Australia, aged 36, Thomas C. S. Schuyler, second surviving son of the late Adoniah Schuyler, esq. of Stonehouse.

At Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, aged 58, John Walker, esq. Lieut. R.N. for many years Port Officer at Hobart Town, and Harbour Master at Launceston.

Jan. 12. At Cawnpore, Robert Bond Morgan, Assistant Surgeon 63d Regt. of Nat. Inf.

Jan. 15. At Calcutta, aged 65, Alexander Imbach, esq. second and only surviving son of the late Col. Henry Imbach, Military Auditor-general of Bengal.

Jan. 29. At Calcutta, Mrs. Charles Prinsep, the wife of the Advocate-general.

Feb. 1. At Adelaide, Australia, aged 25, William, eldest son of William Tyler, esq. Queenhithe.

Feb. 3. At St. John's, Porto Rico, aged 76, John Lindgren, esq. H.B.M. Consul for that island.

Feb. 6. At Aleppo, aged 72, Nathaniel William Werry, esq. Vice-Consul and Chancellier to the late Levant Company, in Smyrna, for many years, and subsequently, since 1835, Consul in Syria for H.B.M.'s Government.

Feb. 8. At Nusseerabad, aged 21, Octavins Graham Coldham Hacon, senior Ensign 7th Bonnyay Native Inf., youngest son of the late H. D. Hacon, esq. of Hackney.

Feb. 9. Jane, wife of Thomas Hawkins, esq. of Reading, and eldest dau. of the late John Canning, esq. of Ogbourne St. Andrew.

At Fontmell Parva, Dorset, aged 16, Mary St. Lo, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. C. St. Lo Malet.

At Hatcham-terr. London, aged 90, Wm. North, esq. late of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

At New York, Thomas O'Connor, one of the Irish exiles of 1798.

Feb. 12. At Demerara, Catherine, widow of Maj.-Gen. Goodman, C.B. and K.H.

Feb. 13. At Blackrock, Dublin, aged 75, having survived her husband one month, Kitty, relict of the Rev. Archibald Douglas, Rector of Cootehill, Ireland, and dau. of the late James Collins, esq. of Foleyfots and Knaresborough, Yorkshire.

Feb. 14. At Cape Coast Castle, of fever, aged 34, Geo. McIarath Ley Poco, Lient. Gold Coast Corps.

Feb. 19. At Demerara, aged 23, Ensign Fred. John Brinckman, 2d West India Reg. second son of Sir Theodore Brinckman, Bart.

Feb. 20. At Forse House, Caithness, aged 31, William J. J. A. Sinclair, esq. of Freswick.

Feb. 22. At Bow, aged 53, Richard Hamilton Essex, esq. artist.

Feb. 23. At Dover, Miss Dorothy Allinson.

Feb. 24. At Cheltenham, aged 69, Elizabeth, relict of E. J. Smith, esq. dan. of the late Rev. Robert Foley, Rector of Old Swinford, Worcestershire.

March 2. Of fever, on board the Walmer Castle transport, to which he had been removed from Balaklava, aged 23, Assistant-Surgeon William Renwick, M.D. 14th Regt. youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Renwick.

March 3. At Barford Lodge, Kettering, aged 70, Thomas Wright Barford, esq.

At Cosham, Hants, aged 76, Gastril Wilkins, esq. of H.M.'s Dockyard, Portsmouth.

March 4. At Knossington, Leic. aged 84, Susanna-Clarissa-Quarles, widow of the Rev. Thos. Foster, Rector of Thnwell, Rutland.

March 6. At Leamington, aged 49, Emma, widow of Thomas Rainford Ensor, esq. of South-sq. Gray's-inn, and Highgate.

At Balaklava, of typhus fever, Chilley Fine, esq. Staff Surgeon (first class), and late of the 4th Dragoon Guards.

At Battersea-rise, aged 48, Thomas Turner, esq. of Upper Thames-st.

March 7. In Surrey-sq. Old Kent-road, aged 73, Michael Benjamin, esq.

At Shelthorpe Cottage, near Loughborough, aged 59, Amelia, wife of Beauvoir Brock, esq.

At Esk Hall, Sleights, near Whitby, Rebecca, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Campion, esq.

At Edinburgh, aged 78, Jos. Gordon, esq. W.S.

Aged 26, George Heatcote, esq. of Cundall, and of the Albany, London.

At Rye, aged 40, the widow of Thomas Jenner, esq. solicitor.

At Brixton, aged 90, Elizabeth, relict of Edward Kingsford, esq. of Littlebourne.

At Iken Rectory, Suffolk, aged 31, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. B. Marriott, only child of T. W. Allen, esq. of Maidstone.

In the Old Kent-road, aged 72, D. Richardson, esq.

At Clifton, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. Godfrey Thomas, Bart. of Bodiam, Sussex.

At Chichester, aged 55, Anna-Charlotte, wife of the Rev. T. Valentine, Canon of Chichester.

At Malton, aged 72, Robert Bartliff, esq. father of G. Bartliff, esq. of Malton.

March 8. At Radhall, Herefordshire, aged 86, Mrs. Elizabeth Cooke.

Aged 79, James Feltham, esq. of East Moulsey.

At Paris, aged 73, Lieut.-Gen. Henry Hodgson, Colonel of the 12th Bengal N. Infantry.

At the Paragon, New Kent-road, aged 79, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Laurence, esq.

At Finchail, Madeira, aged 23, Alfred, youngest son of Giles Loder, esq. of Clarendon-place, Hyde-park-gardens and Wilsford, Wilts.

In Lombard-st. aged 84, Richard McPherson, esq.

At Brighton, George Robert Mason, esq. formerly of 22 Madras Native Inf.

At Clifton, Sarah, relict of John Stomhouse, esq. Bengal Civil Service.

March 9. At Cavendish-sq. aged 25, Lady Catherine-Hamilton, wife of Sir James Carnegie, Bart. She was a dau. of the present Earl of Gainsborough by his third wife Arabella, dau. of Sir James Hamlyn Williams, Bart. was married in 1849, and has left a son and heir, born in 1854.

At Monkstown, aged 21, Robert Gumbleton, esq. eldest son of John B. Gumbleton, esq. of Fort William, Lismore.

At Fowey, aged 85, John Hicks, esq. for many years a merchant of that town.

Aged 74, Thomas Holt, esq. of Harrogate.

At Barbados, aged 52, William Ifill, esq. M.D.

Thomas Piper, esq. of New Hampton, Middlesex.

Aged 84, Mr. John Pratt, between 50 and 60 years organist of King's college, Camb. Amongst his compositions was "Pratt's Psalmody," which is in general use.

At St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, aged 62, George Clavering Redman, esq.

By falling overboard from the ship *Mirzapore*, on the voyage from Calcutta, aged 52, C. S. Stowell, esq.

At St. Osyth, Essex, Mrs. Ann Sparkling White, widow of Lieut. George Robert White, R.N.

March 10. At Clapham Common, aged 72, Sarah, widow of John Thomas Betts, esq.

At Hampton Court Palace, aged 62, Miss Neilina Campbell, of Melfort, youngest sister of Lieut.-Gen. Frederick Campbell, R.A. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Patrick Campbell, K.C.B. and of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B.

At Woolwich, aged 29, Eliza-Caroline, wife of Com. Stephen L. Crofton, of H.M.'s ship *Rosamond*.

At Canterbury, aged 54, Elizabeth, wife of T. T. Delasaux, esq. coroner.

At Bossington House, Stockbridge, Hants, aged 50, John M. Elwes, esq. one of the magistrates of the county for the Romsey Division.

In Ludgate-st. aged 73, Mr. Benjamin Fellowes, publisher, successor to the late Joseph Mawman.

At Teddington, Lieut. Robert Philip Mercer Henderson, R.N. youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Mercer Henderson, C.B. of Fordhill, Fifeshire.

At Springfield House, Ipswich, aged 63, Arabella-Mary, second surviving dau. of the late Wm. Martin, esq. of Hemingstone Hall, Suffolk.

At Ely, aged 71, Henry Pigott, esq. many years a solicitor in that city.

At Naples, aged 66, Baron Charles Rothschild.

At Gwersyll Park, aged 72, Elizabeth, widow of John Williams, esq.

March 11. In Delanere-st. Westbourne-terrace North, aged 85, Sarah, widow of Capt. Archer, 49th Regt. killed at the Heidler in 1799.

In Connaught-sq. John Ballie, esq. only son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Ballie, Bombay Army.

At Edwardstone Hall, Suffolk, aged 79, Charles Dawson, esq.

At Cliff House, Twycross, aged 77, Robert Faux, esq. He was a constant attendant at the Bosworth Board of Guardians, of which he had been a member from its commencement.

At Pau, Basses Pyrénées, Fanny-Maria, wife of the Rev. Francis Folliott, of Burton Bradstock, Dorset.

At Scrattoft, Leic. aged 65, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. T. B. Gamble, and second dau. of the late Rev. J. Gill, Vicar of that parish.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Lady Harriet, widow of Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B. She was the fourth dau. of George third Earl of Dartmouth, K.G. She became the second wife of Sir Edward Paget in 1815, and was left his widow in 1849, having had issue three sons and five surviving daughters, of whom the eldest is the dowager Marchioness of Ormonde.

At Windsor, aged 82, Miss Jane Pennington.

In Upper Berkeley-st. Richard Wm. Perry, esq. of Barham Wood, Eustree, Herts.

At Brighton, aged 85, William Seymour, esq. formerly of Margaret-st. Cavendish-sq. a Dep.-Lieut. of Sussex, and many years an active magistrate of Brighton.

At Brixton, aged 65, James Sutton, esq.

At Coryton Park, Axminster, aged 39, William Tucker, esq. magistrate for the counties of Devon, Somerset, and Dorset. He was the son and heir of Wm. Tucker, esq. by his second wife Charlotte-Lewis, widow of Dr. Bedly of Exeter, and 4th dau. of N. E. P. Cosserat, esq. He married in 1834 Frances-Emily, second dau. of the Rev. Wm. A. Clarke, of Gloucestershire.

At Denmark-hill, Camberwell, aged 55, John Vaizey, esq. of Gray's-inn, eldest son of the late John Vaizey, of Halstead, Essex.

At Cambridge, aged 91, Mr. John Willmott, formerly one of the aldermen of that borough.

March 12. At Bevington House, Belchamp Otten, Essex, aged 68, Frederick Ebenezer Corder, esq.

In Pimlico, Jane, wife of George Croxton, esq. barrister-at-law.

In Clapham-road, Anne, widow of Thomas Dakeyne, esq. of Lower Tooting, and formerly of Darley in the Dale, Derbyshire.

At Little Burstead rectory, Essex, aged 43, Leonora-Jane, wife of the Rev. W. B. Dalton, youngest daughter of the late John Edison, esq. of Kensington.

At Market Lavington, aged 78, Mary, widow of Capt. Day, and aunt of the late James Herriot, esq. surgeon, of that place.

At Brighton, aged 40, Mary-Anne, wife of Charles Eyre, esq. of Welford Park, Berks.

At Hambrook House, near Chichester, the residence of Edward Bridges, esq. aged 39, Ellen, widow of James Ileanly, esq.

At Bath, Anna, the wife of D. R. Morier, esq. late H.M.'s Minister in Switzerland.

At Barnard's-green, Great Malvern, Lucy-Theophania, widow of the Rev. Edw. Morris.

At Bideford, Miss Morrison, of York-place. The loss of this benevolent lady will be long felt by the poor of that town.

At Edinburgh, Henry Ogilvie, esq. of Hartwood-mynes, R.N.

Aged 40, Betsy, wife of the Rev. P. Stubbs, Vicar of Well, Yorkshire.

In Eaton-place, Caroline Wightman, sister of the Hon. Mr. Justice Wightman.

March 13. Aged 98, Miss Adams, of Budleigh Salterton.

At the house of her brother-in-law, Edward Austen, esq. Langton, Tunbridge Wells, aged 79, Miss Sophia Austen.

At Wickham-terr. Upper Lewisham-road, aged 28, Ann-Lydia, wife of Alfred Barry, esq. only dau. of the late William Curteis, esq. of Eastwell House, Tenterden.

Aged 75, Francis Bulmer, esq. of York.

At Rugby, aged 22, Thomas Burgess, of Trinity Bngress, L.L.D. of Clapham, Surrey.

In Park-road, Stockwell, aged 57, Henry Arnaud Clarke, esq. son of the late John Alden Clarke, esq. of the firm of Lubbock, Forster, and Co. Mansion-house-street.

In the trenches before Sebastopol, aged 36, Capt. Anthony David Craigie, R. Eng. youngest son of Major Craigie, Clendoick House, Perth.

At Mount Vernon House, Martha, relict of Philip Augustus Duggan, esq. and niece of the late Wm. Deverill, esq. of Loseby.

At Bapton, Wilts, aged 40, Geo. Fleetwood, esq. of Woodhill, Herts.

At Kenilworth, aged 21, Mary-Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Edw. Howard Gibbon, esq. of Arundel, Sussex, Norroy King of Arms.

Patrick Gordon, esq. of Dawson-pl. Bayswater, and Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane.

At West Lodge, Dorchester, aged 67, Elinor, wife of John Baverstock Knight, esq.

At East Grinstead, aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of G. Rankin, esq.

At Bryanston-sq. aged 60, Bright Smith, esq. formerly of Hove Villa, Brighton.

At Manchester, William Shingles, esq. formerly of Froome.

Lieut.-Col. George Fitzgerald Stack, K.H. formerly of 24th Regt.

At Dover, aged 52, Ernest Stephenson, esq. of Ileden, near Canterbury.

March 14. Aged 89, Robert Bonsfield, esq. of Newtoning-place, Kennington.

At Bishopstowton, Devon, aged 92, Lucy, relict of Thomas Fowler, esq. of Abbey Cwm-Hill, in Radnorshire, and mother (by her first husband, Thomas Humphrey Lowe, esq.) of the Very Rev. the Dean of Exeter.

At Hook, aged 70, Sarah, widow of the Rev. William Gibson.

Aged 51, Thomas Wilson Hadwen, esq. of Dean House, near Halifax.

At Seamer, aged 59, Anna, widow of William Hodgson, esq. land-agent to the late W. J. Deni-

son, esq. and mother of William Hodgson, esq. land-agent to Lord Londesborough.

At the residence of her son, Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 80, Mary-Louisa, wife of William Isaacson, esq.

At Streatham-hill, aged 66, James Henry Shears, esq. of Banksyde, of the firm of James Shears and Son, engineers, coppersmiths, brass founders, &c. Banksyde.

At Balaklava, of fever, aged 20, Lieut. Harry Edmund Smyth, 68th Light Inf. eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Harry Smyth, who was mortally wounded at Inkermann.

At Offord Cluny rectory, Huntingdonshire, aged 34, Maria, wife of the Rev. E. B. Turner.

At Brussels, aged 38, the Hon. Edward John Upton, brother to Lord Viscount Templestowe. He was the fourth son of John-Henry the first Viscount, by Lady Mary Montagu, only dau. of John fifth Earl of Sandwich. He married Oct. 14, 1843, Susan-Moore, dau. of the Rev. John Maddy, D.D. Chaplain to Her Majesty and Preb. of Ely, and widow of Wm. Wright Hewett, esq.

At Paddington, aged 65, Elizabeth, widow of Robert Walmsley, esq. of Westminster.

At Norfolk-crescent, Hyde-park, Charles Allen Young, esq. of Southwark and Wandsworth.

March 15. At Hornastle, John, youngest son of Edward Babington, esq.

Aged 57, Mr. Christian Waltham Burnester, of Parsonage-house, Ilford, grandson of the late William Waltham, esq. of Maldon.

At Mount Kennedy, co. Wicklow, aged 6, Georgiana-Isabella; on the 18th, aged 7, Anne-Adelaide; and on the 19th, aged 11 months, Lucy-Philippine, children of Robert Cuninghame, esq.

At Redcar House, Elizabeth-Anne, wife of the Rev. George Edmundson.

At Bishop's Tawton, aged 93, Mrs. Lucy Fowler, mother-in-law of the Rev. J. D. Baker, Vicar, and late of Courtly Hill, Shropshire.

At Honiton, aged 70, Anna-Maria, relict of Adm. Groube.

At Parkstone, Dorset, Annie, only surviving dau. of the late Lieut. George Leslie, R.N.

At Killoster House, near Dublin, aged 75, Commissary-General Thomas Popham Luscombe (on the retired list), grandson of the late Alexander Popham Luscombe, of Luscombe, Devon. He was the man whom General Picton threatened to hang in the event of his troops being left a few hours longer without the necessary supply.

At Ashburton, aged 59, Catherine, second dau. of the late Rev. John Alan Lyde, Rector of Frome-Vauxchurh, Dorset.

At Cambridge, Francis Lewis Mackenzie, em. of Trinity College, last surviving son of the late Joshua Henry Mackenzie, esq. one of the Senators of the College of Justice, Scotland.

At Dullingham House, George-Francis, late Capt. 60th Rifles, second son of the late Sir George Pigott, Bart. of Knapton, Queen's co.

In Foundling-terrace, aged 86, Miss Anne Elizabeth Talbot, dau. of the late Sir Charles Henry Talbot, Bart. of Mickleham, Surrey.

March 16. Suddenly, Major Alexander Ker Agnew, late of the Bengal Army. He was appointed to the service in 1820, and retired in 1844.

At Brighton, aged 51, Charles Brooks, esq. late of Her Majesty's Customs, Southampton.

At Cheltenham, Isabella-Louise, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. English, R. Eng.

At Strawberry-hill, near Tunbridge Wells, aged 87, Timothy Hickmott, esq.

At Quorndon parsonage, Leic. aged 19, Edward Newton Stammers, scholar of Clare Hall, Cambridge, second son of the Rev. Rob. Stammers.

At Chelsea, aged 37, Capt. David William Tyree, R. Eng. second son of C. Tyree, esq. late of Second.

At Bath, aged 72, James Watson, esq. formerly of Stamford, and only surviving son of the late David Watson, esq. of that place.

March 17. At Norwich, aged 62, Amelia-Jane, dau. of the late Anthony Aufrére, esq. of Hoveton.

In Jermyn-st. Lieut.-Gen. John Duffy, C.B., K.C., Colonel of the 8th (or King's) Regiment of Foot.

At Moynes-park, Essex, at an advanced age, George William Gent, esq.

In Albion-st. Hyde-park, aged 41, Susannah, wife of W. J. Jackson, esq. of the Strand.

At Melford, Suffolk, aged 55, Robert Jones, esq. surgeon.

At Scarborough, Thos. Bell Kirk, esq. third son of the late Rev. J. Kirk, Vicar of Scarborough and Rector of Thweng.

Accidentally, at Balaklava, aged 39, Edward Le Blanc, esq. surgeon, 9th Foot, youngest son of the late William Le Blanc, esq.

At Frerley, Som. aged 37, Elizabeth-Mary, widow of Capt. Wm. Gunston Maclean, R.N. and dau. of the late Thomas Malet Charter, esq. of Lynchfield.

At Colchester, George Rendall, son of the late Capt. John MacDonnell, of the Royal African Corps.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, aged 77, William Gee Matthews, esq.

At Watcombe, Devon, Frances, wife of the Rev. J. R. Meade, and dau. of the late George Arnold Arnold, esq. of Halstead-place, Kent.

At Edinburgh, James Nasmyth, esq.

At Nice, in Sardinia, Letitia, eldest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir William Nott, G.C.B.

At Somersham rectory, Camb. aged 37, Eliza-Augusta, wife of the Rev. Dr. Pincock, Curate of that parish.

At Bath, aged 83, Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Poole, formerly of Little Stanmore, Middlesex.

In London, aged 73, Marianne, relict of the Rev. T. R. Thackeray, Rector of Hadley, Middlesex, and Downham, Norfolk.

At Kensington, aged 78, Major Richard Henry Tolson, formerly of the 2d Life Guards.

March 18. At Winchester, aged 56, M. Claude Anne Andriot, formerly French tutor to Winchester College.

At Alexandria, on his voyage home, aged 28, Wallis O'Brien Hastings Buchanan, of Mount Vernon, in Scotland, late of 92nd Highlanders.

At Ashburton, aged 83, Thomas Cousins, esq. at Leamington, Grace-Mary, second dau. of the Hon. Andrew Foley, of Newport, co. Hereford, formerly M.P. for Droitwich.

At Worcester, aged 61, Susan, relict of Richard Rowland Garrison, esq.

Col. Robert Kelly, late of the 60th Foot, and Fort Major of Dartmouth.

In Nelson-sq. Blackfriars-road, London, aged 90, Jonathan Lupton, formerly of Leeds, a Member of the Society of Friends.

At the residence of his father, Joseph Pellatt, esq. Deputy Storekeeper Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, aged 27, Mr. J. A. Pellatt, of Her Majesty's Ordnance, Dover.

Aged 26, Eliza-Kate, wife of William Porter, esq. of Luton, near Blandford, and eldest dau. of James Corbin, esq. Mayor of Lymington.

At Bath, Marianne, widow of Thomas Slater, esq. and youngest dau. of the late Charles Philott, esq.

At Lowestoft, aged 66, William Rawlinson, esq.

At Snowfield, Bearsted, aged 81, Frances, relict of Francis Smith, esq. M.D. formerly of Maidstone.

In Norfolk-st. Strand, aged 35, Capt. Vincent Corbett Taylor, late of 3d Madras Light Infantry.

Aged 68, Richard Watt, esq. of Bishop's Burton, Yorkshire, and Speke Hall, Lanc.

At Hackney, aged 40, Elizabeth-Holstein, relict of George Whitfield, esq. of Dulwich, Surrey.

March 19. In Ladbrooke-sq. Kensington park, Sophia, wife of James Burnes, esq. K.H. late Physician-General at Bombay, second dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir George Holmes, K.C.B.

At Marseilles, on his way home from the Crimea, aged 22, Capt. Walter Robert Corbet, 49th Regiment, fourth and youngest son of Sir A. V. Corbet, of Acton Reynald, Shropshire.

At Conington rectory, Cambridgeshire, aged 10, Mary-Isabella-Parrther, second dau. of the Rev. Henry Cotterell, Principal of Brighton College.

Aged 59, Mr. Thomas Paylor Dickinson, of the firm of Dickinson and Woolner, merchants, of London.

At Sharpham, Devon, aged 65, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Durant, esq. of Sharpham, and of High Canons, Herts.

At St. John's-wood, aged 67, Lionel Duckett Eliot, esq. late of the Audit Office.

At Fisherton, aged 76, Matilda, widow of Capt. Husman, R.N.

At Thames Ditton, aged 32, Elizabeth-Catherine, second dau. of the late Gen. Sir John Lambert, G.C.B.

Aged 59, Thomas Leach, esq. of Clapham, Surrey, and of Calcutta.

At Alexandria, aged 36, Richard Moorcroft, late Capt. 19th Madras N. Inf.

At Penwortham, aged 22, Harriet - Starkie, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Atherton Rawstorne, of Hutton Hall, Lanc.

At Ilaslar Hospital, aged 10, Edward Kendall Richardson, youngest son of Sir John Richardson.

In Upper Berkeley-st. aged 18, Elizabeth-Georgiana, only dau. of the Rev. Henry George Talbot, Rector of Mitchel Troy.

March 20. Mary, the wife of George Wear Braikenridge, esq. of Broomwell House, Brislington, Somersetshire.

At Sidmouth, aged 73, Anna, relict of George Box, esq. R.N. late of Kenton.

Aged 62, John Burder, esq. of Codham Hall, Wethersfield, Essex.

At Rose-bank, the Mumbles, aged 37, Frederick-George, son of the late Fred. G. Carnichael, esq. of Twickenham.

At Comrith, Sidbury, aged 81, Margaret, widow of Robert Hunt, esq.

At Lanchester, aged 58, John Hutchinson, esq. F.L.S. solicitor, for many years town clerk of Durham.

At the residence of her uncle, John Platten, esq. King's Lynn, aged 23, Adelaide-Louisa, third dau. of the late George Platten, esq.

At Derwent Lodge, West Derby, near Liverpool, aged 73, James Rawdon, esq.

At Lymington, aged 47, Charles Rice, esq. second son of the late Robert Lillington Rice, esq.

At Shepherd's-bush, aged 85, Elizabeth, relict of George Scott, esq.

At Dartford, John Westwood, esq. M.R.C.S. &c.

March 21. Emma, second surviving dau. of the late Ralph Bernal, esq. of Eaton-sq.

At Cambridge, aged 14, Sophia-Ann, fourth dau. of H. J. H. Bond, esq. M.D. Regius Professor of Physic.

At Dean House, Kilmiston, Hants, aged 37, Oliver Calley Codrington, esq.

At Bedford, Paris Thos. Dick, M.D. son of the late Gen. George Dick, H.E.I.C.S. of Clifton.

Aged 93, Thomas Gordon, esq. of Middleton Court, Somerset, and Charmouth, Dorset.

At Dalston, aged 69, Stephen Mountney, esq.

At Cowes, aged 85, George Sheddin, esq. of Pauersley Park, Northamptonshire.

In Park-road, Regent's-park, at an advanced age, Mary, widow of Lieut.-Col. William Sheriff, 7th Cavalry, of the Hon. East India Comp. Serv.

Aged 69, Christopher Todd, esq. of Steeton Grange, near Tadcaster.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 33, Sophia, wife of Henry George Tomkins, only surviving child of Robert Jolliffe Colthurst, esq.

Aged 81, Henry Wansey, esq. of Sambourne, Wimborne.

March 22. At Aldborough, aged 78, Martha, relict of B. S. Candler, esq. of Southwold.

At Newcastle, Robert Charlton, esq. of Lee Hall, North Tyne, formerly a Captain in the Northumberland Militia.

At the residence of her sister Mrs. Lumley, Bury St. Edmund's, aged 80, Sarah, widow of Wm.

Clarke, esq. of East Bergholt, Suffolk, and mother of the Rev. W. B. Clarke, Incumbent of St. Leonard's, North Shore, Sydney, N. S. Wales.

Mary, wife of C. K. Coe, esq. Ipswich, and niece to the late Right Rev. George Pretyman Tomline, D.D. Bishop of Winchester.

At Southsea, Major Peter Luke Dore, Staff Officer of Pensioners.

At Southampton, aged 70, J. B. Egan, esq. eldest son of the late Dr. Egan, LL.D. of Greenwich.

At St. Martin's, Stamford, aged 70, Charles Neale Fox, esq.

At Swaffham Bulbeck, aged 77, Chas. Giblin, esq. at Canterbury, aged 54, James Haydock Haydock, esq. of Hatchet, Bucks, only son of the late Colonel Haydock Boardman, Scots Greys.

Aged 71, Thomas Hebleton, esq. a Justice of the peace for Leeds.

Aged 72, George Jeffs, esq. of Kennington.

In Upper Wimpole-st. Sophia, widow of the Rev. Attwill Lake, Rector of West Walton, Norfolk, and dau. of the late Samuel Turner, esq.

In London, Matthew Lys, esq. Lieut. R.N., of Cheltenham.

At Blackheath, aged 45, Mr. Thomas Marsh, of the Bank of England, second son of the Rev. Wm. Marsh, the late (and brother of the present) Chaplain of Morden College, Blackheath.

At Upper Clapton, Elizabeth, the wife of W. E. Moffatt, esq.

At Seafalter Cliff, Coast Guard Station, aged 48, Sarah, wife of Lieut. Pain, R.N.

In Eaton-place, Miss Sophia Charlotte Roberts.

At Odham, aged 50, William Seymour, esq.

At Southwold, aged 68, the Hon. Thomson Vanneck, uncle to the present Lord Huntingfield. He was the youngest son of Joshua the first Lord, by Maria, second dau. of Andrew Thomson, esq. of Roehampton. He married in 1816 Mary-Anne, dau. of Mr. Palmer, of Halsworth, and by that lady, who died in 1833, has left issue one son, Thomas Vanneck, esq.

March 23. At Canterbury, aged 85, James Sladden Browne, esq. He had filled the office of chief magistrate, and was for many years alderman under the old corporation.

At Wokingham, Berks, aged 69, George Dominicus Burr, esq. late professor of military surveying at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, where for 40 years he zealously performed his arduous duties.

At Brighton, aged 54, John Chilton, esq. formerly of Battle.

In York-st. Portman-sq. aged 75, Mary, widow of Major Coffin, of Bath.

At Lyndhurst, Charlotte, wife of Henry Combe Compton, esq. M.P.

At Montague House, Hammersmith, Miss Anne Griffiths, sister of Thomas Griffiths, esq. surgeon.

At Hurstley-park, near Winchester, the seat of her son Sir William Heathcote, Bart. M.P. aged 81, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. William Heathcote, second son of the late Sir William Heathcote, Bart.

At Little Green, near Gosport, Robert Purkis Hillyar, esq. Justice of the peace for Hants.

At Hurstbourne Tarrant, aged 47, Earle Beckley Medhurst, esq.

At Blandford St. Mary, George Moore, esq. for many years a solicitor at Blandford.

At the residence of his son the Rev. William Henry Smythe, Market Bosworth, aged 73, William Smythe, esq. M.D. late surgeon 45th Foot.

At Bishop's Stortford, Herts, aged 72, Mary, widow of Thomas Vipan, esq. of Thetford.

At Chepstow, aged 69, Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Richard Watkins, esq. of St. Lawrence, Chepstow.

At North Shields, aged 64, Mary, wife of Wm. Wingrave, esq.

March 24. In Pall-Mall, aged 20, George, only son of the late Miles Berry, esq. Lipson Vale, Plymouth, and of Mrs. William Bridges.

Aged 72, Mr. Thomas Catlin, of Butley Abbey, whose fame as the first breeder of Suffolk horses

has been established through the kingdom and most parts of Europe.

At Exmouth, Alice-Mary, second dau. of the late Rev. William Colton, of Lancaster.

At Maidstone, aged 78, Ann, relict of the Rev. Samuel Francis Godmund, Vicar of East Malling.

At Exmouth, aged 66, Ann, relict of William Charles Lamplow, esq.

At Hastings, aged 70, James Mathew, esq. of Ixworth, Suffolk.

At Elton Hall, Northamptonshire, aged 66, the Lady Frances Proby, daughter of John-Joshua 1st Earl of Carysfort, by his second wife, Elizabeth, 2nd dau. of the Right Hon. George Grenville.

At Gorway, Teignmouth, Lucinda, wife of John Whidborne, esq.

March 25. At Hawkhurst, Geo. Thomas Cloutt, esq. surveyor of the Eastern Union Railway.

At Denmark-hill, Surrey, aged 78, William Brodie Gurney, esq. short-hand writer to the Houses of Lords and Commons. He was the founder, in 1803, of the Sunday School Union, of which he held the office of president up to the time of his death.

At Elkington Vicarage, Linc. aged 57, Susanne, relict of Henry Locock, esq. of Blackheath, and dau. of the late Rev. W. Smyth, Rector of Great Linford, Bucks.

At Croxteth Park, near Liverpool, aged 46, Lady Catherine Molyneux, sister of the Earl of Sefton.

At Arundel, aged 63, the wife of Charles New, esq.

At Flitlongley, aged 28, Eliza-Heath, wife of Frederick A. Newsam, esq. and dau. of John Sabin, esq. of Harbury, Warwickshire.

In Walworth-terrace, aged 96, Harriet, relict of John Ouseau, M.A.

At Soho-sq. aged 40, Maria-Elizabeth, wife of Mr. George Routledge, of Farringdon-st.

March 26. In Grenville-st. Brunswick-sq. aged 66, John Wm. Bell, esq.

Aged 39, John Bellis, esq. of Doctors'-commons, London, and of Frankfort, co. Cork.

At Lincoln, Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Brocklesby, of that city, and sister of Mrs. George Bartram, of Tunbridge Wells.

At the Rydings, Brighouse, Yorkshire, aged 71, John Brooke, esq.

At Ipswich, Mary-Ann, widow of Capt. D. Callaway, R.N.

At Hingham, Norfolk, aged 85, Phillip James Case, esq. formerly registrar of the Archdeaconry of Sudbury, and one of the capital burgesses of Bury St. Edmund's.

At Sawbridgeworth, Herts, aged 55, Miss Caroline Farquharson.

At Montpellier, France, aged 46, Isabella-Margaret, widow of Lieut. Oliver Fry, 5th Foot, and wife of the Rev. Wm. G. Cole, Wednesbury, Staff.

At Gad's-hill House, Kent, aged 53, Susannah, wife of the Rev. J. Hindle, B.D. Vicar of Higham, near Rochester.

At Minsterworth vicarage, near Gloucester, the residence of her nephew the Rev. A. Nettleship, aged 78, Mary Hunt, formerly of Tickhill, York.

At Tor, Devon, aged 86, William Augustus King, esq.

At Quickbury, Sheering, Essex, aged 60, Thomas Legerton, esq.

At Berwick, Andrew Mallock, esq. manager of the Berwick Branch of the Union Banking Comp.

At Stratton Strawless, Norfolk, aged 71, Robert Marsman, esq.

At Brussels, aged 40, Mrs. Harriett K. Murray, youngest dau. of the late General Orde, and niece of Lady Bolton.

March 27. In Hailton-garden, aged 43, Michael Christmas Bartlett, esq. surgeon.

At Brighton, Henry Parker Collett, esq. of Yately Hall, Hants.

At Dover, Margaretta-Amyatt, wife of Charles Champion Crespiigny, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 74, the widow of the Rev. Thomas Davies, of Nately Scures, Hants, second

dau. of the late Rev. A. T. J. Gwynne, of Ty-Glyn.

At Brighton, aged 43, William Drummond, esq.

At Bath, Anna, wife of Sir Henry Vere Huntley, and eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Skinner, of Chesterfield-st. Mayfair, and Richmond-hill.

Louisa-Julia-Elizabeth-Hyde, wife of the Rev. Henry Lateward, British Chaplain at Baden-Baden.

At Lyons, aged 26, Joseph Henry Lea, esq. B.A. of Corpus Christi coll. Camb. second son of the late Abel Lea, esq. of Kidderminster.

At Sundridge, Kent, aged 40, Caroline, wife of the Rev. Lewis-James Lovelkin, the Curate.

At Moreland, South of France, Stephen Neate, esq. late of Cricklade.

At Helmsley, Yorkshire, aged 72, Lieut.-General William Sandwith, C.B. Colonel of the 12th Bomby N. Infantry.

At Brighton, aged 81, Mrs. Elizabeth Waugh, of Horley, Surrey, relict of James Waugh, esq.

Jane Duke Yonge, third dau. of the Rev. John Yonge, of Puslinch, Devonshire.

March 28. In Piccadilly, Richard Baird, esq. Charlotte-Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. H. Bell, of Ditchleyes, South Weald, Essex.

At Truro, aged 88, H. E. Bull, esq. house surgeon of the Royal Cornwall Infirmary from its first establishment in 1799.

Caroline-Elizabeth, relict of E. Butler, esq. of Woolwich, eldest dau. of the late Matthew Dalley, esq. of Syston, Leic.

At Midhurst, aged 52, Wm. Colebrook, esq.

Aged 21, R. B. P. Heynes, esq. of Banbury.

In Chelsea, aged 70, Capt. Liddiard, formerly of the 66th Foot.

At Devonport, aged 74, Mary-Dorcas, relict of Thomas Marchant, esq. surgeon R.N. of Kelly, Caistor.

Robert Nicholson, esq. of Westbourne-park-terrace, late H.B.M. Packet Agent at Rotterdam, second son of the late John Nicholson, esq. of Cornhill, and Woodford.

At York, aged 82, Major-Gen. Edward James O'Brien.

In Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 48, Geo. Thomas Railston, esq.

At St. John's-hill, Battersea, aged 63, Amelia, relict of Henry Tritton, esq.

March 29. At Bodmin, Margaret, widow of Capt. James Edward Ahins, R.N.

Aged 70, Mr. Thomas Burbidge, formerly town clerk of Leicester.

At Surbiton, Sarah-King, wife of Mr. William Dent, of Newcastle-st. Strand.

At Norwood, Surrey, aged 66, John Dickinson, esq. late Comptroller General of her Majesty's Customs.

At Weymouth, William, second son of the Rev. T. M. Doddington, of Horsington.

Aged 76, Edward John Field, esq. of Edmonton.

At Deal, aged 62, Anne Matilda Fryer, relict of Capt. W. Fryer, 4th Dragoon Guards.

At Lympington, Catherine, wife of Edward Glover, esq. eldest dau. of the late James Pascoe, esq. of Kingsbridge.

At Blythbury-park, London, Richard Hayward, esq. of West Chinnoch, Somerset.

At Llandulas, Denbighshire, aged 13, Owen-Jones, eldest son of the Rev. Owen J. Humphreys, Rector of Llandulas.

At Southscra, Mary, wife of Capt. Skeete, Royal Wiltshire Militia.

At Hastings, Charles White Taylor, esq.

March 30. At Hastings, aged 59, John Duddin Brown, esq. of Sydenham, Kent.

In Warwick-place, Thomas Browne, esq. many years chief clerk in Her Majesty's Customs at Newcastle.

At Banbury, from the effects of a fall from his horse, whilst hunting with the Warwickshire hounds on the 26th, aged 50, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Commeilne, late H.E.I.C. Service.

At Newport, Barnstaple, aged 31, Isabella, wife of the Rev. Richard Harding.

At Pickwick Lodge, near Corsham, Wilts, aged 42, Sarah-Mary, wife of Wm. Thomas Knapp, esq.

Suddenly, aged 22, Charlotte hereditary Princess of Saxe Meiningen, daughter of Prince Albert of Prussia. She was married in 1850 and has left two sons and a daughter.

At Axminster, aged 73, Anne, widow of Richard Phelps, esq. surgeon, of Yeovil.

At Southover rectory, Lewes, Eliza, wife of the Rev. John Scobell, and dau. of the late William Land, esq. of Hayne House, Silverton, Devon.

In Queen's-sq. St. James's-park, Joseph Richard, fourth son of Francis Turner, esq. of Lincoln's-inn,

March 31. At Bath, aged 83, Mary, dau. of the late Thomas Brisbane, esq. of Brisbane, and sister to Gen. Sir Thomas Brisbane, Bart.

In Marlborough-pl. St. John's wood, Miss Boyd.

At Exeter, aged 47, Robert Ellis Cunliffe, late H.E.I.C.S. eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. H. Cunliffe, Bart.

In Queen Anne-st. aged 78, Nodes Dickinson, esq. At Beech-hill, Enfield-chase, aged 75, James Marriott Duncan, esq.

At Brandwood, King's Norton, Worc. aged 80, Roger Williams Gem, sen. esq.

At Charlton King's, near Cheltenham, aged 57, Anna-Maria, wife of John Jackson, esq. late Captain Bengal Army.

At Sandwich, aged 21, Harriet, only daughter of Edward Jeffery, esq.

At Gravesend, aged 74, Thomas Adolphus Knoblock, esq.

Frances-Eleanor, wife of D. F. Ryan, esq. late of London, and formerly of Dublin.

Jane, wife of H. Goodenough Smith, esq. of Camden-road Villas, and St. Paul's Churchyard.

At Tenterden, aged 73, Catherine, relict of Thos. Weston, of Kench-hill.

Lately. At the Hollis, Keswick, Janet-Maria-Dunlop, widow of A. D. Campbell, esq. of Ashcraig, Ayrshire.

At Gambie Cottage, Park-village-east, Regent's-park, aged 80, William Cooper, esq.

At an advanced age, Mr. Exton, of Eastwell, the "Silver Squire," who was in the habit, at home and in Melton, of distributing silver to beggars. As he always gave half-a-crown to a woman and child, women who had no children used to borrow of their neighbours. His indiscriminate alms-giving kept the neighbourhood full of beggars of the worst description.

Suddenly, P. M. Feeney, esq. a gentleman for more than fourteen years honourably connected with the reporting and literary department of the Herald.

At Buda, aged 58, the Archduchess Mary-Dorothy, widow of Archduke Joseph, Palatine of Hungary. She was the daughter of Louis Duke of Wurtemburg, became the third wife of the Archduke Joseph in 1819 and his widow in 1847.

At the house of her sister Mrs. Larpent, Watcombe, Torquay, Frances, wife of the Rev. R. I. Maude, and dau. of the late George Arnold Arnold, esq. of Halstead Place, Kent.

At the chateau of Volscon, aged 73, Baron Prevost, formerly private secretary to Kings Louis XVIII. and Charles X.

April 1. At Manchester, aged 32, Maj. Richard Atherton Ffarington, 51st Light Inf. youngest son of Rear-Adm. Ffarington, of Woodvale, Isle of Wight.

At King's Bromley Manor, aged 90, Mrs. Lane.

At Devonshire House, aged 75, Mrs. Susannah Lines, for 35 years housekeeper to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

At Liangharn, Deborah, widow of Henry Sampson Locke, esq. late of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service.

Aged 60, Charles Oldfield, esq. of Fitzroy Park, Highgate.

Aged 48, George Perigal, esq. of Clement's-lane, Lombard-st.

At Bath, aged 96, Katharine, widow of Isaac Pickering, esq. of Foxlease, Hants, and the Island

of Tortola, dau. of Ferdinando Collins, esq. of Betterton, Berks.

At Islington, aged 80, Jacob Post, ironmonger, a member of the Society of Friends, and an active man in the public affairs and charities of his locality.

Accidentally drowned, by falling overboard on the voyage from Bombay to England, aged 19, Henry-Benwell, eldest son of Henry Ransford, esq. of Chelsea.

At Stoke Newington, aged 51, William Thomas Spencer, esq.

At Dr. Broxborn's, Barnsbury-park, aged 21, Mr. W. C. Tate, University College, eldest son of Mr. John Tate, of Hackney.

At Southampton, aged 32, David Young, esq.

April 2. At Ewell, where he had resided for nearly 60 years, aged 78, James Andrew, esq.

At Newport, Barnstaple, aged 81, Harriet, relict of the Rev. Wm. Churchward, Rector of Goodleigh.

At Black Rock, near Brighton, Lieut. George Franklin, R.N.

Near Cheltenham, of apoplexy, in his 37th year, Wyndham Harding, esq. C.E. and F.R.S. for many years Secretary to the South-Western Railway Company. His philanthropy was conspicuous in assisting and advancing loans to emigrants. He built and fitted out two ships for this purpose, and sent out a vast number of people to Australia on Mrs. Chisholm's plan.

At Southwell, aged 88, Ann, widow of the Rev. Henry Houson, Vicar of that place.

At Lanhay, in the parish of Gerrans, Cornwall, aged 87, Miss Jemima Incledon, a relative of the once-famed vocalist, Mr. Charles Incledon. It is supposed that by her death the name of Incledon in that county becomes extinct.

At Balnagowan Castle, aged 110, Janet Ross, known for a very long period as "Old Jenny." She retained her mental faculties to the last moment. She had been in the service of the Balnagowan family for seventy years.

At Richmond, Surrey, Ann, widow of Joseph Teale, esq. of Epsom.

At Kensington, aged 79, Charles Thompson, esq. M.D. formerly of Rochester.

At Whitby, aged 68, Dorothy, widow of J. Wardill, esq. solicitor.

Aged 68, Mrs. Jane Williamson, for twenty-six years housekeeper at the Gen. Post Office, London.

April 3. At Blandford, Mr. James Board, employed by the Town Missionary and Scripture Leaders' Society of London. He was a native of Chudleigh; and dated his conversion about six years since, when, as he was about to commit self-destruction, a voice came to him, saying, Do thyself no harm. The Pastoral Aid Society declined his first offers as a missionary, on account of his deafness. During the eighteen months he had been engaged in Blandford, he has spent 2650 hours in domiciliary visitations. He died from disease of the heart.

At Norwood, aged 61, John Burder, esq. F.S.A. solicitor to Queen Anne's Bounty; and secretary to no less than twenty-five of the English Bishops. This large amount of ecclesiastical business he conducted with a zeal and intelligence rarely equalled, and which secured for him the esteem of all with whom he was brought into contact. His remains were interred at Hale, near Farnham, in the new church erected by the Bishop of Winchester, by whom the funeral service was performed, attended also by the Bishop of Rochester and a few of his most intimate friends.

At York, aged 84, Mary-Jane, relict of William Duffin, esq.

By the upsetting of a boat on Lough Gowna, Longford, aged 19, Francis-William, Lieut. in the Longford Rifle Corps, eldest son of R. M. Fox, esq. of Fox Hall, M.P. and D.L. for that county; and, aged 19, Francis Samuel White, Capt. in the Royal Longford Rifles, and third surviving son of Col. Henry White, of Woodlands, co. Dublin.

At Rupestown-park, co. Carlow, aged 59,

Harriett-Elizabeth, relict of Colonel Chas. Edward Gordon, R.A.

At Bramston House, near Ramsgate, aged 73, George Hannam, esq.

At Edinburgh, aged 43, Hamlin Warren Lee, esq. surgeon, late conservator of the Royal College of Surgeons, and eldest son of the late Stewart Warren Lee, of Lewes.

In Grawenor-st, aged 72, Emily Mary Milner, sister of the late Sir William Milner, Bart. of Nun Appleton, near York.

In St. James's-place, St. James's, aged 64, Major John Mors Stephena, R.A.

At Teignmouth, Sarah, widow of James Wainwright, esq. Keye Hill House, Warw. dan. of the late Wm. Ravenhill, esq. of Hereford.

April 4. At Bristol, aged 62, Miss Emily Beazley. At Camberwell, aged 88, Mary-Anne, relict of George Howe Browne, esq. of the Westminster Fire Office.

At Foxley Cottages, Foxley-road, John Claris, esq. late of the Stock Exchange.

At the residence of her sister Mrs. Admiral Tancock, Truro, aged 66, Rachel, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Goodwin, esq. of Guernsey.

At Exmouth, aged 82, Elizabeth, relict of Isaac Donnithorne Harris, esq. of Hayne House, Stowford.

At Warwick, aged 37, William-Augustus-Paul, second son of the late Rev. Thomas Hewett, Chesh. Bucks.

In King-st. Portman-sq. aged 79, Mary, widow of Arthur Macann, esq. formerly of Parliament-st.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 71, the widow of Joseph Metcalf, esq.

At Bayswater, aged 27, Rosetta-Matilda-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Craven Ord, M.A. of Greenstead Hall, Essex.

At Dartford, aged 54, Thos. Houson Sears, esq.

Aged 75, John Cross Starkey, esq. of Wrenbury Hall, Cheshire.

April 5. At Gloucester-pl. Hyde-park, Isabel, wife of J. C. Arkwright, esq.

At Dalkeith, while on duty with the Edinburgh County Militia, Charles Russell Currie, junior, of Linthill.

At St. James's-pl. aged 85, Mary, relict of the Rev. George Cutcliffe.

At Moreton House, near Swindon, aged 83, Anna Susan, widow of the Rev. Edward Goddard, of Clyffe Manor House, Wilts. She was the only dau. of Captain Bayntons of the Coldstream guards, by Susannah, dan. and coheiress (with her sister Lucy Duchess of St. Albans's) of Sir John Warden, Bart. of Cholmerion, Cheshire. Her only brother was the late Gen. Sir Henry Wm. Bayntun, K.C.B. She was mother of the present Horatio Nelson Goddard, esq. of the Manor-house, Clyffe, Wilts.

At Velindre, Llandyover, aged 23, Louisa, wife of Edward Jones, esq. and younger dau. of the Rev. W. Morgan, Vicar of Kerry, Montgomery-sh.

At Stockwell, aged 59, William Jones, esq. Corresponding Secretary and Superintendent of the Religious Tract Society.

At Royston, aged 56, William Hollick Nash, esq. solicitor.

At East Brixton, aged 38, Andrew Symes Partridge, esq. of the firm of Oakes, Partridge, and Co. of Austinfriars and Madras.

In Lower Seymour-st. aged 74, Elizabeth, wife of William Spence, esq. F.R.S.

At Devonport, aged 54, William Treby Tillman, esq. solicitor.

Wm. Vesper, esq. of Mecklenburgh-sq. barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at Gray's-inn, Nov. 5, 1851.

April 6. At Malmesbury, aged 73, Ann, widow of W. Whitchurch Blatch, esq. of Salisbury.

At Cotley, Chardstock, Devon, aged 82, Thomas Deane, esq. for more than fifty years proprietor of the Cotley Harriers,

At the parsonage, Woodnesborough, Thomas Harvey, esq.

At Saltpool House, near Bath, aged 70, Lieut.-

Col. William James, of the Bengal army : to which he was appointed in 1803, and retired in 1832.

Aged 81, John Jefferson, esq. of Hawkrigg House, Wigton, Cumberland, son-in-law of the late Mr. Taylor, of Terling, Essex.

In Bayswater, aged 87, Thomas Miller, esq.

At Torquay, aged 18, Ellen, eldest dau. of Henry Ridge, esq. of Lower Clapton, and grand-dau. of the late Robert Aspland, of Hackney.

Aged 79, Elizabeth Stevens, sister of the late James Stevens, esq. of Farnham, Surrey.

Aged 51, John Suckling, esq. solicitor, Birminham.

In Westbourne-park, Louisa-Mary, wife of Montagu John Tatham, esq. of Dusters' Commons.

At Hammersmith, Mary-Sophia, wife of the Rev. Frederick Trestrail, and eldest dau. of Richard Foster, esq. of Cambridge.

April 7. In Great Ormond-st. aged 54, Ann, wife of Edward Stephen Adams, esq.

At Brighton, aged 79, Caroline-Amelia, relict of the Rev. John Davies, M.A. Vicar of Trinity Church, Coventry.

In Lower Grosvenor-st. in her 65th year, the Most Hon. Maria dowager Marchioness of Downshire. She was the eldest daughter of Other-Hickman fifth Earl of Plymouth, by Sarah, eldest dau. and coheiress of the last Lord Archib; she was married in 1811 to Arthur third Marques of Downshire, who died in 1845, having had issue the present Marques, two other sons, and two daughters.

At Reading, aged 54, Anne, wife of Daniel Gosset, M.D. late of Leicester.

At Edinburgh, Augustus Hahn, esq. of Hamberg, merchant, Glasgow.

At Fulham, aged 83, Annabella, third dau. of the late Wm. Norford, M.D. of Bury St. Edmund's.

John Pennefather, esq. son of Baron Pennefather. He was chairman of the Killarney Junction Railway, and one of the directors of the Great Southern and Western. He was seized with typhus fever at the Tipperary assizes, where he attended as Crown prosecutor.

At Islington, aged 56, Mary Ann, wife of G. E. H. Sarjeant, esq. formerly of Wimborne, Dorset, second dau. of the late Robert Selfe, esq. of Whichbury, Wilts.

At Wellington-terr. St. John's-wood, Thomasin, wife of Thomas Sharp, esq. India Board.

At Ilfracombe, aged 64, Walter Thorne, esq.

At Farnham, aged 75, William West, esq. brother to the late Rev. John West, Rector of that place and of Chettle, and formerly Chaplain to the Hudson's Bay Company, of whom a memoir was published in our Magazine for Feb. 1846, and also to the Rev. George West, formerly Rector of Stoke next Gullford. (Gent. Mag. ci. l. 648.)

At Harwich, Andrew, sixth son of the Rev. James Williams, Incumbent of Ratcliff, Middlesex.

April 8. At her son's, Worthing, Louisa, widow of William Agar, esq. Q.C. who died in 1838.

At Brighton, aged 81, Anne, widow of Robert Bayly, esq. of the Inner Temple.

At Bath, aged 84, Admiral Matthew Buckle.

At Larden, near Much-Wenlock, Frances Charlotte, dan. of Charles Rouse Boughton, esq.

Aged 12, James, eldest son of the Rev. C. P. Eyre, Incumbent of St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmund's.

At Maize-hill, Greenwich, aged 60, Fergus Lambton Graham, esq.

From a carriage accident, aged 53, Robert Holdway, esq. of Stoke House, St. Mary Bourne, Andover.

At Barming-heath, Kent, aged 74, George Huxley, esq.

At Little Misenden, aged 85, Mary, last surviving child of Arnold Mello, esq. of London, banker.

At East Hanningfield, Essex, aged 61, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Notidge.

At Harleyfield-place, Kennington, aged 65, Miss Price, sister of Richard Price, esq. of Highfield's Park, near Tunbridge Wells, Sussex.

In the Edgeware-road, aged 65, Mr. Joseph Richardson, the inventor of the instruments of the Rock, Bell, and Steel Band. The performances of

his three sons upon these instruments have created great astonishment.

At North House, Elland, Yorkshire, aged 57, Henry Rusforth, esq.

At Wimbledon, aged 92, John Sanford, esq.

At Exeter, aged 77, Capt. Shaw, late of the 4th Dragoon Guards. He served his country in Holland and Egypt with the 40th Foot, and in the Peninsula with the 4th Dragoon Guards.

At Westerham, Harriet, dau. of the late Rev. Matthew Thompson, Rector of Mistley and Vicar of Bradfield, Essex.

April 9. At Southarrow, Bromley, Kent, aged 82, Miss A. R. Brown.

Aged 85, John Charles Constable, esq.

At Limehouse, aged 65, Jas. Covington, sen. esq.

At Esher, aged 71, John Walter Izod, esq.

At Exeter, the Lady Lisle, of Kenton, Devon.

At the Manor-house, Tomarton, Devon, aged 78, Thomas Osborne, esq.

In Hertford-st. Mayfair, aged 82, Shakespeare Phillips, esq.

At Sandgate, aged 59, Samuel Peter Rolls, esq.

Aged 62, Capt. W. D. Simpson, late of the 51st Light Infantry.

At Anglesey Barracks, Portsea, Capt. John French Slegg, of the Royal South Gloucester Militia, eldest son of the late R. Slegg, of Cheltenham, late a Capt. Royal Dragoons.

At Leeds, aged 37, Mr. W. G. M. J. Barker, well known as the Wensleydale Poet, and author of "The Three Days of Wensleydale."

April 10. At Hastings, Georgiana, wife of Richard Bradford, esq.

Aged 10, Eardley Smith Wade, third son of the late Wade Brown, esq. of Monkton Farleigh House.

At Poole, aged 94, Nary Collins.

At Beaumaris, Mary, wife of the Rev. D. Cooper, youngest sister of the late William Wyon, esq. R.A. Harriett-Jackson, wife of Henry Bourne Downing, esq. of Guildford-st. and Mark-lane.

At Upper Tooting, aged 77, Joseph Ellis, esq.

At Buzzacott, Combmarin, Devon, aged 72, Ann-Courtenay, relic of Richard Harding, esq.

At Baywater, aged 70, George Higgins, esq. late of the Supreme Court, Calcutta.

At Barnardcastle, aged 75, Jane, widow of Jas. Horner, esq. of that place.

At Lower Grosvenor-pl. aged 49, Jane, wife of John Tarte, esq. elder dau. of the late Henry Thwaites, Jun. esq. editor and principal proprietor of the Morning Herald newspaper.

April 11. Aged 22, Frederick Allen, esq. of the Bank of England, eldest son of the Rev. Edward Allen, of Alphington.

At Bourne-Stream, near Wotton-under-Edge, Glouc. aged 80, Melicent, relic of Geo. Austin, esq.

At Bromley College, Kent, aged 68, Mary Ann, widow of the Rev. Samuel Bennett, D.D. Rector of Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey, and mother of the Rev. G. P. Bennett, Vicar of White Notley, Essex.

At Hatfield, Herbs, aged 30, Sarah, wife of J. R. Dagg, esq. youngest dau. of the late William Cox, esq. of West-mill, Hitchin.

At Lower Seymour-st. Miss Maria Duffield.

At Princes-terrace, St. John's-wood, aged 71, Capt. Gibson, late of Hulme, Manchester.

In London, William Guy, esq. of Woodham, late of Folkestone.

Aged 74, C. Harris, esq. of Brixham.

At Millmead House, Guildford, aged 77, William Haydon, esq.

At Christchurch, Oxford, aged 16, Mary, eldest child of the Rev. William Jacobson, D.D.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered								Males.	Females.	Births Registered.
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.				
Mar. 31 .	758	237	280	284	45	—	1604	842	762	2099	
April 7 .	614	162	201	199	50	—	1226	618	608	1517	
," 14 .	638	185	224	233	60	8	1348	716	632	1718	
," 21 .	540	143	167	175	52	18	1095	549	546	1788	

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, APRIL 20.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
68 4	31 1	25 10	39 11	41 2	39 2

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, APRIL 23.

Hay, 2l. 10s. to 4l. 12s.—Straw, 1l. 4s. to 1l. 8s.—Clover, 4l. 0s. to 5l. 15s.

SMITHFIELD, APRIL 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market, APRIL 23.
Mutton.....	3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts..... 4,012 Calves 155
Veal.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs 21,580 Pigs 335
Pork.....	3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.	

COAL MARKET, APRIL 20.

Walls Ends, &c. 15s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. per ton. Other sorts, 15s. 6d. to 19s. 0d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 52s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 53s. 0d.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.
From March 26, to April 25, 1855, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.								Fahrenheit's Therm.							
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	°	Noon.	Barom.	11 o'clock Night.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	°	Noon.	Barom.	11 o'clock Night.	Weather.		
Mar. 26	34	45	32	29, 61	fair, cloudy		11	45	54	47	29, 52	fair, cloudy			
27	33	46	33	, 78	cloudy		12	47	59	49	, 57	cloudy, rain			
28	31	41	36	, 35	snow, rain		13	50	53	49	, 50	do.			
29	39	42	37	, 39	cloudy		14	55	59	49	30, 18	do. fair			
30	33	44	32	, 35	do. rain		15	53	63	52	, 23	fine			
31	30	44	32	, 35	do.		16	55	65	52	, 31	do.			
Apr. 1	34	46	35	, 22	do. fair		17	50	63	42	, 26	do.			
2	28	43	35	, 7	do. rain		18	45	53	39	, 2	do.			
3	34	49	41	, 66	do. showers		19	52	63	49	, 13	do.			
4	41	51	37	30, 1	do. fair		20	42	60	49	, 46	fair			
5	43	55	45	, 9	do. do.		21	37	51	36	, 46	do.			
6	49	62	51	, 8	do. do.		22	—	49	43	, 41	do.			
7	51	56	43	29, 1	fair, eldy. rain		23	—	54	41	, 23	do.			
8	48	54	44	, 66	fair		24	—	65	48	, 13	do.			
9	51	55	49	, 26	eldy. showers		25	—	49	41	, 19	cloudy			
10	45	53	43	, 52	rain, fair, rain										

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Mar. and Apr.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.
28		93½						13 pm.	6 ~ 9 pm.
29		93						10 13 pm.	6 ~ 9 pm.
30		93½							6 ~ 9 pm.
31		93							6 ~ 9 pm.
1		93							6 ~ 9 pm.
2		93							6 ~ 9 pm.
3		92½							5 ~ 8 pm.
4		92½							5 ~ 8 pm.
5		92½							6 ~ 9 pm.
6		91⅓							9 pm.
7	212	91⅓	92½	91⅓	3½			12 15 pm.	6 ~ 10 pm.
8	212	91	91⅓	91⅓					7 ~ 10 pm.
9	212	91	91⅓	91⅓					7 ~ 10 pm.
10	212	91	92½	91	4				11 14 pm.
11	211	91⅓	92½	91⅓	3½	118			11 14 pm.
12	212	91	92½	91⅓	3½				11 14 pm.
13	211	90⅓	91⅓	91	4				11 pm.
14	211	89⅓	90⅓	90	3½				4 ~ 10 pm.
15		89⅓	91	90⅓	3½				7 ~ 10 pm.
16		89⅓	91	90⅓	3½				5 ~ 10 pm.
17	210	89⅓	90⅓	89⅓	3½				5 ~ 10 pm.
18		89⅓	90⅓	90	3½				14 15 pm.
19	210	88	90⅓	89⅓	3½				5 ~ 10 pm.
20	211	88	90⅓	89⅓	3½				5 ~ 8 pm.
21	211	88	89	89					4 ~ 10 pm.
22	211	88	89	88					12 15 pm.
23	211	88	89	88					5 ~ 10 pm.
24	211	88	89	88					4 ~ 10 pm.
25	210	88	88	88		117½		12 15 pm.	6 ~ 10 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Share Broker,
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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JUNE, 1855.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
<u>MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.</u> —The "Bridge" of Baynard's Castle—Denarius of Caracalla—Maplin Sands—Bishop Gambold—Picture by Murillo—Mr. Halliwell's Shakespeare—Additions to Obituary	554
Nicholas Ferrar and Little Gidding	555
New Historical Facts regarding the Lady Arabella Stuart	561
Tom Taylor's and Charles Reade's Plays	563
Wine, its Use and Taxation	570
Memoirs of Sir Robert Strange and Andrew Lumisden	572
Repton School in the Seventeenth Century	579
Autobiography of James Silk Buckingham	581
Original Letter of John Fothergill, M.D., F.R.S.	587
Swift's Notes on Clarendon	589
Letter of the Poet Moore to William Lynch the Antiquary	594
Letter of Berkenthout the Literary Biographer	595
<u>CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.</u> —Proclamations against New Buildings; Clement's Inn Field; Soho; Dog Fields; Windmill Fields—The Wardship of Valerian Wesley—Pheasantry in Saint James's Park; Keeper of the Cormorants—Macaulay and Mrs. Barbauld	596
<u>NOTES OF THE MONTH.</u> —Education for the Civil Service—Universities of Oxford and Cambridge—Scientific and Literary Preferments—The late Mr. Greenough's Bequests—Medals of the Geographical Societies of Paris and London—Autograph Letters presented to the Royal Society—Acquisitions of the British Museum—Anniversary of the Camden Society—The London Library—Art Manufactures Library—Linnean Society—Literary Fund Society—The Art Union—Panorama of Sebastopol—Amateur Exhibition at Burlington House—Statue of the Poet Campbell—Proposed Medal for Arctic Discoveries—New Statues—Sales by Auction—Library of Cardinal Matz—Mr. Roach Smith's Museum of London Antiquities—Colonel Rawlinson's Assyrian Antiquities—Stained Glass Windows—North Oxfordshire Archaeological Society—Lord Londesborough's Numismatic Conversations—Anglo-Saxon Antiquities recently found in the Isle of Wight	601
<u>HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.</u> —England's Sacred Synods, by J. W. Joyce, 609; Weld's Tour in the United States, &c.; Mandelgren's Monumens Scandinaviques, 611; Bonterwek's edition of Cedmon, &c.; The Kirk and the Manse, by R. W. Fraser, 612; Christmas's Memoir of Napoleon III, &c.; Bohu's Translation of Suetonius, 613; Craig's History of the Protestant Church in Hungary, &c.; The Widow's Rescue, by Sir F. D'Warri, 614; Taït's Exposition of the Epistle to the Hebrews, &c.; Cowie's Hulsean Lectures, Morgan's Christianity and Modern Infidelity, Nicholson's Lecture on the present Century, 615; Life of Thomas Ellwood, 616; The Seven Miles Cabinet	616
<u>ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.</u> —Society of Antiquaries, 616; Archaeological Institute, 618; British Archaeological Association, 619; Numismatic Society, 620; Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 621; Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, &c.; Surrey Archaeological Society, 628; Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archaeological Society, 629; The Old Town Hall, Leominster, 630; Opening of the Great Tumulus at St. Leonard's, co. Hereford	630
<u>HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.</u> —Foreign News, 631; Domestic Occurrences	635
Promotions and Preferments, 636; Births and Marriages	636
<u>OBITUARY.</u> with Memoirs of Lord Viscount Lifford; Sir William M. S. Milner, Bart.; Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart.; Right Hon. John Charles Herries; Gen. Pinson Bonham; Rear-Adm. H. Forbes; Rear-Adm. A. L. Corry; Captain Powley, R.N.; Captain Christie, R.N.; Capt. T. Blakiston, R.N.; William Forbes, Esq., M.P.; John Henry Vivian, Esq., M.P.; John Benbow, Esq., M.P.; John O'Brien, Esq.; James Dennistoun, Esq.; Joshua Watson, Esq., D.C.L.; Sir Henry R. Bishop; Hector Gavin, M.D.; Rev. Andrew Crichton, LL.D.; Gibbons Merle, Esq.; Frederic Rowton, Esq.; Charles Veasey, Esq.	639—655
<u>CLERGY DECEASED.</u>	655
<u>DEATHS,</u> arranged in Chronological Order	656
Registrar-General's Returns of Mortality in the Metropolis—Markets, 663; Meteorological Diary—Daily Price of Stocks	664

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

In our Magazine for 1852 (xxxvii. 486, 576, 577, xxxviii. 2) were several notices of the use of the term *Bridge* as describing a landing-place from a ship or boat, and not as at present structure reaching across the whole stream, and the mistakes of several authors on this point were noticed. J. G. N. now observes that the late Mr. Lodge misunderstood this term when occurring in a letter written in 1607, which is printed in the 3d volume of his Illustrations of British History, 4to edit. p. 344. The passage is as follows: "The frost continues here (in London, 26 Jan. 1607) in a very strange manner: the Tems so hardly frozen that it is made a beaten high way to all places of the city, but *all bridges are in great danger upon a thaw: we at Baynard's Castell watch and ward to preserve ours that was but newelie built.* [Then the writer proceeds to mention bridges of the other kind.] A great part of Kingston bridge is down. All the merchants that dwell upon London bridge have removed their goodes of valem, fearing they know not what." This helped on Mr. Lodge to add the following erroneous comment in regard to the bridge at Baynard's Castle: "This must have been the bridge of timber which Stowe informs us was formerly placed over the river Fleet, or Fleet Ditch, from the precinct of the Black Friars to Bridewell; and which was rebuilt of stone after the great fire in 1666, and remained there till Fleet Ditch was filled up." This error is retained in the second edition of the work, 8vo. 1838, vol. iii. p. 224.

Mr. JAMES BAYNES, of Hull, has favoured us with impressions of a silver coin which was ploughed up a few weeks ago at Brough (ten miles from Hull) on the line of the old Roman road from London to York. Three other coins were found at the same time, but being copper were so corroded as to be illegible; the expression of the head is very fine and spirited, and in good preservation. It is a large denarius of Caracalla, Reverse SALUS ANTONINI AUG.

"C. M. S." inquires whether there be any published record concerning a part of Maplin Sands, on the coast of Essex, named, in a map published in July, 1826, by Messrs. Greenwood, Pringle, and Co., "Whitaker Spit," a sand-bank projecting from Foulness Island, bounding the Crouch River.

"E. T." is desirous to obtain access to

the poems of Bishop John Gambold, who was a Moravian in his latter years. His hymns are not to be found in the British Museum. One of his poems "The Mystery of Life," is so beautiful as to indicate high talent.

EMERITUS asks, What Saint in the Romish Calendar is depicted with a white rose? He has a picture by Murillo, the subject of which is the Virgin and Infant Saviour on her knee, to whom a young female is presenting a double white rose—she is dressed in a brown dress, with a white handkerchief on her neck.

The Old Lady who, seeing it stated in our pages that Mr. Halliwell is desirous to acquire any old publications relating to Shakespeare, offered a copy of the play of Macbeth, with notes and emendations by Harry Rowe, is requested to accept Mr. Halliwell's thanks, but he already has the work. He is particularly anxious to obtain all the quarto Shakespeares printed before the year 1660.

P. 232. The late T. D. Shute, esq. was High Sheriff of Hampshire in 1821. He married Charlotte dau. of Lt.-Gen. Wm. Neville Cameron, E. I. C. serv. by Charlotte, 2d dau. of Sir Wm. Gordon, 7th Bart. of Embo, co. Sutherland, and has left five sons and six daus.

P. 335. The late Captain Henry Beresford Melville was brother of the Rev. D. Melville, of Shelsley Beauchamp. He was the sole officer of his regiment who survived the unfortunate Cabul expedition, having been severely wounded in the Kyber Pass, and taken prisoner by Akbar Khan, together with Lady Sale, Lady Macnaghten, and others. He afterwards served in the Sikh war, and was at the actions of Sobraon and Ferozeshah.

ERRATA.—P. 314, line 20 from bottom, for "the Curacy of Sicklesmere" read "those of Newton and Whelnetham Parva, residing at Sicklesmere, in the latter parish;" and in the notice of Mr. Harvey's death in February Number, p. 214, for "that parish, 1821," read "1851;" and for "a Canon of Bristol, 1850," read "1831."

P. 304, col. 2, l. 25. There is no "Earl of Falkland;" the title is "Viscount."—P. 309, col. 1, l. 20, 21. There is no such county as "Montrose;" it should be "Forfar." Mr. Scott was M.P. at one time for the county of Forfar, and at another for the district of burghs in which the town of Forfar was included.—P. 321. For "Edward John Willson," read "Edward James."—P. 324, col. 2, l. 5 from foot. For "Young Kean," read "Young, Kean," with an intervening comma.

THE
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NICHOLAS FERRAR AND LITTLE GIDDING.

Nicholas Ferrar. *Two Lives* by his brother John and by Doctor Jebb. Now first edited with illustrations by J. E. B. Mayor, M.A. Fellow and Assistant Tutor of St. John's college, Cambridge. (Cambridge in the Seventeenth Century, Part I.) 1855. 12mo.

"MR. NICHOLAS FERRAR of blessed memory" was born in London towards the end of the reign of Elizabeth, the third son of Mr. Nicholas Ferrar, a rich East India merchant. In his childhood he had a predilection to become a clergyman, though for a time his fortunes appeared to take a different course. He was placed at the university of Cambridge at the early age which was then customary, and his tutor was Augustine Lindsell, afterwards bishop of Peterborough. When he was just twenty an opportunity occurred for his starting on foreign travel in the marriage train of the lady Elizabeth; whereupon, having by extraordinary favour received the degree of master of arts some weeks before the commencement, "he took his leave of his beloved study at Clare hall, and put himself into the habit of a young gallant, not that he cared for a shining outside, but that he might gain access and admittance in princes' courts." Having visited Holland, Germany, and Italy, he returned on foot through Spain, and, on rejoining his family, at once became a public man. "Old Mr. Ferrar being an alderman's fellow,* and having been intimate with those brave men and gallant soldiers, sir Walter Rawley, sir John Hawkins, and sir Francis Drake, was a great lover

and encourager of plantations, himself being one of the most early adventurers in that of Virginia and the Somer Islands: a design, it must be acknowledged, the greatest and most honourable of its kind that ever was so generously embraced and undertaken by our English nobility, gentry, clergy, and the city of London." Within two months of his return Nicholas Ferrar contracted so near a friendship with sir Edwin Sandys, who was the treasurer and prime manager of the Virginia Company, that they were seldom asunder. "It was that sir Edwin Sandys who thought it no less both his honour and happiness to have been Mr. Hooker's pupil, than to have been son to the lord archbishop of York; it was he that wrote the admirable Europe Speculum, wherein may be seen the image of the eloquent author's politic and pious mind; he was indeed one of the blessings and glories of his time." Old Mr. Ferrar lent his great parlour and hall for the governors of the Virginia Company to meet in weekly, and Mr. Nicholas Ferrar the younger was sure to be named for one in all committees: he was become their secretary to all intents and purposes except taking fees. When the government interfered and forbade the re-election of Sandys as treasurer, the

* The meaning of this term appears merely to be that old Mr. Ferrar was one of that upper class of citizens from whom the aldermen were usually selected. His son John thus varies the description: "a merchant of good reputation in the city, and, as they term it, an alderman's fellow or companion."

earl of Southampton was chosen in his place, and Nicholas Ferrar unanimously elected his deputy: and so admirably did he shortly afterwards acquit himself as the advocate for the company when its proceedings were arraigned before the Privy Council, that the marquess Hamilton and earl of Pembroke sent him overtures, to make him clerk of the council or to send him envoy to Savoy. These however he declined: for it is said that he had already formed his resolutions, though he had not yet shaped his occasions, for another and that a more private course of life. He was elected to the parliament of 1624,* and there as actively distinguished himself, being joined with the lord Cavendish and sir Edwin Sandys in the impeachment of lord treasurer Cranfield, one of whose misdemeanors had been an interested opposition to the Virginia Company, probably on the cogent arguments of Spanish gold.

The great plague of 1625 was the era of the turning point of Nicholas Ferrar's career. His father was now deceased, and

His mother had bought a lordship the year before in so obscure a village, it scarce had any name in our most accurate maps, till the fame of the holy life he lived in that place made the name of *Little Gidding* sound high in England. It was a good air, but a depopulated place in Huntingdonshire, no house in the parish but only the manor-house and a cottage for the shepherd, who together with their dogs were very sufficient managers of the whole estate, which lay in pasture. Thither he dismissed his brother John at the beginning of the plague, to make ready an apartment for him; whither at last he came himself: yet he entreated his mother to stay above a month at Bourne while he was airing himself and making another quarantine, for fear he might bring her the infection. But the generous matron would run that hazard, longing to see him who had so nobly ventured and "stood between the living and the dead" to save her and her posterity [having stayed some time in London to complete the settlement of his father's executorship.] Within three days after his arrival she rides to Gidding, fifteen miles from Bourne. Their greeting was like that of old Jacob and his son Joseph, after his father had given him over for lost, while

he was providing for the support of the family. Such an interview must needs be passionately kind and zealously devout, both of them blessing God, and she again and again blessing her son. He prayed her to enter the rude house, and to repose herself after her journey. "Not so," said she, "yonder I see the church: let us first go thither, to give God thanks that he has brought me to this good place and has restored me my son." It was told her there was no getting into it, for as yet there had not been time to empty the hay that was in it, which was intended shortly to be done. By the sacrilege and profaneness of the former inhabitants of Gidding the house of God was turned into a hay-barn and a hog-sty. But this good woman had somewhat of Augustine's mother Monnica in her devotion, of whom that father affirms that, if a dragon stood between her and the altar, she would have stept through him to advance thither. So this divine soul persisted in her ardent resolution, and thrusting into the church a little way, she kneeled and prayed and wept there about a quarter of an hour. Then she charged her son to send instantly for all the workmen about the house, which were many, and commanded them to fling out all the hay at the church windows, and to cleanse it as well as they could for the present. She was obeyed, and she saw all this done before she would stir or set her foot in the house. Then she entered the ruinous place, where there was hardly one dry room to lodge her; yet they passed away the time with a great deal of cheerfulness. Next morning orders were given for the church to be well washed and swept, and workmen were presently employed in its reparations. Thus did this holy woman acquit herself like the mother of such a son, her zeal in this transaction preventing his, as if she had vowed the Psalmist's vow to give herself no rest until she had found a place for the temple of the Lord. But she publicly owned at this time to have made another vow of a more solemn importance, and that was to serve God better than she had done heretofore, which was to make herself more the temple of the Holy Ghost, since God had redeemed her and her children from destruction and death, and had brought them to so pleasant a place, that now she could repeat the psalm in her own behalf, that her lot was fallen in a fair ground and she had a goodly inheritance.

Such is the account of the first restoration of the church of Little Gidding; and the institution of regular worship therein commenced at the

* It is not known for what place he sat, as there is no list of the parliament of 1624.

same time, Nicholas Ferrar obtaining leave of the diocesan, bishop Williams—his old acquaintance at Cambridge and now his neighbour at Bugden—that, it being the time of the plague, and the deplorable city now the common object of the kingdom's prayers, they might be allowed to use the litany every day in the church; and, having once introduced it, he had license to keep it up after the plague, interceding still for the sins of the world, the cause of all its misery. He was fortunate in encountering none of that jealousy which has sometimes manifested itself on such occasions on the part of the constituted church authorities: the minister of Steeple Gidding—a distinct parish, it is true, but which, as we have seen already, had practically absorbed its little neighbour—was a friendly man, and cheerfully lent his aid to assist and conduct the spiritual exercises of his neighbours. His charity was returned by the denizens of Little Gidding attending the church of Steeple Gidding on Sunday afternoons.

At the following Easter, Nicholas Ferrar went to London, and on Trinity Sunday, 1626, he repaired to Henry the Seventh's chapel with his former tutor doctor Lindsell, by whom bishop Laud was prepared to receive him with a great deal of joy, that he was to lay his hands on so extraordinary a person. So he was ordained deacon and no more, for he protested he durst not advance one step higher. But on the same day he wrote on vellum a vow, that "he would now separate himself to serve God in this holy calling, to be the Levite himself in his own house, and to make his own relations, which were many, his cure of souls."

We have now seen how naturally all this was brought about. A man of deep religious sentiments, who considered himself to have escaped imminent dangers, was, in the course of events, conducted to a place where his own family constituted, in effect, the entire parish, and where there was a church, but no minister. His filial piety, and his mother's zeal, mutually acted upon each other: and in addition, there was a numerous rising generation of nephews and nieces who demanded education. All these circumstances considered, it was perfectly consistent that one tired with the tur-

moils and contentions of public life, and of delicate health, should seize the opportunity of a peaceful and useful retirement which was most accordant to his original predilections: and it is difficult at first sight to imagine where either the captious or the envious could find hold for their fault-finding. Yet it was not long before they did this with some show of success. If the project itself was unexceptionable, yet it was overdone in the performance. The decorations of God's house at Little Gidding were too fantastical; the ceremonies too formal; the services too constant and too prolonged. "The family at Little Gidding had very ill-usage on various hands. Some because of their strict observance of the Lord's day (about frequenting of sermons) termed them Puritans, and represented them even to the King himself as such . . . Some because of their fashions of Lent, Ember days, Vigils, and all Fridays in the year; &c. called them Papists." Our present limits will not allow us to enter into the discussion of particulars, but those who take interest in such matters will be fully gratified in the pages before us. The charges of their enemies were at length gathered into a criminatory pamphlet, which was entitled "The Arminian Nunnery, or a brief description and relation of the newly erected Monastical Place called The Arminian Nunnery at Little Gidding in Huntingdonshire, Humbly recommended to the wise consideration of this Parliament." The malicious propagators of this book, which was "stuffed with abominable falsehoods, and such stories told as the devil himself would be ashamed to utter," by distributing above nine thousand copies of it, not only endeavoured to instigate the authorities of the time to the destruction of the peaceful community, but would have brought upon them more summary violence by giving it among the soldiers that passed along the neighbouring North Road, "had not God Almighty in his special providence at that time turned away their prey."

One great crime in the family of Ferrar was doubtless this, that their industrial performances had attracted the kindly notice of the King: and we shall not greatly err if we attribute to a like prejudice the following injurious and exceedingly inaccurate notice of

them which disfigures the pages of the recent historian of Cromwell.

Crossing Huntingdonshire, on this occasion [in March 1641-2], on his way Northward, his Majesty had visited the Establishment of Nicholas Ferrar at Little Gidding,* on the western border of that county. A surprising Establishment, now in full flower, wherein above fourscore persons, including domestics, with Ferrar and his Brother and aged Mother at the head of them, had devoted themselves to a kind of Protestant Monachism, and were getting much talked of in those times. They followed celibacy, and merely religious duties; employed themselves in "binding of Prayer-books," embroidering of hose-socks, and what charitable work was possible in that desert region; above all, they kept up, night and day, a continual repetition of the English liturgy; being divided into relays and watches, one watch relieving another, as on ship-board; and never allowing at any time the sacred fire to go out. This also, as a feature of the times, the modern reader is to meditate. In Isaac Walton's Lives there is some drowsy notice of these people, not unknown to the modern reader. A far livelier notice, record of an actual visit to the place, by an Anonymous Person, seemingly a religious Lawyer, perhaps returning from circuit in that direction, at all events a most sharp distinct man, through whose clear eyes we also can still look, is preserved by Hearne in very unexpected neighbourhood. The Anonymous Person, after some survey and communing, suggested to Nicholas Ferrar, "Perhaps he had but assumed all this ritual mummary, in order to get a devout life led peacefully in these bad times?" Nicholas, a dark man, who had acquired something of the Jesuit in his foreign travels, looked at him ambiguously, and said, "I perceive you are a person who knows the world!" They did not ask the Anonymous Person to stay dinner, which he considered would have been agreeable.†

Now this is a passage of which we advisedly say that Mr. Carlyle ought to be heartily ashamed. It is one that in false colouring and misrepresentation is scarcely surpassed among the most fantastic and romantic put forth by our popular historians of the more lively sex.

1. As to the number of the household, which he states as "above fourscore;" from the authentic accounts it

cannot be reckoned as exceeding thirty. Mr. Carlyle appears to have caught at the "sixty or eighty" poor children who came as catechumens from the neighbouring villages.

2. The "celibacy" is equally imaginary: when visited by Carlyle's "Anonymous Person" some of the daughters of the family were probably not marriageable. Afterwards, six out of eight became wives; and, as Mr. Mayor remarks, "had their mother been the most scheming of dowagers, she could scarcely have repined at such a proportion of success."

3. "The binding of Prayer-books" (though marked as a quotation,) is not authenticated. The young people practised bookbinding it is true, having a bookbinder's daughter from Cambridge to teach them, and they may have bound prayer-books, but the only books they are recorded to have bound are some harmonies of Scripture.

4. The "desert region" was a spot hard by the great North road, with half a dozen villages within a distance of two miles. Indeed it was probably to the former circumstance, in great measure, that Little Gidding was indebted for its popular fame, and certainly for the royal visit which forms the excuse for Mr. Carlyle's introduction of the subject.

5. "They kept up, night and day, a continual repetition of the English Liturgy." Night and day, did they? but let that pass (rejoins Mr. Mayor). One can only reply that they might have been worse employed; and that, if for English Liturgy we had read *Psalms of David*, we might have bethought ourselves of a modern, who loudly trumpets forth those very Psalms, when degraded into a fanatical battle-cry.

6. Carlyle's "Anonymous Person" is a gentleman who bears the less mysterious designation of "Edward Lenton of Grey's Inn" in the very book he refers to—Hearne's *Caui Vindiciae*, and whose description of Little Gidding has been frequently reprinted, with his name, in other works, more particularly in one of the commonest of books, Wordsworth's Ecclesiastical Biography.

* As we have not room for further extracts, we must here remark that Mr. Mayor has collected larger and more interesting accounts of this royal visit than have heretofore been given.

† Carlyle's *Cromwell*, i. 106.

7. Carlyle's description of Nicholas Ferrar as "a dark man" is transferred from his brother John Ferrar, whom Lenton calls "a short black-complexioned man; whose apparel and hair made him shew priestlike;" whilst Nicholas, whom Lenton describes merely as "a bachelor, of a plain presence, but of able speech and parts," had in childhood been "fair, and of bright hair like his mother," and in manhood, as his portraits shew, was clear-complexioned.

8. The parting anecdote of the Commonwealth historian, in which he passes off on his victim the character of "something of a Jesuit," can be only truly judged on comparison with the following passage of Lenton's narrative upon which it is founded:

This and all other our discourse, being ended with mildness and moderation, on his part at least, I said farther, since their devotions (from which they would be loth to be diverted or interrupted, as in the said protestation appears,) are more strict and regular than usual, if in their consciences they were persuaded that all their formalities and ceremonies were but *adiaphora* (things indifferent), I then thought they were as wise as serpents, in the scripture sense, in complying so with the Church ceremonies, that they might the safer hold on their course without exception. For in this comportment, I thought, authority would not except against them,* unless for exceeding the cathedrals, who make but one reverence, whereas they make three. He said, I speake like one who seemed to have had experience in the world.

There was nothing in Mr. Lenton's account that could fairly be complained of, unless it was that he ventured to write at all upon so short an acquaintance with Little Gidding as a visit of two hours only. It was, however, a private letter, in compliance with the request of sir John Hetley, from whom he had parted at lord Montagu's the same morning, and was not intended for publication: and it had been written about seven years before a copy got into the hands of the malicious parties who made its statements the foundation of "The Arminian Nunnery." When that publication appeared Mr.

John Ferrar, the elder and surviving brother of Nicholas, addressed to Mr. Lenton a "discreet and respective letter" of remonstrance, to which the latter replied, deprecating the supposition that as a gentleman, a scholar, or a christian, he could have been guilty of all that had been committed in that pamphlet. "To have put the true copy of my letter in print (he remarks), without my privity, had been a great inhumanity. But to present it with so many falsifications, and laying his inhumanities on me, I think none but a licentious libeller, or a beggarly ballad-maker, would have offered." Hereupon he forwarded to Mr. Ferrar a true copy of his letter, and it is that copy which was published by Hearne, and which has now been frequently reprinted, as we have already stated.

But, besides Lenton's narrative, there are much ampler and more authentic memoirs of Nicholas Ferrar and Little Gidding extant from the pen of his brother John and their friend Francis Turner, bishop of Ely: and from the materials thus afforded their history has exercised the pen of various modern biographers, of as various parties in the religious world. The laudable object of Mr. Mayor in the present publication is to put forth faithfully, with the illustrations of an editor rather than the perversions of an author, the original materials of Ferrar's life so far as they have been preserved. Their bibliographical history is somewhat extraordinary. Bishop Turner's life was not printed, nor is any perfect manuscript of it now known to be extant. Extracts were first given to the world by Dr. Dodd, in the second volume of the Christian Magazine, 1761. A short summary appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1772. In 1829 "a clergyman of the established church" printed at Bristol Memoirs of Nicholas Ferrar, professedly collected from bishop Turner's narrative; and again in 1837 the Rev. T. Macdonogh republished the same, with additions.

* Mr. Carlyle translates this,—"in order to get a devout life led *peaceably in these bad times*"—confounding the bad times of 1641 with those of 1634, the real date of Lenton's narrative, when the storm of civil discord was as yet unheard, and when the only invader to be dreaded was the apparitor of the ecclesiastical courts. In like manner Mr. Carlyle's account conveys the false impression that Nicholas Ferrar was still living at the time of King Charles's visit.

Bishop Turner's life had been framed from materials furnished by John Ferrar, and which, as appears from a letter of the antiquary Peck, were compiled in 1655. From the same materials Peck himself composed a life, which, like Turner's, is now missing. Later in the last century they came into the hands of Dr. Peckard, master of Magdalen college, Cambridge, who also compiled from them a life, making mutilations that Mr. Mayor much laments, and printed it in 1790.

Mr. Mayor now prints his "two lives," the one "by John Ferrar," from extracts made by Baker the Cambridge antiquary, and now in the Cambridge University Library, and the second from a MS. of the Rev. William Robinson, once Rector of Gidding, now in the hands of his grandson the Rev. D. J. Hopkins. The latter is called the Life "by Doctor Jebb." "Who Dr. Jebb was (says Mr. Mayor) I have not yet ascertained; there was a nonjuror of the name. What is certain is, that the life is in substance, and generally in expression, Turner's." Under these circumstances we regret that the editor did not at once call it Bishop Turner's. He adds:—

If partiality do not deceive me, it yields to few English biographies in vigour of style or interest of subject, and seems well adapted for general circulation in a cheap form. I throw out the hint in the hope that it may meet the eye of some influential member of the Christian Knowledge Society.

In addition to these manuscripts, Mr. Mayor has diligently hunted up whatever other memorials of this interesting family are now known to be extant, and, among the rest, his researches have been rewarded by the sight of a quarto volume which was accidentally found about five-and-twenty years ago in pulling down an old house at Peterborough, and which contains copies of 153 letters, written chiefly by Mrs. Collett, the sister of Nicholas Ferrar, and mother of the "nuns" or "virgins" of Little Gidding, between the years 1600 and 1645. Some of the most remarkable of these form part of his illustrations, and they suffice to prove that their writer was not unworthy of her race.

Mr. Mayor tells us that he has long designed a series of Cambridge me-

moirs, partly on the plan of Dr. Wordsworth's well-known collection. It was in Baker's MSS. that he first met with Ferrar's life, and at once saw in it an artless tale of a period too much neglected, and of a man whom to know is to venerate. He also observed that it contained a description of the inner life of the family, perhaps in greater fulness than could be found of any other private family of the time; from which circumstance alone, irrespective of its intrinsic value, it must be not a little attractive to the historical student. We need scarcely add that we heartily approve of the spirit and the style in which the editorial task has in this instance been executed, and we trust that the editor will receive both encouragement and co-operation to produce further volumes of "Cambridge in the Seventeenth Century." He admits that the last thirty years have witnessed more and more important publications on Cambridge history than any previous century; but he truly urges that there is still lacking a comprehensive review of university studies and university life. This can only be accomplished, on trustworthy foundations, by the gradual accumulation of evidence such as this volume presents.

The house at Gidding, which accommodated the large and religious household of the Ferrars, no longer exists: but the humble church still presents some interesting relics of their rule. It is a small brick edifice, altogether less than fifty feet in length. Over the door is inscribed, "This is none other but the House of God and the Gate of Heaven;" and on a brass plate, on the right of the door, "The House of Prayer."

The interior is fitted like a college chapel, with oak panelling,—that on the right hand having come down from Ferrar's time,—and with stalls.

In the nave still stands the font, "the leg, laver, and cover all of brass." There is also a fine brass eagle, for a lectern, *minus* its claws once of silver: and within the chancel-arch is a frame for an hour-glass, supported by a bracket. The table containing the commandments, Lord's prayer, and creed is of brass; the communion-table of cedar, and its silken carpet is preserved, together with a small piece of tapestry which the sisters worked for

the church.* An inscription on the silver flagon still records that it was presented by sir Edwyn Sandys in 1629 : the offertory-dish still professes itself to have been "the Guift of Susan Beckwith." To these a corresponding chalice and paten were added by the present lord of the manor in 1853 : for of late years the property has passed into the hands of one whose pride and pleasure it is *stare super antiquas vias*. "If (remarks Mr. Mayor) Gidding church now reflects the image of days which have thrown a saintly halo around it, and if the estate once more presents a smiling contrast to the neighbouring parishes, all is owing to the impression made on his boyish sympathies some sixty years ago by a perusal of Ferrar's life. Thenceforth Gidding was to him a hallowed name, though many years elapsed before he visited the place, and more before he could call it his own."

The church has been not only substantially repaired and restored, but decorated with appropriate stained glass :

In the right window of the nave, next the chancel arches, are King Charles's arms, with text above, *Ut si quis perdicem in montibus*; and inscription below, *Insignia Caroli Regis, qui latitabat apud Ferrarios 2^{do} Maii A. S. 1646*. In the opposite window the arms of Williams, bishop of Lincoln, with text, *Non avarus, sed hospitalis*, &c. In the left window next the door Nich. Ferrar's arms, with text, *Ecce vere Israëlite, cui dolus non est*, &c. In the opposite window the arms of Hopkinson, with text, *Diligo habitaculum Domus tui*, and inscription, *Insignia Gulielmi Hopkinson, Domini Manerii de Gidding Parva, qui hanc Ecclesiam restauravit, et has Fenestras (sacrum munus) dicavit*. A. S. 1853. The brasses from the family-tombs have been fixed up in the church; but the altar-tomb of Nicholas Ferrar has neither brass nor inscription.

NEW HISTORICAL FACTS REGARDING THE LADY ARABELLA STUART.†

"THE name of Arabella Stuart," Mr. Lodge observes, "is scarcely mentioned in history;" but Mr. D'Israeli has, in his Curiosities of Literature,‡ collected all the prominent facts connected with her marriage, imprisonment, and untimely death: there are yet some notices of this unfortunate lady remaining of record on the Patent Rolls, which, as they illustrate Mr. D'Israeli's affecting narrative, may not

be unacceptable to our readers. The first is an augmentation by King James of Lady Arabella § Stuart's Annuity of 1,000*l.* per annum to 1,600*l.*, which grant bears date 12 July, 1606; and, after reciting that by Letters Patent of the 10th September, the 2nd year of his reign, he had given for the better maintenance and support of the honour and degree of his [our] very dear cousin, the Lady Arabella

* After bidding her final farewell to the great and busy world, and settling at Little Gidding, the first thing old Mrs. Ferrar did was to beautify the church. "It was repaired and made already decent, but she would have it adorned. So she contrived to have it wainscotted, and the floor neatly boarded; and this was done not only for cleanliness but warmth, since they resolved to spend so much of their time in it. She adorned the communion-table with carpets of blue silk embroidered with gold; the pulpit and the reading-desk were hung with fine cloth of the same colour, richly laced and fringed with vallans about each of them. She covered the floor upon which the altar was raised with sky-coloured silk, the benches round the chancel with blue taffety; and all the rest was suitable and very noble. But these were ornaments only for Sundays and Holidays; there were carpets of tapestry and green cloth for the week-days. There was a brass font set up, and a large eagle of the same to hold a faire bible. She thought the house of God the only place on which such costly furniture was not ill-bestowed; and in this her son not only approved but animated her devotion."

† Arabella Stuart was the only child of Charles Stuart, third son of Matthew Earl of Lenox and Margaret Douglas his wife, which Margaret Douglas was only child of Margaret daughter of King Henry VII. by her second husband, Archibald Douglas Earl of Angus, her first husband having been King James IV. of Scotland.

‡ *The Loves of the Lady Arabella*, in vol. iv. 8vo. Lond. 1834 (ninth edition).

§ Her name is frequently so written, and was probably usually so abbreviated in general conversation.

Steward,* an annuity of 1,000*l.* during her natural life, he gave and granted in augmentation of the said annuity towards the more ample maintenance, estate, degree, and honour of his said cousin, and also for divers causes and considerations, &c. an annuity of 1,000*l.* (*Pat. 4 Jac. p. 2.*)

The same year (9th March, 1606-7,) another grant was made by James I. to his cousin, wherein, as her consanguinity and relationship, although not precisely stated, is specially referred to, I beg permission to state the preamble in the very words of the patent, viz.:

De con' D'ne Arbellæ Stuart pro compensatione, &c.—James, by the Grace of God, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come greeting, whereas our late moste deare sister Queene Elizabeth deceased, was in her lifetime lawfully seised of an estate of inheritance, either in her owne right or by conveyance, from John St. Leger esquier, or by bothe, of and in diverse honors, manors, landes, tenements, and hereditaments, situate, lying, and being in the county of Essex, and in sundrie other countys within our realme of England, which sometymes were the inheritance of Thomas Butler late Earle of Ormond, and of diverse other landes and tenements which likewise were the inheritance of the Ladie Anne wife of the said Earle, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sr Richarde Hanckforde, knight, which said honors, manors, landes, tenements, and hereditaments, or some of them, are from our saide late deare sister descended, or ought to diascende, unto us as we have been informed; know ye that we, graciously tendering the good estate of our dearlie beloved cousin the Ladie Arbellæ Stuart, being neere of our blonde and *kinred* and being also neere of blonde and kinred unto our said late deare sister Queene Elizabeth, from whom our title of, in, and to the said mannors, landes, tenementes, and hereditaments is lawfully come and descended unto us; and to the end that the said Ladie Arbellæ may be the better enabled to support and mayntaine herselfe in honorable estate according to her birth and calling, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and meeres motion, we are pleased and contented and do by these presents authorize and appoint the said ladie for us and in our name to

confer, treat, and conclude with any that doe or shall have hold or use any the said honors, mannors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments for composition to be had and made with them for our estate, right, and title of, in, and to the same or any part of them. (*Pat. 4 Jac. p. 15, 9th March.*)

And this pension or annuity, or the one recited in this grant, is doubtless the very pension to which Mr. D'Israeli alludes as discovered by his inspection of Sir Julius Caesar's (the then Master of the Rolls) MSS. (*Sloane MSS. 4160.*)

The remaining document is the entry of the proclamation for the apprehension of the Lady Arbellæ and her husband, after her flight from Highgate, which fixes the date of her temporary escape, viz. 3rd June [1611]. D'Israeli, observing on this incident, remarks that King "James was for issuing a proclamation" in terms that showed his fears from the remote consequences he apprehended might ensue by her marriage; but as the existence of this proclamation was evidently unknown† to Mr. D'Israeli, I give it entire, as entered on the back of the Patent Roll, 9 Jac. p. 10, viz.

De Proclamatione tangen' D'nam Arbellam et Will'm Seymor.—Whereas we are given to understande that the Lady Arbellæ and William Seymore, second sonne to the Lord Beauchampe, being for divers great and haynous offences committed, the one to our Tower of London and the other to a speciaill guarde, have founde the meanes by the wicked practises of divers lewde persons, as namely, Markham, Crompton, Rodney, and others, to break prison and make escape on Monday the thirde of June, with an intent to transport themselves into forreyne partes, wee do hereby straightlie charge and commaund all persons whatsoever upon their allegiance and dutie, not onlie to forbearre to receave, harbor, or assist them in their passage anie way as they will answere it at their perilles, but upon the like charge and paine to use the best meanes they can for their apprehension and keeping them in safe custody, which we will take as an acceptable service. Given at Greenwich, the fowther daie of June. *Per ipsum Regem.*

Yours, &c.

T. E. T.

* Sic.

† Our correspondent has overlooked that this Proclamation is printed in Rymer's *Foedera*, vol. xvi. p. 710; but, as the same circumstance was overlooked by D'Israeli, it may be useful to make it better known.—EDIT.

TOM TAYLOR'S AND CHARLES READE'S PLAYS.

Tom Taylor's and Charles Reade's Plays.—I. *Masks and Faces*; II. *Two Loves and a Life*; III. *The King's Rival*. (London, 1854.)

OFTEN and often have we been told that the British drama is extinct, and that there is no chance of our seeing its revival. In some sense this dogma may be true; but, whether the British drama be dead or alive, one point is quite certain, that dramatic representations will go on in these islands so long as they shall remain above water. It is indeed true that such representations are little frequented by the *monde*; and, so far as our ken can pierce the veil of the future, it is not very likely that in our time they ever will be so: the vulgar, however, if we may presume to use that term, have not withdrawn their patronage, and, as long as they continue to find in the theatre almost their sole intellectual recreation, the quality of the *pabulum* there presented to them must always be a subject of interest to philosophers and philanthropists.

Of late years our dramatists have with stupid contentment gone on using the old moulds, which have long ago been worn out; Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton is indeed an exception to the rule, and has struck out a new path for himself, with success that is commensurate with the boldness of his design. His example, however, has inspired few others with similar courage, and it is with pleasure we hail the attempt of Messrs. Taylor and Reade to introduce a kind of drama which has in it something of originality.

When we say "something of originality," we use the term advisedly, for it is evident not only that the authors before us have generally proposed to themselves as a model the French sentimental drama, but also that in particular they are indebted for the leading idea of their plots to the *Bataille des Dames* of MM. Scribe and Legouvé.

In the first of these plays, *Masks and Faces*, the principal character is the well-known Mrs. Woffington, that fascinating actress, who about a century ago was winning all hearts and turning all heads, and whose charms, if we may trust tradition, made some slight impression even on the cold tempora-

ment of the philosophical Edmund Burke. This lady falls in with *Mr. Vane*, a young squire from Huntingdonshire, who, in the gaieties of the Town, has almost forgotten the young wife he has left pining in the solitude of his country seat, and, as may easily be supposed, the attractions which disturbed the serenity of the statesman at once shatter the rustic's peace of mind; so infatuated indeed is he with this unworthy passion, that he not only discredits all reports to the prejudice of his charmer's reputation, but so far forgets what is due to his own as to sink the fact of his being a married man, and to address her on the footing of an honourable suitor.

The earnestness and apparent sincerity of her new admirer, so different from the heartless homage paid her by the flutterers of the town, kindle an ardent affection in the breast of *Mrs. Woffington*; but the pleasing illusion is not destined to last long, for *Mrs. Vane*, who can no longer endure the protracted absence of her lord, suddenly makes her appearance at his mansion in Bloomsbury Square, and surprises him in the midst of a fête he is giving to her rival. The struggle which ensues in the mind of the actress is violent, but brief; the better feelings of her nature prevail, and, won by the purity and innocence of the wife, she not only consents to give up the man she adores, but, in order to make the sacrifice complete, undertakes to restore to their proper channel his errant affections. A great deal of weeping and embracing ensues between the ladies, after which *Mrs. Woffington* betakes herself to her stern task. Her object she accomplishes by making *Vane* believe that the marks of attachment she had shown him were attributable to a silly wager she had laid: on which, disgusted with her apparent levity, he returns penitent to the arms of his wife, which are open to receive him. The young people are thus dismissed to mutual happiness, while the consciousness of self-devotion sustains *Mrs. Woffington* under

the pangs of blighted affection, and the contempt of the only man who had ever succeeded in making an impression on her heart.

With respect to the morality of this drama, our readers will not have failed to remark that an elevation of character is attributed to Mrs. Woffington, that is very much at variance with the opinion commonly entertained respecting women of her class. That such instances may be found will readily be admitted; but, when we have the same combination of good and ill qualities reproduced in a subsequent drama, we cannot help suspecting that our authors regard it rather as the rule than the exception—a conclusion which shocks common sense and experience. Sufficient castigation however on this score has already been inflicted on these writers by the press, and we doubt not that for the future they will be content to leave the propagation of this eccentric doctrine to the pen which has celebrated the flashy virtues of the *Dame aux Camélias*.

If we turn to the construction of the drama, we have to complain that the stratagem by which *Mrs. Woffington* recalls the affections of *Mr. Vane* to their legitimate object, wants the simplicity and perspicuity which the laws of the acting drama require. After turning it over in our minds, we believe we have unravelled the tangled threads, and are willing to admit that its different parts do really cohere and jump; but this does not entirely content us: entertainments of this species, to please at all, must please at once, without demanding much thought or investigation from the spectators, who, jaded with the wear and tear of life, insist that their hours of relaxation shall answer strictly to the name: if exertion of mind, however slight, is asked of them at that sacred portion of the day, they resent the attempt as a fraud on their well-earned repose, and what they cannot understand at once and without effort, pass over without understanding at all. In a drama indeed of that anomalous kind which professes to be designed for the closet—in fact, to use the figure *oxymoron*, in a drama that is not a drama, an obscurity of this sort is of no great importance: if the reader, on first perusal,

loses the connection of ideas, he can try back, and recover the lost scent without difficulty; but the case of an acting drama, or a drama that really is a drama, is like that of the good man in this world of doubt, calumny, and suspicion: for the latter it is not sufficient merely that he should *be* good, but he must also take care to *appear* so; and in the same way the former must not only be rational and consistent, but must immediately approve itself as such to the mind of the spectator.

In the next drama, *Two Loves and a Life*, the scene is laid in the eventful year 1745, at Ulverstone, a village on the Cumberland coast. The postmaster of the place, by name *Musgrave*, is addicted to the bad habit of opening the letters entrusted to his care; but, his early education having been a little neglected, he is compelled to get them read by his daughter *Ann*—a sweet girl, who, loathing the hateful task, yet submits through dread of her father's violence. This young lady loves and is beloved by *William Hyde*, a youth who has lately settled in the village as a fisherman, and over whom hangs a certain amount of mystery, which however is no mystery to the discerning spectator, who at once perceives that he and the old man who lives with him are no more or less than Jacobites of distinction in disguise. This fact becomes known to the letter-openers in the course of their investigations, which also disclose to them that a meeting of Jacobites will be held at Bardsey Hole that same evening, and will be attended by *Sir Gervase Rokewode* and *Father Radcliffe*, these being the real names of *William Hyde* and his friend. As 1,000*l.* reward has been offered by government for the apprehension of the two, the postmaster's loyalty is aroused, and, regardless of *Ann's* feelings, he hastens to the place of meeting with a file of dragoons. This good man, however, has had a witness of his proceedings, of whom he little thinks, in *Ruth Ravenscar*, a maiden of mysterious and semi-Spanish origin, whose heart, as well as *Ann's*, has long been engaged in the gay fisherman's favour. A scene ensues between the young ladies, in which, after discovering they are rivals, they wisely resolve on deferring piques and jealousies to a more convenient season, and conspire for the common

end of saving the man they both love. Placing the youth on the horns of a dilemma, they aptly argue he either has set out to join the conspirators, or has not done so : to meet the latter alternative *Ann* flies to his cottage to warn him of his danger ; while, in order to meet the former, *Ruth* hurries to Bardsey Hole, hoping to forestall the dragoons and the postmaster. *Miss M.* is successful in her errand, and conceals her dear *William* in her own chamber, where, by a train of events too long to narrate, he is soon after discovered and arrested ; thus, besides the unhappy prospect of shortly losing his head, having harrowing doubts of his mistress's truth forced on his unwilling mind.

In the next act we are admitted to the Tower of London, where *Hyde*, or as we should now rather call him *Sir Gervase Rokewode*, is lying under sentence of death. *Miss Musgrave*, rising from a bed of fever, comes to visit the prisoner, and a few words from her quickly dispel the horrid doubts that have agonised his breast : being anxious that, in case his party should be one day triumphant, she should inherit his rank and fortune, he urges on her immediate marriage, to which the maiden, though rank and fortune are in her eyes as nothing, gives a ready consent. *Father Radcliffe* is at hand, and ties the knot, which, before another short hour is passed, the executioner's axe is to cut in twain. In this extremity, however, the young bride is not without a last shift, which is no other indeed than the favourite stratagem that both in scenic and real life has so often been tried with success, that one wonders at the dullness of the turnkeys who can now be taken in by it. *Rokewode*, muffled in his wife's cloak, evades the vigilance of his gaolers ; but the audience, who well know him to be the soul of truth and honour, see at once that it is only to silence *Ann's* importunities he has consented to this scheme, and that he has no real intention of sacrificing her safety to his own. They are accordingly not surprised in the next scene to find the escaped prisoner on the scaffold on Tower Hill : the axe is already lifted, and the condemned man turns to fold the tearful *Ann* in a last sad embrace—when, at this interesting moment, who should

rush in but *Ruth Ravenscar*, and, what is more, she has procured—no matter how—a pardon for *Rokewode* from the king, and now waves it triumphantly in her hand. But when the soul-distracting sight meets her eye—when she hears her envied rival addressed by the sacred name of wife, we can fancy how the semi-Spanish blood is all on fire in her veins : for one horrid moment she thinks of tearing the pardon into a thousand fragments and trampling it beneath her feet : but no—better thoughts, as in the case of *Mrs. Woffington*, prevail. *Rokewode* is saved : then kissing, crying, embracing, mutual happiness, stern self-abnegation, &c. &c. *ut supra*.

The reader will perceive by the slight sketch we have given that this drama is of far lower pretensions than the preceding one, being in fact no more than a melodrama. Without wishing to speak slightlying of this kind of entertainment, to which we have ourselves been indebted for many hours of amusement, we believe we do it no injustice when we say that the writer who can crowd within the time allotted for its representation the greatest number of striking *tableaux* is deemed to have achieved the greatest success ; truth, nature, and consistency being looked on as merely secondary aims, which, if they fall in his way, he counts as clear gain, but will sacrifice without scruple to the attainment of his grand object. From this it almost necessarily follows that each character is screwed up a peg higher than the modesty of nature will sanction : the revengeful man pursues his victim with all the pertinacity of Loredano : the little god of love, whose weapons, unless tipped with gold, now fall harmless in Belgravia or the Chaussee d'Antin, strikes home at the Adelphi or the Porte St. Martin ; and self-immolations on the altar of duty are so frequently and cheerfully made, that they may revive the desponding M. Michelet himself, who fears that the spirit of self-devotion and self-sacrifice has departed altogether from the earth. A bird of this feather is the drama before us ; in one scene, and one only, that in which the disguised *Father Radcliffe* tells the story of his life and unfolds his aspirations for the welfare of the Church, do the sent

ments and language rise above those which are common to its class. On one point however connected with it we must congratulate its authors. When the date, 1745, assigned in the playbill to the action of the drama, first caught our eye, a gloomy reminiscence of countless other dramas and novels, relating to the same eventful era, overshadowed our minds. Originally indeed, no less than that of the Civil War, it was admirably fitted for the purposes of writers of fiction, and afforded a copious supply of the situations they require; but for some time we have been accustomed to regard it as a mine, which, having been most productive, has been worked to exhaustion, and accordingly looked with terror on the daring experiment of Messrs. Taylor and Reade. Our expectations, however, were agreeably disappointed, the authors having so skilfully set a gloss on this well-worn garment, that it might almost pass for bran-new. Such an attractive air indeed have they given to our old friends the Jacobites and Hanoverians, that we could almost find it in our hearts to entrust them with those still more familiar bores the Cavaliers and Roundheads. On the whole our judgment of this drama is this, that both in its comic and sentimental parts it is most excellent of its kind, its kind however being one which, by the lowliness of its aims, is effectually shielded from severity of criticism.

We now come to the most ambitious of these attempts, the *King's Rival*; which, assuming the form and limits of a regular drama, subjects itself to the stern rules by which such compositions must be judged. The play turns upon the competition of Charles the Second and the Duke of Richmond for the good graces of La Belle Stewart, that lady, whose form and face—somewhat battered indeed, but dignified with the shield and helmet of Britannia—we daily contemplate on our penny and halfpenny pieces, the inventive gallantry of her royal lover having discovered this method of conferring on her a dirty and stinking immortality. The play opens with the return of Richmond from the fleet, to lay at his Sovereign's feet the solitary flag that British prowess could ravish from the Dutch. Before starting on his cruise he and *Mistress Stewart* had plighted

their troth with the ceremonies usual on such occasions; but, to appease the King's jealousy, the lady now finds it necessary to affect a dislike of the man for whom she would willingly lay down her life, and accordingly asks a boon of the Monarch, which he is only too ready to grant—the deposition of Richmond from the command of his vessel, the Rupert. The artifice which allays the King's jealousy, naturally arouses that of the subject; who hastily concludes that his mistress is worthless, and tries vainly in wine and in flirtation with *Nelly Gwynne* to find forgetfulness of the past. Making, however, a last effort to retrieve himself, he offers to serve as volunteer on board the vessel he but lately commanded: but here again he finds himself balked by the interference of his mistress. Falling in with the apparently perfidious maiden, and being under the joint influence of jealousy and champagne, he breaks out into loud and bitter reproaches: the lady, emboldened by conscious innocence, is not slow to reply, and a lovers' quarrel in due form ensues. Become desperate, Richmond next falls into the snares of *Major Wildman*, a Fifth-monarchy man, who involves him in a plot for the assassination of Charles. In the third Act we find all the *dramatis persona* assembled in Spring Gardens. The Queen with her ladies, masked, goes thither to pry into her husband's infidelities, who, on his part, ignorant of his wife's presence, and detecting *Mistress Stewart* among the party, in spite of that lady's depreciation and resistance, avails himself of the licence of the place, and dares, in Ancient Pistol's phrase, to "touch her soft mouth." The Queen, at the horrid sight, "goes right off," and all is in confusion; when on a sudden the guns of the Dutch fleet, that had sailed up the Medway, burst on the startled ear, and enforce a momentary calm. Richmond, still seeking forgetfulness, has joined the gay scene in *Mistress Nelly's* company: being thus witness of the kissing business, and being, besides, under the vinous inspiration now become usual to him, all the patriotism in his breast is aroused at the hateful sound of the guns of De Ruyter, and, snatching up a brimming glass, he toasts the memory of Cromwell, whose

virtuous energy he compares in strong language with the wicked weakness of the sceptred trifler, whose disguise he has penetrated, and who now sneaks off, vowing vengeance on the audacious subject who thus daringly defies him. The stage being left clear, the spectators are somewhat startled and still more shocked by the sudden apparition of *Wildman, en deshabille*. An attempt is made to excuse his neglected attire by an intimation that he is plague-stricken, and in a fit of frenzy has escaped from his keepers; before long he falls exhausted in front of the stage, loudly calling on all good Christians to give him a draught of cold water. *Mistress Stewart*, the royal blood coursing in whose veins raises her above the terrors of ordinary females, nobly undertakes the pious and perilous office, in fulfilling which she picks up a paper the sufferer has dropped, and which, perceiving it at a glance to be an engagement for the murder of the King, she with too hasty loyalty places, without reading it, in the hands of her Sovereign. In the fourth Act we find the same lady on a mission of penitence to the mansion of her estranged lover; she has now discerned the truth of the trite maxim that honesty is the best policy, and with humbled pride she comes to own the well-intentioned deception she had practised, and by removing his suspicions to lure him back to the paths of virtue, whence she had unwittingly caused him to wander. Her lover entering, however, with *Mistress Nelly*, the high-born damsel beats a retreat and takes refuge behind a curtain: and now comes the old story all over again: the world all this while, it appears, has been mistaken in the ex-orange-vender, who is by no means so giddy a baggage as she seems. Herself entertaining a *tendresse*, or perhaps we should say merely a caprice, for *Richmond*, she sees that his happiness and reputation depend on a speedy reconciliation with his old love, and, her feminine penetration revealing to her all the hidden springs and motives of that lady's conduct, she finds little difficulty in clearing away the mists of jealousy that have lately obscured the sailor's muddled brain. On his retiring, the object of *Mistress Gwynne's* good offices emerges from behind her curtain, and we cannot wonder that

her visual ray, as if "purged with euphrasy and rue," now clearly discerns the real merit of *Nelly*. The lady of virtue falls on the neck of her who has strayed from those paths: kissing, weeping, and embracing ensue as before. On *Richmond's* return, *Nelly*, to perfect her good work, strikes up a marriage off-hand between the loving couple, looks up a convenient parson in a trice, and dismisses the wedding party to the chapel, herself remaining on the stage. She watches the solemn ceremony; but the sight of happiness she must never hope to share is too much for her feelings: she "gives way," and again in pathetic terms assures the audience that she is not altogether what they take her for, without, however, stating so explicitly as might be wished the precise opinion they are really to form of her. The fifth Act brings us to Charles's closet, who is perusing the paper placed in his hands by *Mistress Stewart*. On seeing *Richmond's* signature, a horrid joy fills his breast, as he has now within his grasp the man who has dared to cross his path. *Mistress Nelly* next comes in, with the amiable purpose of "wiling away" from her royal lover the treasonable paper on which his rival's fate depends. Meantime, the fire that glows in the King's veins has made him neglect that in the grate, and the result is that it has gone out. Availing herself of this incident, the artful hussy complains of cold, and coaxes the Monarch into aiding her in rekindling the flames, in the course of which proceeding she contrives to burn the fatal document. The newly-made man and wife now enter to announce to the King their marriage, and consequent intention of exchanging Court life for rural innocence and domesticity. Offended Majesty, thinking they will yet find a spoke in their wheel, searches for the damning document, and finds it has disappeared. The audience exult in the safety of the lovers; but too soon! for what does the incensed Monarch do but pull out a drawer and produce a duplicate of the missing paper! We now lose all hope, and resign *Richmond* to his fate. Too hastily again! for the rhetoric of female tears and female argumentations being brought into play, the easy-tempered Charles relents and forgives; the folding-doors

are thrown open; the Queen and Court appear in the background, to whom the newly-married pair are presented in due form by their reconciled Sovereign.

Such is the *King's Rival*. Its success on the stage has not been great, and the blame of this miscarriage the authors, as appear from some prefatory remarks attached to this edition, are inclined to shift from their own shoulders on to those of the performers. Our purpose here is to speak—not of actors but—of plays: one censure, however, we venture to pronounce, not as applicable to the *troupe* at the St. James's Theatre in particular, but as common to all the serious actors of the present day. The fault we allude to is that of too slow utterance, which is almost universally prevalent among them, and is said by some to have originated in stern necessity, since by no other means could the voice make itself heard in the distant recesses of those huge cockpits which once monopolised the exhibition of the legitimate drama. According to others, however, this blemish was first adopted by Mr. Macready in thoughtlessness or affectation; and as Alexander's courtiers found it more easy to imitate their master's wry neck than his civil or military capacity, and accordingly went about with their heads on one side, so the numerous disciples of that popular actor determined, if they could not rival his merits, at least to achieve a pernicious resemblance in error. If such be the case, the offenders should meet with no mercy; but we rather incline to the former explanation, and hold Mr. Macready to have fallen into this imperfection from the like sad necessity with the rest. Now, however, that the great Theatres are abandoned to the Opera or to vacancy, and the despised and insulted Drama has taken refuge in edifices—more humble, indeed, but better adapted to her requirements—where the terms *audience* and *spectators* are no longer those of derisive mockery—where the *spectators* really see, and the *audience* really hear—it were much to be wished that the effect would disappear with the baneful cause which occasioned it, and that actors, now set at liberty to follow that best of guides, Nature, would no longer, by a drawling delivery, dis-

figure declamation which but for that defect would gain the applause of the discerning. From this adventitious cause the play of Messrs. Taylor and Reade no doubt suffered greatly in representation, but not more than many others have before it, nor more, it is to be feared, than many will do after it.

The third Act was especially ill-received, and, though in some respects not without reason, it has in it one situation which to us seems to merit approbation more than any other scene in the play—we allude to the distant boozing of the Dutch guns on the Medway, which, breaking in on the profligate revels of the King and his Court, announces the disgrace of the nation and the dishonour of its flag. It may be conceded that the tawdry amusements of Spring Gardens, as represented on the stage, produce an impression of *ennui* on the mind of the spectator—in that respect perhaps not the less like the reality; but the sudden change from the carelessness of folly and idleness to awestruck attention and dismay, might easily have been so managed as to produce a most striking effect. It was, however, sad to say, so easily taken by the *dramatis personæ* as to fail, in great measure, of making its legitimate impression. Rightly dealt with, we should have had in it, not only the *peripeteia*, or sudden reverse, of the Greek Drama, but a *peripeteia* attended by an additional ornament, which greatly enhances its force. The best writers of all ages and countries have delighted in portraying, not only pride and insolence, but exuberant mirth and gaiety, which are somewhat akin to them, as preceding and, as it were, inviting some sudden misfortune. A fine instance of this is presented by the *Oedipus* of Sophocles, where the contrast is worked up to a pitch, almost painful to the feelings, between the arrogance and levity of that ill-fated couple and the awful announcement which the spectator knows to be impending over them. We may be sure that the powerful effect of a situation of this kind did not escape the discerning eye of Shakspeare: to cite but two instances from the many that are scattered through his plays,—the interruption of Lord Hastings' unnatural gaiety by his sudden arrest and execution, and that of Romeo's cheerful forebod-

ings by the tidings of Juliet's death, are qualified to inspire, in the very highest degree, both pity and terror, the two grand objects the dramatist has always in view. The practical improvement (if we may borrow an expression from a class of religionists most hostile to the Drama and its votaries) to be derived from the contemplation of such scenes seems to be that excessive mirth and gaiety, no less than pride and insolence, should be avoided, as unsuited to state so unstable and exposed to peril as that in which poor humanity is placed.

*Æquam memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem, non secus in bonis
Ab insolenti temperatum
Laetitia, moriture—*

To know where to pull up in a career is proverbially a difficult thing, and it is a knowledge which the twin dramatists before us have not yet attained. Giving the highest praise to the Dutch guns, and no less to the toast to Cromwell's memory which their hateful sound wrings from Richmond's tortured breast, we must visit with our severest censure the introduction of the plague-stricken man which immediately ensues. This is indeed "on horrors' head horrors to accumulate." The mirth of the company who are so idly amusing themselves in Spring Gardens being once broken off, a second interruption is surely unnecessary. "These terrors and frights will be the death of me," cries Mrs. Quickly when Ancient Pistol is swaggering in her house, and nearly similar were our feelings on seeing *Major Wildman* rush forward in an undress; having just had a titter from the guns, we felt altogether unequal to a fright from the plague.

Again, regarding this scene from another point of view, we need scarcely remind Messrs. Taylor and Reade that by common consent the exhibition of physical suffering has been time out of mind banished from the stage. The precept conveyed in the line

Ne pueros coram populo Medea trucidet is a most wholesome one, which ought not to be neglected; and though in some modern instances we admit that its violation has been received with applause, as in *Adrienne Lecourteur*, where Rachel delineates with almost painful fidelity the contortions of a

poisoned person,—the truthfulness, indeed, of the representation extorts our admiration, but not the less we shall always regard such exhibitions as tending rather to harden the feelings than to refine or to purify the passions.

A third objection to this scene, and that which probably caused the decided condemnation it met with from the spectators, was that it reminded them too closely of the fatal disorder that was then ravaging our streets. People will not endure that a subject on which their feelings are so deeply interested should be, if we may say so, profaned by scenic representation. Of this we have a well-known example now more than two thousand years old. The Taking of Miletus by the Persians was dramatised by Phrynicus, and so skilfully had he wrought his materials, that at its representation the whole Theatre with one accord melted into tears. The prize was awarded to the poet as the due reward of his skill; but for torturing the feelings of his countrymen, by the spectacle of the sufferings that a kindred people had so lately undergone, he was subjected—and deservedly so—to a heavy pecuniary penalty. The offence of the writers before us was not wilful like that of Phrynicus, but merely one of inadvertence: accordingly have they come off more cheaply than the Athenian, and, instead of paying a heavy fine, have only had the trouble imposed on them of writing anew the noxious portion of their drama.

The scanty space remaining to us only allows us to say, that, though we have been unable to speak with unqualified praise of the dramas before us, and though perhaps we have treated with too much levity some of their serious passages, we do not disguise our opinion that with these writers, if with any of the present day, rests the long-sighed-for regeneration of the British drama. In some of their separate efforts, perhaps, they have been more successful than where they have appeared as *collaborateurs*; but, whether working separately or jointly, we trust sincerely that amidst other occupations they will yet find time to satisfy the claims which their countrymen may fairly make upon them for many more hours of entertainment and instruction.

WINE, ITS USE AND TAXATION.

Wine, its Use and Taxation. By Sir James Emerson Tennent, K.C.G., &c.
8vo. London.

WE strung together in these pages a few months since some notes of the wine trade of this country, as seen through the spectacles of an antiquary, and we ventured, as we looked back to a time when a more varied if not a more discriminating taste for the produce of the vine was spread among a larger proportion of the nation, to express a hope that the cordial alliance which now unites us with France might lead before long to such a revision of the tariff as might encourage a much more liberal importation of the light and wholesome wines of that country. In the present volume we have the question of the reduction of the wine duty examined with a practical financial view, and the conclusions to which the author arrives are unfavourable to any immediate diminution of the tax. Sir Emerson Tennent, now one of the Secretaries to the Board of Trade, was a member of the committee of the House of Commons appointed in 1852 to consider the expediency of a reduction of the wine duty; and, that committee having parted without delivering a verdict, Sir Emerson has undertaken, in the present publication, to collect the result of the evidence then adduced and of his own investigations, and to furnish an answer to the question propounded by the Legislature. It must be admitted that the blue book thus produced is much more entertaining than the generality of blue books. The question, however, to which the author addresses himself is too exclusively the financial one to lead to anything like an exhaustion of the subject. The more zealous advocates for the reduction of the duty have been bold enough to predict a large increase of the revenue to arise from a substantial diminution of the tax. Some have even gone so far as to say that if the duty was reduced from the present rate of 5s. 9d. on a gallon to 1s., the revenue might be expected to rise from 1,900,000L to three or even six millions. It is with these projectors that Sir Emerson joins issue, contending that the present rate of

taxation is that at which the greatest amount can be realised for the Exchequer, and that, as a higher rate could not be imposed without checking consumption, so no lower rate would so far encourage consumption as to maintain the revenue at its present height. Upon this somewhat confined issue, we confess our conviction that Sir Emerson makes out his case. The considerations which lead most powerfully to this conclusion are such as the following. Although we cannot agree with Mr. Porter in thinking that the reduction of duty would not induce the present consumers of wine to drink one bottle more, still it must be allowed that the only thing which would lead to such a substantial augmentation of consumption as would prevent a loss to the revenue from any reduction of duty, would be to increase considerably the area of consumption, and to introduce a taste for wine among classes to which the use of it is now almost wholly unknown. The question therefore is, whether any reduction of the duty would have this effect. Now, although the experiment is still to be tried, we think there is evidence enough to show that the only wines for which the people of this country, and especially the inferior classes, have any predilection, are those of the greatest body and flavour. The evidence given before the House of Commons committee by two proprietors of public-houses in London, where wine is retailed over the counter, tends to this conclusion. So far from discovering any taste in their customers for light wines, they concur in declaring that cheap claret does not suit them, and would not be in demand by the middle classes, and that it must be strong wine, else they will not have it at all.

Perhaps (says Sir Emerson Tennent) no more apposite instance can be given than that of Australia, to show the little prospect of creating, by means of a low duty, a demand for the light wines of France, when stronger beverages are procurable even at double the cost. The population of Australia is composed pri-

cipally of tradesmen, agriculturists, and operatives, the very classes from whom, in this country, it is contended that the free use of wine is withheld by the high rate of duty; and by a happy coincidence the colony has adopted precisely the amount of duty which is so strongly urged in the mother country, namely, one shilling per gallon on wine of every description. But with every inducement thus held out to choose the light wines of France, claret appears to be unsaleable at the price of beer, while port wine is in demand at double the cost. The following is an extract from the prices current of the *Argus*, a Melbourne paper of the 23d Sept. 1853:—

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Beer, bottled, per doz.	0 11 0	0 13 0
Porter	0 12 6	0 14 0
Port wine	1 5 0	1 10 0
Claret (no demand) .	0 12 0	0 18 0

Now it is hopeless to expect by any reduction of duty to bring the favourite wines of the Peninsula within the reach of a much larger body of consumers; indeed there is reason to believe that, with the present rising tendency of the market, any reduction of the tax would be immediately swallowed up by the increased demands of the producer. The demand for these wines among the Anglo-Saxon race spread over the globe, which has lately come into so golden an increase of fortune, has been already sufficient to cause a considerable rise of price, and the lowest shipping price of port wine and of sherry, which, in 1815 was at 18*l.* and 15*l.* respectively, is now stated to have reached 36*l.* and 22*l.*

The conclusion, we fear, is inevitable, that a reduction of duty would not succeed in putting the more expensive class of wines within the reach of an increased number of consumers, and that the privilege of purchasing light wines at a moderate cost would not be appreciated by a sufficiently large body of persons to make up to the Exchequer the loss which would otherwise arise from the proposed change.

The truth is, that those who would benefit by such an alteration are few. In this country the persons whose wealth is greater than their knowledge how to use it, are far more numerous than those whose taste exceeds their income; and it is from the latter class alone that the new consumers of light

wines are to be looked for. Still we are disposed to think that there is already an increasing appreciation in this country of the lighter wines. While the total amount of wine consumed has remained remarkably stationary for more than half-a-century, the importation of Rhenish wines has increased from 20,652 gallons in 1815, to 72,454 gallons in 1854. Since the same period Portuguese wines, instead of amounting to 60 per cent. have become only 36 per cent. of our consumption; while Spanish wines, which then occupied about a fifth, now fill two-fifths of our cellars. The fact that the vintage of Portugal should only have yielded to make way for the produce of the rest of the Peninsula, may be cited as a proof of the constancy of the English taste for wines of considerable body; but, at the same time, when we take into consideration the daily increasing preference for the lighter and dryer exports of Cadiz and San Lucar, the same fact has some weight in confirming our belief that the tendency of the public taste is towards the less heady and spirituous wines. There can be little doubt that a diminution of the duty would give a fresh impulse to this tendency.

The difficulty of introducing a new wine into the British market is a matter of general complaint. At the same time it must be admitted, that those who make such an experiment, under the present high scale of customs, do so at a striking disadvantage. We have great confidence that under a freer system of trade the wines of Germany and France would enter much more largely into our consumption. The wines of Hungary, excellent as they are, have yet to make their first impression upon the English palate. The cheapest wine with reference to its quality, with which we have ever met is the Hungarian Erlauer. At some future time, perhaps, the experiment of the introduction of these wines into England will be made upon fairer terms.

With a view to determine the principle upon which wine should be taxed, Sir Emmer son Tennent devotes a chapter to the question, whether wine is a luxury or a necessity. We confess this question bears in our eyes somewhat of a hopeless and scholastic ap-

pearance, and the enthusiasts for reduction might meet the conclusion that it is not a necessary, with the passionate exclamation of Lear :

Oh reason not the need ! Our basest beggars
Are in the poorest thing superfluous.

The truth is, that when once anything else is considered needful beyond the bare sustentation of animal life, there is no further line to be drawn between the necessaries and luxuries. But it should also be considered, that that which is a luxury to one man, or at one time, becomes a necessity when the season or the person is changed. That which is a luxury in the tavern is a necessity in the hospital; and, while with one person the place of wine may be perhaps more wholesomely supplied by other liquors, with another the concurrent voice of his physicians may declare a moderate use of it to be essential to health.

We had intended to have drawn more largely from the information contained in the work before us, but

our space will not allow us to do so. The subject is one which is more or less interesting to all wine-drinkers, a class which includes, with few exceptions, all persons in easy circumstances in this country. We must be contented with referring our readers to the chapters in which Sir Emerson Tennent discusses such subjects as the following : "The national taste for strong wines in England"—"Comparative consumption of wine in England and other countries"—"Is an increased supply of wine procurable of a quality suitable to English tastes?"—"The effect of the vine disease"—"Adulteration of wine."

While we hope that at some future period it may be within the power of a prudent Chancellor of the Exchequer to make the experiment of a reduction of the wine duty, we reluctantly acquiesce in the conclusion that at the present time, when the question is not of a diminution but of an increase of taxation, such a boon cannot, and ought not, to be looked for.

MEMOIRS OF SIR ROBERT STRANGE AND ANDREW LUMISDEN.

Memoirs of Sir Robert Strange and Andrew Lumisden. By James Dennistoun of Dennistoun. 2 vols. 8vo.

WHATEVER may be said of modern authorship, modern editorship should have its praise. Not that one can be oblivious to the recollection of some foolish and rather objectionable specimens of the art which have appeared within no long time, nor of that odd mode of performing the editorial functions which really is nothing more than getting certain letters and papers printed, and putting a good name on the title-page. Better specimens than these have been produced in our day; and means are now afforded us of reading character and penetrating motives such as never were accessible before. Unconscious portrait painters speak through their genuine remains; domestic life tells its own undeniable story: the chapter of woman, especially, is well illustrated, through the familiar correspondence which marks her influence, whether for good or evil. Loyalty to a fallen cause obtains its proper meed of re-

spect. In short, the public continually finds new chambers of the palace of historical truth laid open to its view, and has nothing to do but to enter and make its own observations thereon.

There is another side to the shield. Now and then a startling apparition bursts on the reader's sight. One can hardly help fancying one meets the deprecatory glance of the ancient beau or belle: of the struggling artist: of the shrewd, clever, bitter housewife. We fancy them peeping over our shoulders and beholding with indignation the free and easy way in which common hands handle and eyes survey words and thoughts dictated in sacred quietness, and meant only for the few or the ONE. To suppose that we, the public, should be made welcome to all the stray waifs of private communication which thus have come to us, would probably be a great mistake. Yet we read, unceremoniously, on and on. The hive has been long ago

overturned : the industrious insects are flown—if destroyed, we were not the destroyers. So we come to the contents ; and, after rising and tasting for ourselves, begin our appointed task of giving an account of them to others.

They who have hitherto known only in a vague general manner that some time in the last century there was born, in the Orkney Islands, a man who did more to advance the art of engraving than any single person perhaps ever did before or since, and obtained for himself a name of renown even in Italy, will derive some pleasure in making more intimate acquaintance with Sir Robert Strange. Happily also not only are the materials for his biography rich and interesting, but they have fallen into good hands, since by family connection, by the sympathies of a Scotchman, and by familiarity with every part of the history of the period, the late Mr. Dennistoun was better fitted than any man of his time perhaps to edit such memorials. Accordingly he has produced what will surely be called by most readers of intelligence a very interesting book. There would have been no need indeed to go beyond the memoir of Strange himself, and his clever energetic wife, if the object of a merely amusing piece of biography only had been thought of. But the great engraver did not stand alone. His early history brought him into connection with the Scotch Jacobites. He wooed and won one of those enthusiastic female fanatics in the Stuart cause, of whom it may be said that Walter Scott's portraits are rather toned down than exaggerated, and the effect of his successful love was to make two families for many years one in aim and act, and to render the memorials of the one scarcely complete without the addition of the other. So here we have them both, Stranges and Lumisdens—and we like each after its different fashion.

A very distinct fashion it certainly is, however united in some points. The actual hero of the first part of the work, Robert Strange, appears to have partaken only for a short period of his life in the exciting interests of politics. His father, a resident at or near Kirkwall, in the Orkneys, died when Robert was very young : before, in fact, his education at the grammar school of

Kirkwall was complete. The mother and a half-brother (an excellent man, whose fatherly kindness and care of the boy were most exemplary,) wished him to study the law, that being the profession in which he could be most easily aided by his relative. He himself was desirous of going to sea, in which fancy his kind brother decided on indulging him : contriving matters so as to give him a fair opportunity of making trial of the life, without any irrevocable engagement to it. The consequence was that young Strange, deeply feeling the delicacy and kindness with which he was treated, and taking counsel with the naval officers on board the Aldborough man-of-war, on a trial trip to Gottenburg and back, felt and heard quite enough to cure him of his mere imaginations about sea service, and came back to Edinburgh by no means in love with its realities. He was again taken back into the business of his brother's office, when his latent talent for art was accidentally discovered. His drawings were shown to Mr. Richard Cooper, who was then settled in Edinburgh as an engraver. Cooper was a native of London and a pupil of John Pine, who published the Armada tapestries in the old House of Lords, and engraved the text of Horace. After having passed several years in Italy, acquiring there a knowledge of the great masters, and considerable skill as a draughtsman, if not as a painter, he was accidentally led to settle in Edinburgh, where he followed his profession with much success, and built an elegant house, which was afterwards occupied by the Earl of Wemyss. Of this artist Strange became a pupil, and he had himself made considerable professional progress when, at the age of twenty-four, he was involved in the public troubles which arose from the rebellion of 1745.

He had previously made acquaintance with Isabella Lumisden, sister of Andrew Lumisden, a writer in Edinburgh. Both that brother and sister were devoted to the Stuart cause, and, by reason of all-conquering love, Robert Strange soon became so also, for indeed one can hardly help suspecting that it was very much a question decided for him by love and friendship. We do not mean to assert

that when brought into contact with Charles Edward during that young man's unquestionably best days, seeing himself the companion of some of the prince's worthiest followers, he did not catch the spirit of personal enthusiasm. His lively account of the battle of Culloden sufficiently shows this; but when all was over he soon cooled down, and we meet with hardly an expression in after-life betokening sorrow for the ill-success of the cause.

Curiously enough, Strange's talents as an artist were drawn upon during the short period of his active service, quite as much as his bodily prowess. While Charles Edward was at Edinburgh he engraved a portrait of him, but whether from a picture of his own or another master is not told us; and when Charles was halting at Inverness during the month of March immediately preceding the fatal April which quenched all his hopes of a crown, a messenger was despatched for Strange, then sleeping with his regiment at Culloden House, to require his advice and assistance about the issue of paper money. The engraver, in spite of the difficulty of providing all requisites, readily undertook to prepare plates, and the Rose and the Thistle, with which the new issue was ornamented, together with every essential, were in a high state of preparation, when the great and fatal battle of Culloden put an end not only to the Stuart's "promise to pay," but to all other promises and performances.

Strange was obliged for a time to join the fugitives in the Highlands, and from thence escaped to the Continent—not, however, before he had married the loyal lady of his heart, Isabella Lumisden. His name is neither found in the Bill of Attainder of May, 1746, nor was he excepted from the Act of Grace passed the following year. It is, therefore, not to be supposed that when we find him making France his temporary abode in 1748, political considerations had much to do with the plan, which was simply that of his own artistical improvement. He had then a wife and one child, with another in prospect—had incurred all the difficulties of an imprudent, and probably clandestine, marriage; and, with the interruption his more pacific career had already

experienced, was sadly thrown back in his fortunes.

Hence the necessity of submitting to a temporary separation from his wife; and accordingly, with a view to eminence and profitable employment in miniature painting, he was advised by her brother, Andrew Lumisden (identified with the Jacobite party, and living among them at Rouen), to come over there and study under J. B. Descamps, professor of drawing in the Norman city. The attachment of Andrew Lumisden to Strange, now cemented by brotherhood, made him the more successful an adviser, and the young wife saw the advantages of the plan, and submitted fully, though reluctantly. To this and to the many after separations which interrupted the quiet of their domestic life we owe the original letters of Isabella Strange. And truly original indeed they are, in every sense of the word; and we like them extremely, though admitting to ourselves that the writer of them was not one to make a rough path smoother. It is easy to remark on the occasional pettishness, the womanly impatience and self-assertion—the want of feminine softness in these letters; but, all the while, we feel her to have been a true, honourable, loving, and capable woman—one who, if somewhat harsh, even fierce, in her resentments, would not be angry in the wrong place. We could not say as much for her political attachments, which, early partaking of the unreasoning character of that period, never were amenable to a juster judgment. There is indeed no avoiding the conclusion, in reading the Scotch memoirs of that day, that the rash enterprises of the Stuarts, and the wild passionate outbreaks of personal loyalty they called forth, especially from the Scotch young ladies, were damaging to their whole after-life. The instances in that party of a calm dignified principle, of a steady heaven-sustained walking in the paths of peace and quietness, are very rare. Between them and the sober adherents of government there is always the difference between contending for a *principle* and fighting for a *man*. Then arose the strangest moral complications. Very good men and women could not, without doing violence to themselves, always approve of the Stuarts and their

leaders; and hence came irritation, occasional intense anger and disappointment, with their idols. One pities, and yet can hardly escape a degree of contempt for the worshippers. It was a very different thing in the time of the Civil Wars between Charles I. and his Parliament. No doubt many who sided with the King did so from a vague passionate partiality; but in general it was a war of principle: for freedom and law on one side—for order and monarchy on the other.

Here we feel respect for both parties. In the ill-starred enterprises of the Stuarts our points of moral sympathy are much fewer; they are indeed nearly confined to admiration of personal courage and personal fidelity.

It is certainly very painful thing to trace the deterioration of whatever was good in that unfortunate young man Charles Edward. They who have read the spirited narrative of Mr. Robert Chambers,* cannot but admit that his career in Scotland, previous to his misfortunes, was characterised by many engaging and generous actions, and that the fortitude and patience with which he submitted to the severe sufferings of his five months' miserable wanderings in the Highlands and the Western Isles, threw great dignity over him during that time of misfortune; but when we look into the present volumes, emanating from no hostile quarter, and see the bitter disappointment of his friends as his useless and disordered life went on, the picture is almost too sad to be dwelt on. No doubt he was conscious at times of degradation. His emotion, amounting almost to insanity, when in long after-years his Highland life was recalled by a few notes of Scotch song, seemed to speak not merely of sorrow but of shame.

But we are moving on too fast. In 1748 the court of France, in pursuance of its treaty with Great Britain, having

forcibly ejected from its dominions the Prince, who had not the tact and spirit to take leave of his own accord, did not nevertheless overlook the sufferings of the gentlemen who had been his followers: and Lumisden, as his principal under-secretary, had a small pension settled upon him. Upon receiving this he resolved to go to Rome, where his services might still be of use to the exiled family; and from this time we find him secretary to the Chevalier de St. George for sixteen years, and cleaving to the fortunes of his son as long as the latter permitted him to do so, after the father's decease. Mighty dull indeed was that little court—and dull personage also, we must confess, does Mr. Andrew Lumisden himself appear, according to the witness of his own stiff and formal letters, which present as striking a contrast as possible to the lively epistles of his sister. Yet he must be allowed to have been a most respectable, honourable man; delicate in his feelings, shewing the nicest tact in dealing with the numerous petitioners who presented themselves at the Chevalier's court: covering the various offences of his party, and particularly of its younger head, with a mantle of love, and yet resolutely resisting the indulgence of the Prince's intemperate habits.[†]

Few things tell more to the discredit of that misguided member of the Stuart family than the manner in which he repaid the long and faithful service of his father's secretary—actually having the meanness to open and retain letters addressed to Lumisden which fell into his hands after the breach between them.

While all these mortifications were pursuing Isabella Strange's brother, her husband was rising steadily in reputation as an artist. He did not long follow the profession of a miniature painter. As political interests faded from his mind, the truer, that is, the artist side,

* History of the Rebellion in 1745.

† The immediate cause of dismissal was the Prince's insisting on going to an oratorio in the afternoon when intoxicated, and the steady refusal of Lumisden, Urquhart, and Hay, to attend him there. How keenly Isabella Strange felt on the occasion is shown in a letter to her brother. Memoir (p. 115). "If ever," says she, "anything in prejudice to my darling's (the Prince's) character is suggested, I deny it, or find an excuse for it. Oh! he has had much to disturb his brains!"

The brother replies: "Our opinions are the same. Nothing shall ever fall from my lips to the prejudice of a certain person. * * * May he live to acquire the esteem and love of mankind, and transmit his ancient family to latest posterity!"

of his character rose up within him. Only indeed in art was Robert Strange ever an enthusiast. Out of his deep love of first-rate masters he became the accomplished engraver he afterwards was, and thus it was a matter of course that, with the exception of short returns to England, many of his best years were spent in studying and copying their works in the different cities which contained them, while his wife ruled the house, brought up their children, settled the Scotch affairs of her father (who died in 1756), sold her husband's engravings, and kept up a constant correspondence with the absent two who were so dear to her. In 1759 the most serious of their separations occurred. Strange then went to Italy to copy pictures from which to engrave, and from that time till July 1764 he found no opportunity of paying his wife even a short visit in London. He would fain have persuaded her to transfer herself and household gods to Paris, where his professional vocations detained him; but he pleaded in vain. The lady persisted in educating her children while young in England, though she did not object to her husband's taking back with him to Paris, after one of his visits, their eldest daughter Mary-Bruce, whose talent for drawing was considerable. Probably economy was one principal motive of her firmness, for she was literally the retail disposer of her husband's engravings at home, and materially assisted him in his picture-sales. The following letters to her brother give us probably the most exact idea that could be conveyed from one mind to the mind of others of the struggles of a sensitive, warm-hearted, quick-tempered woman, playing a lonely and difficult part, eager to defend herself from unjust remark.

June 26, 1763.

My dear Andrew,

* * * *

I am far from being well, which I do not choose to signify to Robie. Was he to be with me to-morrow it would do me no service. The immoderate fatigue I have had these many years in bringing in a family into the world, and the anxiety I have had in rearing them, join'd to many

sore hearts, has wore out the best constitution in Europe. 'Tis true I have had a severe additional fatigue since Robie went abroad, but I have had one substantial comfort; I have been my own mistress. I have had no chiding stuff, which I believe I sometimes brought on myself, but when I did, it was in defence of some saving truth. My frugality has often been dear to me, but yet I'm of opinion had my disposition been otherwise he would have more justly found fault. * * * Robie is of a sweet disposition, but has not so much fore-thought, nor so discerning a judgment as I have. When I'm gone, he will soon be flatter'd out of himself, and out of that justice which is due to my children, and we have nobody to interpose. * * * I'm at present too much affected to say any more of this. Tomorrow I'm take asses' milk: Dr. Hunter says that will do me good; he was with me this morning. Everybody say the country will by all means be proper, but that will never cure a person who carries their disease in their mind. Peace and quiet is my wish, but I despair of ever attaining it. Since ever my lord left me, my application to business, my constant desire of doing good and being obliging, has fatigued me beyond measure. The thing that has of late most hurt me is speaking. I exert with such spirit and vivacity that, when I'm left alone, after having entertain'd my visitors, I feel such a violent pain in my breast that I am useless for some time. I have had a dreadful cough this spring, which still sticks to me. To sum up all, when I sit down alone, and enters into a train of thoughts, I grow low spirited.

I have sent you Fingal and the Index; when will you give over asking books? Here I must end; only tell you the children are all fine creatures, but their being continually disturbing me is hard, but for their welfare and frugality, I will yet endure it. Their voice sometimes is like thunder, for all of them are very healthy, for which I thank God: sound in body and sound in mind. The domestick affairs of such a family as mine is sufficient business for any woman. * * * Here I have had a halt to take some rhubarb and a glass of wine; this is my own receipt. After a person passes forty they are either a fool or a physician. Bleeding is ordered for me, but I hate that operation much. * * * * Oh Andrew! it would be well worth your while to come and see my infantry.* A mother's description is not minded: if it was, I could tell you that

* It is interesting to trace the subsequent success of this infant family. James became a banker in London, M.P. for East Grinstead, and son-in-law of the first Lord

Bruce is everything that I could wish her, and what her father wishes. She has been a heart-break many a time to me, but I flatter myself with the best now. Jamie delights both man and woman: lovely and modest, he cannot move a finger but he shows beauty. The old and the wise, the sharp-sighted and the soft-hearted, admires and loves Andrew. Bell's her papa's pictur, softened with smiles; she's all dimples: a gentle zepher you would call her, with a most comick disposition as would charm you. Bob is my favourite, only because I am now going to describe him: he loves me more than than they do all. He is in every respect like Jamie, who some people say is my favourite, but I think Bob is my dauty. Jamie I wished for, and hitherto he is all I could wish for, was I to wish again. There's a youthful giddiness in him that is not in Andrew, yet one cannot help admiring it. Although I love him as I do my own soul, yet I pass no fault without correction: I correct him oftener than Andrew. *He has a sedateness that never was in any boy but himself.* Within these three weeks I have put him, meaning Andrew, to learn to dance, to brisk him up. He is jealous of his brother, as he is of him: neither of them can bear the other to advance faster than he. When Jamie was aplauded for dancing, Andrew wished he could do so too. Now he is more awake, and pleas'd to think he will be able to dance when his brother dances to his papa. Bruce dances very gently. Bob and Bell imitates the rest, and dances too. What will your prudence and philosophy think of this letter? it needs no apology if you consider from whom it comes, and to whom it goes. * * * I wish you wase staying in France, I would recover there, or any place where I had an opportunity of speaking to none but one friend. I shall never attempt to learn a new language. Oh! here comes our friend Mr. George Spence from the City with his whole family to visit me; I'll seal up, so adieu.

Mr. Dennistoun here remarks that

Mrs. Strange's letters show much originality of character, engrasted on more ordinary qualities of the Scottish gentlewoman of last century—a class now to be estimated only from such memorials, accidentally preserved. Among them native capacity had little cultivation, while natural

sagacity and raciness of thought or language were left untrammeled by artificial refinement or conventional restraints. These considerations may, we trust, authorise our somewhat copious extracts regarding matters of mere family interest, offered without modification of style or spelling.

Strange's own artist-life was a struggling and laborious one. Too much in advance of his countrymen, in respect to high art, to be properly appreciated or rewarded at home, he did well to cultivate a European reputation. Even in 1780 a friend said truly to him, "What you have received for the sale of your works is such a pittance, that it throws disgrace and shame on your country." Yet, aided by the constant attention of his wife to business matters, and her careful economy, he certainly at length realised a considerable property. Special legacies left to his widow and children, amounting to 10,800*l.*, besides the produce of his plates, pictures, &c., show this. In the following passage Mr. Dennistoun contemplates him as one who elevated his profession of engraving far beyond its previous rank among his countrymen.

Among the earliest attempts in England at engraving after pictures of established reputation, was a plate from Titian's Venus, drawn, etched, and in a great measure finished by Barlow (with the name of Gaywood), in 1656. Portraits being however the chief taste, "little encouragement was given to historical engraving, beyond what artists find in engraving frontispieces, and other incidental plates for books." This state of matters continued until Hogarth, about 1730, gave a new direction and impetus to the art, by a set of original compositions in all respects recommending themselves to popular sympathy. Ere long he was rivalled as an innovator by Boydell, whose views in England and Wales, though of scanty artistic merit, were forerunners of that landscape engraving in which we stand at present unequalled. But it was reserved for Strange to initiate a series of line engravings after standard works of the old masters, hitherto little known or relished by his countrymen. True to that object,

Melville. Andrew was afterwards Sir Thomas Andrew Strange, Chief Justice of Madras. Robert died a Major-General in the service of the East India Company. Mary-Bruce the elder daughter evinced considerable talents both with her pencil and her pen, but died of a rapid decline in 1784. Isabella survived, unmarried, until 1849 when she died at the age of 90.

he spared neither time, labour, nor expense to attain the choicest subjects, and to produce them in the most perfect manner. Limiting his attention to the high class of works which his own judgment selected as calculated to ameliorate national taste, he brought out nothing inconsistent with that object. At a time when book-illustration would have yielded far more certain and rapid returns, he refused almost every such commission, excepting a few which at the outset of his career came recommended by special sympathies. For a husband and parent, with little but his profession to rely on, this was a bold course; yet, going a step further, in order to attain results in all respects satisfactory to his fastidious eye, he trusted no hand but his own for the drawings from which he wrought, and passed his best years in Paris apart from his family, rather than commit even the mechanical portions of his background to assistants of questionable ability. On a retrospect of twenty-five years so spent, he exclaimed with honest pride, "I may, without either vanity or presumption, be allowed to say I have been a constant and zealous promoter of the arts, and have, with indefatigable application, endeavoured to do credit to my own profession." But there was a merit beyond this, of which he was probably unconscious. Though born in a land whose aesthetic intelligence had not yet dawned, and educated to that profession in a country where taste was utterly degenerated, he discerned what was really good; he was never diverted from it by fashion or example; he in a few years restored the reputation of Raffaelle and Correggio, of Titian and Guido, in nations among whom they had fallen into neglect; and he rendered these masters familiar and appreciated where they were hitherto unknown.

His zealous partner well knew his merits, and delighted herself in his after honours. They who look back to the days of her juvenile enthusiasm for the Pretender, cannot but be amused at her delight in Strange's attainment of the honour of knighthood at the hands of George the Third; but the ancient dame never forgot the loves of her youth notwithstanding. Of all her letters we like none better than the two or three last to her husband, whose failing health called out all her conjugal tenderness. On the

12th of Nov. 1790, she addresses him at Paris.

My dearest Love,—The dismal account you give me in your last of the 3d cur. distresses me not a little, as I can be of no use to you at this distance, and was I with you in Paris I could do nothing for you but lament my inability. I offer'd to go with you to any part of the south, and nurse you in my bosom. 'Tis long since I beg'd you to give over working, and indeed the result of your labours are noways flattering. To sell your prints for paper will not make you rich. I once more beg you only to look forward: a time will come in this place when such prints as yours will be justly respected. Of this I had lately a long conversation with Capt. Baillie, who tells me the trash is now despised: so does Mr. Sharp tell me; he feels it so. Now my last advice is just what I have said over and over: "Come, my dear, play the gentleman: take your staff in your hand, go about, visit, see your friends, and they will remember you and your works." You may labour in a corner for ever, and nobody will enquire after you. Your sons are known to be in a way that does you credit, and it will redound to your own reputation. Nobody cares for obscure folks: a little frugal dash is even a duty. When your printing is ended, try what you call your luck in the selling way, but be not disappointed, nor undervalue your works. A guinea for your large Guido is enough in Paris, and I would by no means leave there a cargo, as you have formerly done: when they are asked for they will be worth carriage, which is now become safe and easy. As to the two hounder of the Apotheosis* you have in Paris, my advice is to bring them with you; I would sooner burn them here than undersell them. The duty and carriage will not cost you 10*l.*, and to sell them at a low price will disgrace your whole works. In short, bring all with you that you can; leave the rest to Providence: time will come when the sun will shine on you. We are in no want. Reputation and dignity is my chief wish. As soon as you are able, be packing from day to day, that your last hour may be the less fatiguing to you. Leave not a wreck behind; neither money, paper, nor debt. Cheer up your heart, the best of your days are coming. We shall lead an easier, quiet, comfortable life, while it pleases God to prolong our days. Come and taste of ease once in your life! 'Tis

* West's picture of the Apotheosis of the Princes Octavius and Alfred, the engraving of which had led to Sir Robert's knighthood.

long since this was my doctrine: experience now convinces me I was right; for once take my advice before it is too late. I preach what I practice. I keep the house and am well. I'm not idle nor lazie, but withall I enjoy my darling *ease*, which is the first blessing, and brings us the nearest to our first state of innocence in Paradise: there, was no labour. . . . My first, last, and great request is to take care of yourself. All here offer their love and duty to you. I ever am what I have ever been, your affect^e. wife,

ISABELLA STRANGE.

She herself lived to be 87; dying on the 28th of Feb. 1806, at her house at East Acton. She is still remembered as a lively, active, bustling old lady, chatting in pure Scotch; and thirty-six years after her death her only surviving daughter wrote of her: "Few women ever filled the duties of wife and mother equal to herself: I draw her character in three words; she had beauty, wit, and good sense. How rarely are these three ever combined in the same person?"

REPTON SCHOOL IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Folkestone, May 8.

MR. URBAN,—In a book containing a copy of a MS. Journal of Roger Wilbraham, esq. of Darfold, near Nantwich, which copy my father (the late Rev. Dr. Harwood, of Lichfield,) made, I believe, from the original, I found a MS. of this Roger Wilbraham, written in 1690 on a sheet of note paper. It is a very pretty specimen of the neat handwriting of that date. This Roger Wilbraham was born in 1623, and was ancestor of the Wilbrahams of Delamere and of Lord Skelmersdale. Thinking that it may be interesting to those of your readers who may have been educated at Repton,* I beg to send you an exact copy of this MS. and am, Sir,—

Yours, &c. CHARLES HARWOOD.

"REPTON IN DERBYSHIRE."

"Upon Trent so soon as he hath taken to him the River Dove, is Repandunum, now Repton: once a great towne, but now a poor village. Famous of old for being the buriall-place of Ethelbald King of the Mercians: and fatall to Burthred the last King of the Mercians, who was here deprived of his kingdome by the Danes; as saith Camden in his Britania, writeing of Derbyshire. By a note I took out of the Monasticon Anglicanum, tom. ii. I find that Maud, who was daughter of Robert Earl of Gloucester, the base sonn of King Henry I. and wife to Randle, surnamed Gernon, the fourth Earle of Chester, founded a priory here of Augustine canons, anno 1172. But that could not be while she was wife to the said Earl Randle, who died 19 yeeres before that time, anno 1153. How long she survived her said husband I doe not find. But about the begining of the reign of King Henry II., who began his reign anno 1154, this same Maud is said to have conspired with William Peverel, Lord of Nottingham, her paramour, to povyon

the said earle her husband, for which the said king disinherited the said William Peverell. And she, belike to expatiate this wicked fact, founded this same priory at Repton in her widowhood, anno 1172, which might well be, being I find by a record taken out of the Exchequer at Westminster, by Sir P. Leicester, this Maud was liveing 31 Henry II., anno 1185, which said priory fell with the rest of the monasteries in the reign of King Henry VIII.

"Upon the ruines of which said monastery Sir John Port knight (as I have heard) founded a free schoole, converting that which was the refectory (as I conceive) to a school; the cellarage under belongs to the headmaster; and at each end of the schoole is a convenient house for the two upper masters, there being three in all, and a competent allowance for each. But, what the revenues of the schoole amount unto, or whence they issue, I know not. The schoole stands within the close belonging to the Priory, walled about. For entrance unto the same there is a large gate yet standing,

* An historical account of Repton School by the late master, the Rev. Dr. Sleath, with a view of the ancient building, will be found in our Magazine for Feb. 1811.—ED.

and at the further end of the close, upon the bank of the river Trent, is that which is said was the prior's hostle. Betwixt that and the school is the kitchen that did belong to the priory. The rest of the buildings are demolisht, and lye in rubbish. The church, which is opposite to the schoole, joined to the close. The chancell is vaulted and supported with delicate stone pillars. At the south-west and north-west corners of the said vault there are underground passages, but whither they went is unknowne, being stopt upp with earth at my being there. The church is not large, but hath a lofty spire and a tuneable ring of bells, which is much advantaged by the situation of the church so near to the river. To whom the rectory belongs I cannot say; but the scite of the Priory and buildings (save the schoole and the houses at either end for the masters), when I left the schoole, anno 1640, did belong unto one Mr. Thacker, a little diminutive man, but had three or four proper men to his sonns, the eldest of which married a daughter of Sir Tho. Burdet, a right worthy gentleman, whose house is about two miles from Repton. Much about the same distance is Brathy, a fair house of the Earle of Chesterfield. The next market town to Repton is Burton-upon-Trent, which at this place divides Derbyshire from Staffordshire. Here is a sumptuous stone bridge, which (to my remembrance) consists of 38 arches; and below that, at Swarston, where Sir Jo. Harpur hath his house, there is another bridge over the same river not much inferiour, considering the length of the cawsey. Melborn Castle is near to Swarston, and much about the same distance from Repton, where John Duke of Bourbon, taken in the battle of Agincourt, was kept prisoner 19 years. This castle I never sawe; the other places before named I have seen and do well remember.

"I was once at Derby, the head town of the shire, but remember nothing of it but the steeple of All Hallows Church; and was once at Ashby-de-la-Zouche, while I was at schoole at Repton, where the Earl of Huntington hath a large house; that

which tooke most with mee was the wildernesse and kitchin, where in, as I remember, there were three large chymnies and a draw well.

"For Repton, though it be a meane towne, it is wholesomely situate; the aire agreed well with us, and I do not remember that any one schollar died, and but few parishioners, while I was there, which I find by my father's book was from a little after Michaelmas, 1638, till May, 1640, that my father sent me to Cambridge. When I and my younger brother Raphe Wilbraham went at first to Repton, old Mr. Whitehead (who had formerly taught schoole upon Moreton-green, in Astbury parish) was then head master, and wee boarded with him. Mr. Ward (whose father was a shopkeeper in towne) was second master; Mr. Damme taught the petties. 'Twas then a full schoole, and few country schools sent more to the universities than that did. At Mr. Whitehead's goeing over to Bishop Chappell,* into Ireland, Mr. Ward succeeded him, and one Ullock, a batchelour of St. John's Colledge, in Cambridge, and had been schollar to Mr. Whitehead and pupil to Dr. H. Maisterton, succeeded to Mr. Ward. After Mr. Whitehead was gone, and had broke up howse, my elder brother T. Wilbraham being now come to Repton, he and my brother Raphe and I, together with Mr. Ullock, boarded with Mr. Whitehead's brother. We brothers and one Whitehead, a kinsman of Mr. Whitehead's, lay in Mr. Ullock's lodgings in a chamber just by the scoole doore. Mr. Ullock lay in the chamber over us, and in the winter evenings had us to his chamber and discoursed us very familiarly, and acquainted us with passages out of poeticall story, which advantaged us for making our exercises, and brought us on with delight.

"Our school fellowes, so many as I think of so long since, were Wm. Cole, our countryman, who went with Mr. Whitehead into Ireland. He and one Lee, and onely they two, were in the uppermost forme.

"In the next forme were—Gregson, Archer, Porter, Stretton, Bold, &c.

"In the 3d forme were—Dick Heyes and Jo. Maisterton (who came with us

* William Chappel, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, from 1638 to 1649.

from Nantwich), myself and brother Raphe, Alrich of Burton, and one Buxton, &c.

"In the 4th forme were — My eldest brother T. Wilbraham, George Bellot, and a younger son of Sir William Bowyer, who after was Sir Jo. Bowyer, and a brother of Mr. Ward's, &c.

"Below them were—The two brothers that came out of Ireland, theire name Sands, and two of the Foxcrofts, a minister's sons.

"The formes were much fuller, but their names have slipt me. Those that I have named of the three first formes (unless it were two or three at most) went all to Cambridge, save Cole, that went with Mr. Whitehead, and was entered into the colledge in Dublin;

not one went hence in my time to Oxford.

"Old Wigson and one Gilbert, both butchers, had most of the boarders. I do not bethink me of any one fashionable man in towne save Mr. Thacker, who was as little a man as one shall see. And no wonder if the story we had of him were true, that being borne before the usuall time, he was so small a shrimpe that 'tis said that a gentlewoman who at his mother's labour tooke a ring off her thumbe and put it upon his foot, and drew it over his heele, and then over his knee.

"But this being but a tradition amongst us boies, I dare not affirme for a truth.

"Hoc olim meminisse."

"Anno 1690."

JAMES SILK BUCKINGHAM.

Autobiography of James Silk Buckingham; including his Voyages, Travels, Adventures, Speculations, Successes, and Failures, faithfully and frankly narrated; interspersed with Characteristic Sketches of Public Men with whom he has had intercourse during a period of fifty years. Vols. I. and II. (Longmans.)

HE who is the builder of his own fortune is sure of securing some attention to the story of how he raised the edifice. Much more is he secure of the public ear who tells how he built up fortune more than once, and who did not despair even when the hopes of re-edification seemed most unpromising. Mr. Buckingham is in this position. He has, from a modest commencement, become rich and ruined, again and again; and if there be, at the end of the struggle, one conviction which has sunk into Mr. Buckingham's mind more irresistibly and more determinedly than any other, it is, that, when he has achieved good fortune, it has been by power of his own wit and far-sightedness, and that, when adversity has come upon him, it has been through anybody's fault but his own.

It is the common characteristic of a biographer to be in love with his hero. We have the less cause therefore to wonder that the author of this autobiography has a profound admiration for Mr. Silk Buckingham. Ben Jonson somewhere remarks, that very few men are wise by their own counsel, or learned by their own teaching; "for,"

says Ben, "he that was only taught by himself, had a fool for a master." In all practical knowledge, Mr. Buckingham was *airoēiakros*, but neither master nor pupil need fear the application of the Jonsonian censure. It is otherwise when Mr. Buckingham falls to praising his instructor and eulogising his pupil. The two faces under a hood cease then to win as much admiration as they would otherwise deserve; and we are reminded of the saying of Xenophon, that "a man's praises have very musical and charming accents in another's mouth; but are very flat and untunable in his own." Fortunately, however, these volumes are fuller of incidents and adventures than of self-praise, and, though there be overmuch of the latter, there is enough of the former to render the narrative almost as amusing as our old friend Robinson Crusoe.

It is now well nigh the solemn "threescore years and ten" since Mr. Buckingham, in 1786, rejoiced the Cornish household of his father, at Flushing, near Falmouth, by his being born into the world. The sire had been a seafaring man of a seafaring

race, but at the period of the birth of James Silk he had undergone a sea-change, and the old merchant-captain had turned from marine perils to manuring, and had left the dangers of the waves for the cultivation and chances of the wavy corn. In common-sense phrase, the lively sailor had turned plodding farmer; and in James he had a son who, ere he had got into his teens, had seen as much variety as any youthful hero of romance. He was as precocious as Tasso, and as polished as young Cyrus. He was a public child, from the very first; and when he enters on his destined stage, we see him a toddling baby, encountering a ferocious crowd of bread-rioters, and stilling the surge of blasphemy and menace by getting perched on sack, whence he gave out a hymn of peace, and was obeyed in his juvenile and imperious command that the mob should join chorus. The infant Hercules strangled with song the hydra of rebellion. Such a spirit as this was happily not confined to putting down tumult by chanting one of John Wesley's hymns, "particular metre." If he was as pious as Colonel Gardiner after that gallant officer's conversion, he was also as brave of spirit. The scarlet fever of volunteers and militiamen was then raging through the land. Flushing was as patriotic as Barbados when that island gallantly declared that, though every one else deserted King George, "'Badoes would stand stiff!' The Flushing children would have won praise from the Ephori. They formed themselves into a militia division, and Master James was its little petticoated colonel. But, with all the consequent renown acquired by him, his vast spirit was by no means content. It was well enough for the heathens to be made gods upon no better stock in trade than a single virtue or accomplishment, young James aimed rather at being an Admirable Crichton in his way. Like Menenius he had quelled sanguinary faction by an apostrophe; like Caius Marcius he had flaunted in his robes, his cotton frock and socks, before the abashed eyes of the envious plebeians of his age, and therewith he added a nautical skill that would be worth something now in the narrow waters of the Baltic. He was the spoiled child of his own waters, was "ship-shape"

and smart, could handle a vessel like an A. B. 1, and sailed as fearlessly about the Cornish seas as though he had been born a nautilus, and accepted his mission to sail, sink, and rise again. The child-commodore, of course, went to the bottom now and then; but his cool alacrity for sinking must have charmed Amphitrite and all her maids. The drowning boy was more observant of what passed in his new house beneath the waves than Clarence in his hideous sea-dream. He was capsized with a laugh, sank with a philosophical cheerfulness, took notes mentally as the strange monsters of the deep eyed him on his way to the bottom, and has memory enough to tell us his experience sixty years after he acquired it. Surely, as the song says, or nearly says, "there is life in the old man yet;" and, if so, we know no one so qualified to step down and give us an account of the sunken ships at Sebastopol as Mr. Buckingham, the once renowned boy water-treader of Flushing.

During the lifetime of the boy's father there was for the boy himself more sport than school. The sire had scarcely been taken from the home-circle when the widow,—who is lovingly portrayed by the son, wisely sent him to school. Amid his benighted *condiscipuli* he stood something like the Hellenized Hindoo monitor Pythagoras among the Greeks. He taught his fellows by precept and example, and soon surpassed them all in more departments than we choose to enumerate, and stood at the head of the boys, as he has so often placed himself in the van of men, teaching civilization, with himself for a model. His passion for teaching was indeed not confined to developments for the benefit of those of his own age. Little Master Buckingham attended a country funeral, at which all the mourners got drunk—save himself. The maudlin mourners were too inebriated, we fear, to praise or to profit by the illustrious example placed before them by this sober youth. The memory of this social trait has been preserved, to be told after sixty years, to the disgrace of society in "auld lang syne."

It was the affectionate ambition of Mrs. Buckingham to see her son in the Church. He had been a pious boy at school, and she perhaps thought

that such a manifestation was a first step towards Lambeth. James, however, at the age of nine or ten, had more taste for the binnacle than the pulpit, and already had furnished himself with "a sweetheart," as a first step towards seamanship. The lady of his love was worshipped by him with a fervour that Dante hardly knew for his Beatrice; but the amour had a sad conclusion. The maid died, and the lad who loved her shipped on board the *Harriett*, sought comfort, and found much misery and a little edification, in three successive voyages to Lisbon. He suffered from storms, from captivity, from fatigues endured in long travel a-foot, from want, from cruelty, and from the savage oppression which was then exercised by press-gangs. Had it not been that his jailer's daughter fell in love with him, and he with the jailer's daughter, there would hardly have been a sunny memory of this eventful time. He came home a wiser and a taller man, was sick of the sea, bound himself to a bookseller and instrument-maker at Devonport, wrote a bad tragedy in his leisure hours, destroyed it as an impious production, turned Calvinist and gloomy, sought refuge and a change among the Baptists, became preacher, so bewildered himself that he again took to the sea in order to clear his intellects, deserted from the king's ship on whose books he was rated, was lucky enough not to be discovered, studied the law and got disgusted with its unmitigated rascality, became an idle man, did what idle men do, fell in love, and, for want of better occupation, married. He was not yet in his majority. His means consisted of a share in the property of his mother, lately deceased, and which was held by a trustee. Impatient, the young husband commenced life at Devonport, as a bookseller and nautical instrument maker, upon borrowed money, to be repaid when he became of age. Ere that period arrived the trustee had defrauded him; and at the end of a year or so the young married couple were embarrassed by debt, kept awake by a baby,—and Mr. Buckingham protests that the embarrassment fell upon him through the villainy of others, and not by his own imprudence. He does not remember that it was all brought

upon him by commencing to be happy upon borrowed means. He who borrows plays a game at which two may lose. In no case can the borrower justify himself by asserting that he cannot be blamed.

This concludes the first of the three parts into which the volumes are divided, and we will take advantage thereof to make an extract or two from their amusing pages.

Here is a funeral in the olden time, or rather what followed the funeral—worse than the gladiatorial fights first introduced by the son of Brutus, as honours paid to the paternal corpse:

Dinner was ordered at the inn of the village for the largest number that the largest room would contain, and nearly a hundred persons sat down to table together at two o'clock. The dinner was abundant, and the supply of wine and spirits profuse. At the head of the table sat the chief mourner, a relative of the deceased. On his right was the clergyman who had conducted the burial service, and on his left the widow in her full mourning weeds. Almost every one drank a glass or two of brandy before commencing dinner, and some even before grace was said, and these drams were repeated almost after every change of dishes, so that both the eating and drinking were more voracious than I had ever witnessed before. On the cloth being removed, pipes and tobacco, with lighted candles and decanters of brandy, rum, and gih, with hot water and sugar, were freely supplied. Fortunately my youth, being then about eight years old, saved me from the necessity of joining in this revel; but the female portion of the guests did not retire till almost every man at the table had drunk three or four tumblers of hot spirits and water, or toddy as it was called, and most of them were already far advanced towards being drunk. It was then proposed to send for the parish choir and sing anthems, which was done, the drinking going on at the same time without abatement, and nearly all present joining in the choruses. From anthems they passed at last to patriotic songs; and this unseemly revel was kept up till midnight, as I heard from some who remained till then; for I had repaired to bed, after tea, at an early hour, being tired and disgusted; and many of the later sitters, I was assured, were found at daylight, drunk and insensible beneath the table. In short, all that I have ever heard of an Irish wake seems to have had its counterpart in this barbarous Cornish funeral, from which I

was too happy to escape, and return home on the following morning.

This sort of revelry was not confined to after the funeral. The fun began as soon as Death had entered. The presence of the Inevitable appeared to be a signal for the mourners to be merry. Mr. Buckingham tells us that the customary mode, at least in Cornwall, was thus:—"The corpse was first brought from the dwelling-house, and the coffin placed on a bench made of chairs reversed, before the door; here a hymn or psalm was sung, and glasses of brandy were handed round, at the close, to every one present, whether assistants or mere spectators." Upon this stimulant the assembly got more inspired, sang and drank more frequently, and in this condition, hoisted the defunct, carried the body a certain distance, and then imbibed more brandy and bellowed forth more psalms, in testimony of their sympathy. The same scene and incidents marked every resting-place between the dwelling-house and the church; and if at the grave-side the mourners became overwhelmed with grief, there were compassionate friends who stood by to deluge them with the panacea, all-powerful brandy. The custom of exposing the body, it may be observed, was a very ancient one. It originated in a desire to show to the public that the deceased had come by his death fairly. Britannicus was thus exposed to the gaze of the Romans; but, in order to conceal the livid traces of the poison by which he had been slain, his body was painted, and the Romans smiled grimly at the deceit put upon them.

As an incident of sailor's humour, the following may be cited as a specimen of a rather rough joke: the Custom House officers had boarded the *Harriet* in search of contraband goods.

While the searcher was on deck, the seaman went up the main rigging, carrying with him four empty bottles, which the searcher, however, believed to be full ones, and, going out on the main-topgallant yard, he pretended to hide two of them in the folds of the topgallant-sail, which was furled on the starboard side, and two others in the same sail on the larboard side, each nearly out to the yard-arm. He then descended on deck, and joined the rest of the crew. The searcher

then asked the sailing-master of the ship to send a man aloft to take out from the topgallant-sail four bottles of wine, which he declared he had seen with his own eyes one of the seamen secrete there, for the purpose of smuggling. The officer refused to comply with such a request, adding that if they were worth seizing they were worth going after by himself. Not to be defeated in his purpose, the searcher mounted the rigging, reached the masthead, and lay out on the starboard yard-arm, to take the bottles there concealed, when the seaman who had hid them there, watching the searcher's movements, let go the starboard lift from on deck, by which the yard was topped up, in a perpendicular, instead of a horizontal position; in consequence of which the searcher fell from the yard; and but that his fall was broken by his body lighting on several of the ropes that intercepted his descent, and landed him at last on the stretched-out netting spread like an awning across the quarter-deck, he would in all probability have broken his neck, and dislocated every bone in his body.

When ruin stared Mr. Buckingham, his young wife, and their little child in the face, the husband did not lose heart. He looked around him to see where he might occupy a vantage-ground whereon to fight his great battle of life. He soon had a prospect of sailing under a brother-in-law to the West Indies; but this was somewhat far off, and present emergency was pressing. He therefore left his sad household and made his way to London. For a time he wandered about the metropolis, making acquaintance with nought but misery. It was characteristic of the man and his spirit, not so much that he spent his last shilling in going to the British Forum, but that when there, and finding the once celebrated Gale Jones lecturing in favour of celibacy, the young Cornish Benedict rose with trembling yet indignant heart, and delivered a warm address in favour of matrimony. They who are in straitened circumstances and ready to despair may read this portion of the volume before us with profit. They are highly creditable to the autobiographer. Man could not well see more misery than he endured; misery so intense, that, when he found occupation as a printer at fourteen shillings a week, it seemed to him as if fortune and he were again "hail fellow; well met!" and the salary ap-

peared so magnificent that he generously sent nearly half of it weekly into Cornwall, as help towards the support of his wife and child.

At length, better fortune came, and our hero was now chief officer on board the *William Fenning*, West Indiaman. Across the Atlantic he made various voyages, endured great variety of fortune or adventure, laboured hard, read much, noted largely, and remembered the graphic incidents with which he has studded his book for the benefit and amusement of his readers. He even wrote poetry of an amiable but indifferent aspect, save perhaps one song which he prints in these volumes, and which he wrote, as he assures us, when he was fast asleep. There is much that is written by gentlemen quite awake that is nearly as bad.

As a sailor, the author would seem to have been too polished and honest for his times. He, at all events, suggests, in his "faithful and candid" record, that ashore or afloat he was more refined and less knavish than his fellows. He was active enough on board, was not afraid of hostile foe nor threatening tempest, and was doubtless a good sailor in every respect. But therewith he was something of the student "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," pored over books (when off duty) like a philosopher, and is probably the only man alive who ever read *Telemachus* from beginning to end—three times!! The "chief officer" was cited in ladies' circles ashore for his civilised behaviour. He was none of your Trunniens, but rather a "Modus," who had gone afloat to suit his humour, study at leisure during bright nights beneath a tropical moon, and find welcome ashore, not from Polls and your partner Joes, but from nice young ladies with a penchant for equally nice young men.

Mr. Buckingham left his ship because he would not lie to serve the owners. Again the battle of life pressed heavily on him, but he bore the brunt of it manfully, and well was he sustained by the comforting presence or the encouragement from afar of a wife, touching whom Mr. Buckingham speaks in terms of deservedly high praise and warm affection. It is such women who make men conquerors in their struggle with the world, or

GENT. MAG. VOL. XLIII.

who, if conquest be not achieved, can find a compensating consolation for every defeat.

By sea and land the autobiographer now wandered, but always with a fixed purpose in view. He again had a fair prospect of success, when the failure of a commercial speculation at Malta again buried him and his under an avalanche of ruin. He once more protests that he is blameless for such result, but the speculation was made upon borrowed money, and it may be questioned whether Mr. Buckingham would not have fared better had he trusted entirely to his own resources.

After this failure he travelled through the East, with various objects in view. The details of his travels will interest those who are not acquainted with the localities, or who do not remember what the author has said, written, and lectured upon them. To all others there is too much of generalities and too little of personal history. We are glad to arrive with the wayfarer in India, where the personal adventure becomes more distinct, and the narrative proportionally more attractive. At Bombay, Mr. Buckingham hoped to be able to establish himself, but he was not aware that, by a strange law, no one could reside in India, without permission, except a foreigner. As Englishmen were supposed to be unworthy of such liberty, Mr. Buckingham was advised to call himself an American, but this he very properly refused to do. Why permission should have been denied him as an Englishman it is not easy to say. Such, however, was the case, and just at the moment when the author thought he had fortune at his feet, an order, by which he was expelled from India, flung him once more to the foot of the height which he had toilsomely and gallantly ascended. For such issue he maintains that he was not worthy of reproach, and in this conclusion we heartily agree with him.

We add here one or two samples from the measure which we have thus cursorily examined:—

While at Nassau I was thrown into the company of more than one of the old buccaneers, as well as some of the wreckers, as they are called; and most original characters they were. In complexion, from constant exposure to the sea atmosphere

and the sun, they had reddish-brown skins, approaching almost to that of North American Indians, jet-black hair, changed to iron-grey, hanging in curls over their necks and shoulders, loose sailors' costume, open and hairy bosoms, and large virgin-gold ear-rings, lengthening the lower lobe of the ear by their massive weight. One of these men boasted that he had taken his from the ears of an image of the Holy Virgin in a Roman Catholic church, which he and his comrades had plundered on the coast of Peru. Another, being sensible of his own deficiencies, as he could neither read nor write, had his two sons educated in England—one at Oxford, who now held a living in the Established Church, and another at Eton, who was now a post-captain in the navy; while his three daughters were educated in one of the first establishments near London, and were all married to men of fortune or title. Though the children had frequently entreated their father to leave New Providence and settle in England, as he had ample means of so doing in great comfort, he had constantly declined complying with their wishes, habit having rendered his present way of life and present companions, many of them comrades in his buccaneering enterprises, so much more agreeable than any new mode of life he could adopt, that he was afraid to make the change.

They preferred sangaree and cold punch, with freedom of dress and speech, to port wine and the tightly buttoned-up restraints of fashionable life. And the old gentlemen were right. Their sons and their daughters, however affectionate, doubtless thought so too. The Rev. —— rural Dean, would have been aghast at introducing his sire to the Bishop, who would have seen before him a jolly individual, looking something like Mr. T. P. Cooke in *Dirk Hatterack*; and the Baronet's lady would perhaps have blushed at a "papa" whose voice roared like a tornado, and who would have asked for a pipe in the drawing-room—as big a savage as the Reverend Doctor Parr!

As a sample of adventure in India we give an admirable scene, where the stage is almost entirely occupied by Mr. Buckingham and a tiger,—"after dinner," at least as regards the former. The tiger had not yet dined.

I had gone to dine in Salsette with Col. Hunt, the governor of the fort of Tannah, about seven or eight miles from Bombay, and as I had an appointment at home in

the morning, and the night was remarkably fine, with a brilliant moon-light, I declined the hospitable invitation of my host and hostess to remain with them during the night, and ordering my palanquin to be ready at 10 o'clock, I left Tannah at that hour for Bombay; great portion of the way was over a level plain of some extent, and while we were in the midst of this, the bearers, of whom there were eight, four to carry and four for a relay, with two mussauljees or lantern-bearers, who carried their lights in the moonlight as well as in the dark, as a matter of etiquette which it is thought disrespectful to omit,—in short the whole party of ten, in an instant disappeared, scattered themselves in all directions, each running at his utmost speed: I was perfectly astonished at this sudden halt, and wholly unable to conjecture its cause, and all my calling and remonstrance was in vain. In casting my eyes behind the palanquin, however, I saw to my horror and dismay a huge tiger in full career towards me with his tail almost perpendicular, and with a growl which too clearly indicated the intense satisfaction with which he anticipated a savoury morsel for his hunger. There was not a moment to lose, or even to deliberate. To get out of the palanquin and try to escape would be running into the jaws of certain death—to remain within was the only alternative. The palanquin is an oblong chest or box, about six feet long, two feet broad, and two feet high; it has four short legs for resting it on the ground, three or four inches only above the soil; its bottom and sides are flat, and its top is gently convex to carry off the rain. By a pole projecting from the centre of each end, the bearers carry it on their shoulders, and the occupant lies stretched along on a thin mattress, on an open cane bottom like a couch or bed, with a pillow beneath his head. The mode of entering and leaving the palanquin is through a square opening on each side, which when the sun or rain requires it may be closed by a sliding door; this is usually composed of Venetian blinds, to allow light and air, in a wooden frame, and may be fastened if needed by a small brass hook and eye; everything about the palanquin, however, is made as light as possible to lessen the labour of the bearers, and there is no part of the panelling or sides more than half an inch thick, if so much. All I could do therefore was in the smallest possible space of time to close the two doors and lie on my back. I had often heard that if you can suspend your breath and put on the semblance of being dead the most ferocious of wild beasts will leave you; I attempted this by holding my breath as long as possible, and remaining as still

as a recumbent statue; but I found it of no avail; the doors were hardly closed before the tiger was close alongside, and his smelling and snorting was horrible. He first butted one of the sides with his head, and, as there was no resistance on the other, the palanquin went over on its beam ends and lay perfectly flat, with its cane bottom presented to the tiger's view; through this and the mattress, heated no doubt by my lying on it, the odour of the living flesh came out stronger than through the wood, and the snuffing and smelling were repeated with increased strength. I certainly expected every moment that with a powerful blow of one of his paws he would break in some part of the palanquin and drag me out for his devouring. But another butting of its head against the bottom of the palanquin rolled it over on its convex top, and then rocked it to and fro like a cradle. All this while I was obliged of course to turn my body with the revolutions of the

palanquin itself; and every time I moved I dreaded lest it should provoke some fresh aggression: the beast, however, wanting sagacity, did not use his powerful paw as I expected, and, giving it up in despair, set up a hideous howl of disappointment, and slunk off in the direction from whence he came. I rejoiced as may be well imagined at the cessation of all sound and smell to indicate his presence; but it was full a quarter of an hour before I had courage to open one of the side-doors and put my head out to see whether he was gone or not. Happily he had entirely disappeared, and I was infinitely relieved.

With these extracts, and the work abounds in passages equally interesting, we commit these volumes, which bring down the record of the author's life to the year 1815, to the popularity which doubtless awaits them.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF JOHN FOTHERGILL, M.D. F.R.S.

DOCTOR JOHN FOTHERGILL was born in 1712, the second son of a brewer at Knaresborough, one of the Society of Friends: was educated at Sedbergh, in Yorkshire; apprenticed to an apothecary at Bradford, in the same county; studied as a surgeon at St. Thomas's Hospital, in Southwark, and graduated at Edinburgh. About the year 1740 he commenced practice in London, at a house in White Hart Court, Lombard Street; he was admitted a Licentiate of the London College of Physicians in 1746, and a Fellow of that of Edinburgh in 1754. In 1753 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies of London.

Various particulars of Dr. Fothergill's scientific researches will be found in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, vol. ix. pp. 738, et seq. It is there also stated that "He was for many years a valuable contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine; which in return considerably assisted his rising fame."

The following letter, written from his native county during a visit in the spring of 1746, is characteristic of his attention to subjects of natural science, relating principally to the jet found in Cleveland.* Its address is lost; and a name at the end has been carefully blotted out. The original is in the possession of Mr. Tayleure, the well-known dealer in prints and autographs, of Agar Street, Strand,† to whose liberality we are indebted for permission to publish it.

"Scarbro', 11th 5^m, 1746.

"Esteemed Friend,—I received thy obliging letter of the 5th Inst. and take

the first opportunity I can to acknowledge it, and to give the best answer in my power to the Query about Jet.

* Drayton, in his *Polyolbion*, among the boasts put into the mouth of the North Riding, makes her say:—

The rocks by Moulgrave too, my glories forth to set,
Out of their crany'd cleves can give you perfect jet.

Marbodæus, a French writer on precious stones, &c. early in the sixteenth century, gave this country credit for an excellent quality of this mineral. He says,—

Sed genus eximium longinqua Britannia nutrit;

and at a much earlier period the like statement was made by Solinus.

† Mr. Tayleure has also shown us two other Fothergillian manuscripts:—

1. "The substance of a few Expressions delivered by Samuel Fothergill to some of his Relations, When they took leave of him, previous to their Setting out for the yearly meeting in London, 1772." Dr. John Fothergill's younger brother Samuel was

—I have no books of natural history with me, 'tis a subject I have not lately thought about, and I shall therefore hope to be excus'd, if I fall very much short of thy expectations.

“Natural historians have generally contented themselves when they could reduce any substance offer'd you to some known genus: Jet is esteem'd a bitumen, and the most solid of this species: it differs from amber in colour, specifick gravity, hardness, and in its chemical principles: it differs likewise from the cannel coal, in solidity, specifick gravity, often in its texture to the sight, always in its superior hardness and firmness.

“Jet is found in different parts of the world; but frequently on the eastern, N. East, and North shores of this Island: it is frequently cast up after storms, and gather'd on the sea coast in peices of different bulk and figure: they are mostly flat, from $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch to an inch or two thick and of various dimensions: they often have marks on both sides, as if strongly pressed betwixt 2 stones: and indeed I have observed in the cliffs near this place, about 8 years ago, some small veins of jet, lodged betwixt strata of sand stone, scarce $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch thick and very friable, without any other intervening substance.

“I apprehend it is from such like veins in the sea that this Jet is dis-

lodged by storms and cast up, for some of the strata that I observed dip'd so much that they must come under water, a little beyond where I traced them too. It's an experiment which I have frequently thought of trying, but for want of leisure and an apparatus it is yet undone, to weigh a lump of cannel coal, jet, white and yellow amber, in water. This method would establish one certain criterion to know each by and with little difficulty.

“This I think at present is the cheif of what occurs to me upon this subject; if this does not prove satisfactory, I'll endeavour at my return to look farther into the affair.

“I shall be able to procure some few of the specimens mentioned, tho' others will not easily be come at. I shan't be able to reach Whitby, tho' but 12 miles off, I'm afraid: if I do I'll bring from thence what I can. The stones* like a boy's top, &c. are noduli of a bluish stone originally cover'd with a coat of pyrites, which by the agitation of the waves is wore off, except in the center on each side, where the stone is a little flattish, and consequently the attrition least. The stones like a knife sheath are of the same kind; are coated with pyrites, and only differ in shape: one or two of each sort I believe I can bring up. Here are not half a dozen species of shells

a celebrated preacher among the Quakers, but he went to America. If he returned to Yorkshire in his later years this MS. is probably his.

2. A letter of William Fothergill to Doctor Sims of Wimpole Street, written in the year 1822, and stating that he understood that his paper on the Toad, recently printed in the 13th volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society, had been much abridged and mutilated; and offering, in consequence, a complete copy for insertion in either the New Monthly or the Philosophical Magazine. This William Fothergill was also a member of the Society of Friends. He speaks in the letter of his “late dear brother” and of his dear sister A. Charley.

* Dr. Fothergill here apparently alludes to the ammonites: of which Drayton sings—

And upon Huntcliftaab you every where may find
(As though nice Nature lov'd to vary in this kind)
Stones of a spheric form of sundry mickles fram'd,
That well they globes of stone or bullets might be nam'd,
For any ordnance fit; which, broke with hammers' blows,
Do headless snakes of stone within their rounds enclose.

“Another wonder (writes the author of the very curious Description of Cleveland, written at the beginning of the 17th century, and printed in the Second Volume of The Topographer and Genealogist) they ascribe to a certain Saint Hilda, whoe by his [her] powerful prayers, when the contry thereaboutes was overlayd by serpents, drove them into the harte of the harde rocks, where they now remaine hardened into a stony substance, not unlike that which we suppose to be a thunderbolt:”—a legend noticed also by Leland, in his Collectanea, iii. 36.

to be met with: very few algae, fuci, &c. to the good-natur'd, agreeable——: my best wishes attend you both.—

"I shall not be unmindfull of the other articles, when they cast up.

"Pray make my respects acceptable

"I am
thy respectfull Friend,
"JNO. FOTHERGILL."

SWIFT'S NOTES ON CLARENDON.

(Continued from p. 470.)

Text of Clarendon, Folio Edition, Vol. II.

P. 7. "Charles promised 'on the word of a King.'"

P. 10. "A long answer was sent to the King's last message by Lord Faulkland."

P. 18. "Great perversions of Scripture in seductive sermons."

P. 33 to 40. "When faction began in the King's army he preferred Prince Rupert's opinion."

P. 59. A sentence commencing "In the inviting the Scots ever done before."

P. 62. "Dr. Downing and Mr. Marshall absolved the soldiers taken at Brentford for serving again."

P. 65. "He (Charles) doubted not the duty and affection of his Scots subjects."

P. 66. "Scotland, his native kingdom, from whose obedience, duty, and affection, he should confidently expect it."

P. 66. "Of whose courage he should look to make use."

P. 66. "They would draw down a blessing on that nation too."

P. 67. "They should not rebell."

P. 91. "Prayer of the House of Commons, 'that your Majestey will assent to a Bill for taking away Archbishops, Bishops, &c.'"

P. 91. "After consultation with good, religious, and learned divines."

P. 99. "The garrison of Saltash, 200 Scots."

P. 101. "Ruthven, a Scotsman, governor of Plymouth."

P. 102. "The Earl of Stamford."

P. 134. "In a petition sent us by Mr. Henderson, A.D. 1642, is the word 'gloriation.'"

P. 135. "We desire to fall down before your Majestey."

P. 135. "We ask some concession to *this Kirk.*"

P. 138. "Charles's answer contains such expressions as these:

"Our Church of Scotland."

"And the Church."

P. 140. "Some learned divines of our Church of Scotland."

P. 142. "Our dearest consort."

Swift's Remarks.

Very weak.

I do not much dislike this answer.

I wish I could find them.

A great mistake of the King, by too much indulging Prince Rupert. I blame the King's partiality.

Too long a parenthesis.*

Perfect Popery!

Cursed Scots, to trust them!

In vain!

And never find!

Scots blessing!

But they did!
A thorough sweep.

i. e. thorough fanatics.

Loyal Scots. Ever cursed!
A cursed Scottish dog!

A rogue, half as bad as a Scot!
"Scotch phrase."

Rise against.

Hell!

Kirk.

Kirk.

To confound all.

A thorough Papist!

* Swift's literary taste seems to have been peculiarly sensitive to faults of style. In a subsequent note (vol. iii. p. 157) he observes that "one parenthesis involves fourteen lines!"

Text of Clarendon.

P. 199. "Tomkins and Challoner were tried; there was no evidence against Mr. Hambden."

P. 201. "Col. Urrie."

P. 203. "He was proud, imperious, &c."

P. 261, 262. "Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper . . . the instability of that gentleman's nature was not then understood."

P. 262. "Charles would not put an affront on his nephews."

P. 270. Lord Falkland's death.

"His discourses against Popery."

P. 270. "Such a man is less anxious on how short a warning to loose his life."

P. 282. "Rich Earl of Holland. His nature."

P. 282. "His genius—generosity."

P. 284. "Covenant between the two kingdoms.

A marriage between the Parliament and the Scots."

P. 341. "The Scotch Declaration."

P. 342. "The war was of God."

P. 343. "Essex never did one prosperous act after."

P. 343. "In plain English they refused peace."

P. 351. "Argyle and all the violent party."

P. 351. "Hamilton," &c.

P. 352. "He (Hamilton) promised to make good elections."

P. 353. "Mr. Prynne died of the *morbus pedicularis*."

P. 387. "Sir Edward Walker."

P. 388. "The King's army charged the Scots, &c. and totally routed their whole army."

P. 420. "Col. Henry Urrie, a Scotchman."

P. 484. "This age did produce as many men eminent for loyalty as any that preceded it."

P. 516. "Sir R. Greenville hanged one Brabant."

Swift's Remarks.

Which Hambden? not the rebel Hambden, no! it was one Alex' Hambden.

A miracle! Col. Urrie was an honest, valiant, loyal Scot, repenting his mistakes.

A mixture of the Scot.

Earl of Shaftesbury by Charles II.—a great villain.

Shaftesbury, an early rogue.

Too fond of those nephews.

Ten thousand pities that they are not to be recovered.

It moves grief to the highest excess.

Treacherous.

Treachery.

Satan was parson.

Abominable, damnable Scotch! —hellish dogs! for ever let them wait for Cromwell to plague them and enslave their scabby Scotch nation.

An error! mistaking the Devil for God! The Devil made the damnable Scottish covenant.

I am heartily glad of that.

Scottish.

Odious dog! So are all his descendants."

An arrant Scott!

What! in Scotland?

I wish all his clan had died of the same disease.

A very mean author.

I'm glad of that.

Mentioned before, and then (p. 201) I was deceived by him; but now I find him a *cursed* true Scott.

Not quite.

This rogue would almost be a perfect Scott.

* This is but a mild specimen of the language Swift uses all through these volumes wherever Argyle's name occurs, and he constantly extends his abuse to *all his descendants*. Yet in his correspondence there is a letter to the Duke of his day, dated Jan. 20, 1713, in which he expresses himself thus: "*I could not speak to the disadvantage of your Grace without being ungrateful*," and as "*abounding in qualities which I wish were easier to be found in those of your rank*." Summing up all by addressing him thus: "*Few men were ever born with nobler qualities to fill and adorn every office of a subject, a friend, and a protector*." This was the John Duke of ARGYLE and GREENWICH, celebrated by his friend Pope as soldier and statesman—

"Alike to shake the senate and the field;"

and also so happily introduced by Scott among the characters of "The Heart of Mid-Lothian." Was Swift a dissembler, or did the turn of affairs, after the death of Queen Anne and Argyle's share in them, turn his love to loathing?

Text of Clarendon.

P. 574. "He (the King) should discover whether the Scots had ever a thought of doing him service."

P. 580. "The Scots would have no more to do with his Majesty."

Vol. III.

Dedication—"Some very near the King putting him on the thoughts of marrying a Roman Catholic lady."

P. 6. "The Prince was going to put himself into the hands of the Scottish army."

P. 7. "The King was known to be with the Scottish army."

P. 7. "They put strict guards on his Majesty."

P. 14. "Montreville's paper promised for the Scots they would receive the King as their natural Sovereign."

P. 16. "They tell me they will do more than can be required—they will do all they can to prevent him falling into the hands of the English."

P. 16. "Montreville signed that engagement on the first of April."

P. 18 to 28. The text furnishes ground for one running tirade against the Scotch Kirk, army, nation.

P. 29. "They agreed to deliver up the King, and in this manner that excellent prince was, in the end of January, given up."

P. 31. Sir Henry Killigrew saying "he would provide a good horse, buff coat, and pistols, and would find a good cause."

P. 53. The King's discourse to the Duke of Gloucester appeared deeply rooted in him.

P. 68. "Hammond caused all the King's servants to be put out of the castle."

P. 76 to 97. A further tissue of tirade against the Scots.

P. 102. "The Prince sent his brother the Duke of York to the Hague. The Duke submitted to be sent from the fleet."

P. 133. Argyle invites Cromwell to Scotland.

P. 155. Baufylde—about the Duke of York.

P. 167. "The Scotch Commissioners told the King if he did not abolish Episcopacy he would be damned."

P. 168. "A Bill made valid without the King's consent; some particulars the King stuck at."

Swift's Remarks.

No more than Beelzebub.

Gave up the King.

As he did!

He could not do worse!

And those hell-hounds sold him to the rebels.

The cursed Scots begin their new treachery.

Montreville might as well promise for Satan as for the Scots. Will Montreville trust them again?

And so they did, with a vengeance! by delivering him up for money—hellish Scotch dogs!

April fool!

Cursed Scot,
Sold his King for a groat.

Hellish Scots! from this period
the English Parliament was turned into Scotch devils.

Another loyal man used the like saying.

Yet he lived and died a rank Papist,* and lost the kingdom.

A detestable villain, almost as wicked as a Scot.

A sorry Admiral! Popery and cowardice stuck with him all his life.

That eternal dog Argyle.

The Duke's courage was always doubtful.

Very civil.

English dogs, as bad as beasts.
After so many concessions the Commissioners show themselves most damnable villains.

* Somewhat of the confusion of Swift's disorder appears in this note; he seemingly confounds the Dukes of York and Gloucester, for it is well known, from contemporary sources, that the young Duke of Gloucester, when in France, withstood all the influence, and, shame to add, all the cruelty, which his imperious and bigoted mother could use, to cause him to become a Papist. He died early, and in Carte's Life of Ormond, and other narratives, there are very touching accounts of what he endured in this matter. Carte (Ormonde's Life, vol. ii. p. 166) tells us that, when his mother's coaxing and Abbé Montague's bullying failed to influence him, the boy was turned out of his mother's house, his horses from the stables, the sheets taken from his bed, and himself obliged to go and live at Lord Hatton's.

Text of Clarendon.

P. 172. "If they would allow bishops by Scripture, he would take away bishops by law."

P. 175. "The King's letter to his son."

P. 180. "Young Sir Harry Vane."

P. 183. "Members seized by soldiers entering the House."

P. 189. "Harrison, son of a butcher."

P. 195. "The king, at his first day's trial, said he was accountable to none but God."

P. 192. "He said he was a lover of the Scotch nation."

P. 199. "He was greatly beloved by his subjects when murdered."

P. 217. "The Scots acknowledge King Charles the Second on his taking the covenant."

P. 217. "Duke Hamilton was sincere—a rare virtue in the men of that nation."

P. 225. "Dr. Wiseheart, a learned and worthy Scotch divine."

P. 225. "Lauderdale discoursed against Montrose."

P. 270. "1,500 of one family (the Campbells) were killed."

P. 237. "A synod was proposed, in which there should be some foreign divines."

P. 270. "Montrose goes for Scotland."

P. 270. "There were many officers of good name in Sweden."

P. 270. "The two factions in Scotland were his enemies."

P. 270. "And the whole kirk."

P. 273. "The country betrayed his enemies to Argyle, and made a merit of it."

P. 273. "David Lesley."

P. 274. "The sentence against Montrose."

P. 274. "His death."

P. 275. "He prayed they might not betray him (the King) as they had done his father."

P. 275. "Argyle wanted but *honesty* and *courage* to be a great man."

P. 276. "The Scots represented to the King the act against Montrose to be for his service."

P. 286. "Argyle received the King at Edinburg."

P. 289. "The King's table was very well served."

P. 300. "The King left the Duke of York with his mother, matters of religion only excepted."

P. 300. "The Duke full of courage."

P. 304. "The Duke could not speak in Latin with Sir George Ratcliff."

P. 305. "The Duke of York assured of free exercise of religion."

Swift's Remarks.

Indeed! a great concession.

The whole letter a most excellent performance.

A cursed, insolent villain, worse than even a Scot, or his own father.

Damnable proceedings.

The fitter for his office.

Very weak!

There I differ from him—they were the cause of his destruction, like abominable Scotch dogs.

Only common pity for his death, and the manner of it.

Cursed Scots in every circumstance!

A Scotch duke, celebrated by the author; a perfect miracle!

A prodigious rarity.

That Earl was a beast! (I mean Lauderdale.)

Not half enough of the execrable breed.

I do not approve it.

He was the only man a Scot that had ever one grain of virtue, and was therefore abhorred and murdered publickly.

Impossible!

Very certain.

Scots damnable kirk!

The virtue and humility of the Scots.

A tyrannical Scottish dog.

Oh! if the whole nation to a man were just so treated; begin with Argyle, and next with the fanatick dogs who teased him with their Kirk puerilities.

Most traitorous, dam infernal Scots for ever. A perfect hero, wholly unscottified.

A seasonable prayer, but never performed.

Trifles to a Scot.

Impudent, lying, Scotch dogs.

That dog of all dogs.

With Scotch food, &c.

Yet he lost the kingdom for the sake of popery.

Quantum mutatus.

Because he was illiterate, and could read only popish Latin.

Who unkinged himself for popery.

Text of Clarendon.

P. 305. "He had a firm resolution never to acknowledge that he had committed any error."

P. 305. "Mr. Mountague said that all the King's (Charles II.) hopes must be in the Presbyterians and Roman Catholics."

P. 318. "Worcester fight, it was on the 3d Sept."

P. 339. "There were necessities and factions in the Duke of York's family; but there needed no spurs to incite the Duke of York."

P. 340. "The Duke with an *earnestness* of passion which he *dissembled* not."

P. 343. "The Duke goes to the army; he got the reputation of a prince of very signal courage."

P. 349. "The Chancellor desires the King not to employ him in Scottish affairs on account of the frequent resort of the little Scottish vicar (one Mr. Knox)."

P. 387. "Cromwell's parliament met on the 3d September."

P. 394. "The Highlanders stole into the English quarters, killed many soldiers, but stole more horses."

P. 413. "The King left Paris in June, 1654; and, because he made a private journey the first night, a bold person published among amours of the French court some particulars that reflected on him."

P. 414. "There was at that time in the court of France a lady of great beauty."

P. 420. "Chancellor's discourse about going to Scotland—praises the Scots."

P. 420. "The King's reply."

P. 425. "Many of the Reformed religion abroad were persuaded that the King (Charles II.) was a papist."

P. 469. "Blake's victory."

P. 495. "Anabaptist address to the King."

P. 523. "Character of Sir Richard Willis."

P. 529. "The King retiring to Brussels, some about him began to think of providing a religion as well as other conveniences grateful to the people; and, but for the King's own sturdiness, men would have been more out of countenance to have owned the faith they were of."

P. 540. "The Duke in Spain, he could have no command unless he changed his religion."

Swift's Remarks.

No? not when he lost his kingdom for popery?

A blessed pair!

Sept. 3 always lucky to Cromwell.

How old was he when he turned patriot and coward?

Dubitat Augustinus.

But proved a cowardly popish king.

The little Scottish scoundrel!

His lucky day.

Rank Scotch thieves.

Bussy Rabutin, "Amours des Gaingois."

A prostitute whore!

The Chancellor never thought so well of the Scots before.

The King knew them better.
Which was true?

I wish he were always so for the dogs the Spaniards' sake, instead of our Dutch S— (erased).

Honest, though fanatical.

Doubtful.

Of which religion? He never had any.

As he did after in England.

* Nothing seems more surprising, in turning over the records of Charles the Second's reign, than the way in which his secret of having been always a papist was kept. Whether he was ever other than a papist in *persuasion* may be doubted, since we have known of the treasonable *secret* article of his father's marriage, giving the Queen and her priests the tuition of all the children until 13 years old; but it is certain that all his courtiers knew his real way of thinking long before Father Huddlestane was brought to his death-bed. Ormonde once "saw him at Brussels on his knees at mass," but "said nothing;" though himself a stout Protestant, he probably thought it the King's personal secret, and he kept it more as a man of honour than one loyal to England. "Henry Bennet" wanted him to *declare* in order to get aid from France and Spain; Lord Bristol, on the contrary, counselled him to *dissemble* in order to strengthen the royal cause in England. England was hoodwinked on all hands until death tore off the bandage. Ormonde was of opinion that the papers paraded by James the Second, as found in his brother's strong box, were the composition of some priest, and copied by Charles as an "act of penance."

Text of Clarendon.

- P. 583. "Let our subjects rely on the word of a King."
- P. 583. The "word of a King" again. The declaration from Breda, A.D. 1660.
- P. 585. "He would heal with the same plaster that made the wound raw."
- P. 586. "Those who would subject our subjects."
- P. 586. "Piety and goodness hath."
- P. 595. "We submit, and oblige ourselves, our heirs, and posterity for ever."
- P. 596. Ingoldby's signature to Charles's death-warrant. "Cromwell put the pen between his fingers."

Swift's Remarks.

Usually good for nothing.

Provided he be an honest and sincere man.

A very low comparison.

*Cacofonia!**Have.*

Can they oblige their posterity ten thousand years to come?*

A mistake, for it was his own hand, but without any constraint.

(Finis.)

UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF THE POET MOORE.

MR. URBAN.—When recently examining a quantity of letters which probably had not been disturbed for upwards of fifteen years past, I by chance met with the following letter of Tom Moore, the Poet and Historian of Ireland, addressed to Mr. William Lynch, the eminent Irish antiquary,† Its contents, I think you will allow, are sufficiently remarkable to be worthy of publication.

Yours, &c.

J. F. F.

Sloperton, Devizes, June 7th, 1835.

DEAR SIR,—I shall much rejoice at our correspondence, should it be the means of leading to our nearer acquaintance, and hope to be allowed, when I come next to town, to pay personally my respects to you. Whatever you may think of my Irish feeling (and, were it not for your kind and flattering article in the Magazine,‡ I should have feared you rated it very low), I have at least enough to enable me to appreciate—I will not say (however deserved) the "manly and sensible," as you do not seem to like those epithets,—but—the warm, honest, and enlightened zeal which you show in behalf of every thing relating to the honour of our country.

With respect to the opinion I ventured on the subject of our music, or rather of those airs which have reached our times, I am much inclined to think I may have been mistaken, and that the date of those airs is much more ancient than I have made it. But this has no more to do with the existence or merits of our music *before* the date of those airs than any doubt as to the age of a particular Irish manuscript

has to do with the antiquity or merits of Irish manuscripts in general; and you will see, from the last chapter of the published volume of my History, that I take credit to our country for the sweetness of its music from the very earliest times.

With regard to what you say in your letter respecting our Milesian legend, it appears to me (though I can hardly think it possible) that you mean to compare this fiction with the Border tales and songs of Scotland, and the romantic legends of England's King Arthur, &c. &c. Whereas, assuredly, the real counterparts of our Gadelian antiquities are to be found in the forty kings of Scotland, and the descent of the Britons from Brute and the Trojans—clumsy figments, which Milton and Camden in vain endeavoured to overturn, but which fell at last by the weight of their own nonsense, leaving only our structure of the same kind, standing or rather tottering in the anile pages of Keating, &c. &c.

Your offer of assisting me with the advantage of your research and learning upon points which you must neces-

* A memorable question, answered in twenty-eight years after by the Revolution.

† Mr. Lynch was author of the "View of the Legal Institutions, Honorary Hereditary Offices, and Feudal Baronies established in Ireland during the Reign of Henry II. 1830." 8vo. He died in 1836.

‡ This refers to an article in The Dublin Penny Magazine.

sarily be so much better acquainted with than myself I accept with pleasure and thankfulness, and shall take every opportunity of availing myself of it.

It is my intention, at present, to visit Ireland this autumn, and I shall not fail to remember your advice respecting the fac-simile from the Breton MSS. as well as the old notation of the

Irish melody. Where, however, is this to be found? I must confess, among my other scepticisms, some doubts as to the conjuring powers of Spray,*—except with his voice, poor fellow.

I am, dear sir, yours very faithfully,

THOMAS MOORE.

William Lynch, Esq.
Carlton Chambers, Regent St.

LETTER OF BERKENHOUT THE LITERARY BIOGRAPHER.

MR. URBAN.—The *Biographia Literaria* of Berkenhout is known to most readers, and known as an unfinished work. What it was designed to be appears in the subjoined letter, which must have been addressed to Mr. J. Dodsley, and is worth preservation. It was formerly in the possession of Mr. Alexander Chalmers.

Yours, &c. BOLTON CORNEY.

*Richmond, Surrey,
August 25, 1776.*

SIR,—It is, I think, now about fifteen years since I had some conversation with you concerning my plan of a *Biographia Britanica Literaria*, part of which was then executed. I then promised, that if I should ever finish the work, as you had given me some hints for its improvement, you should have the refusal of it. I now keep my word, and have accordingly sent you the first volume ready for the press, which, I think, it were most advisable to publish separately and as soon as possible. I send you, at the same time, the other bundle of Lives, in order to shew you that the whole work is in considerable forwardness. This bundle must be returned, there being several Lives wanting which are not yet transcribed. But you may depend on the second volume being ready for the press before the first is published, and so of the rest. The whole will be comprised in four Quarto volumes.

I flatter myself you will believe me when I assure you, that it is not a careless or a hasty production, and that there is not in the whole work a single paragraph literally transcribed from any author whatsoever, except such passages as are marked as quotations. I mention this circumstance, because some of our late voluminous biographical publications consist chiefly of mere transcript from former writers.

The first volume begins with the fifth and ends with the sixteenth century. The second and third will contain the seventeenth century, and the fourth will comprise all the authors of the present century who have already departed this life.

As you must naturally suppose me partial to my favorite child, I request that you will expose it to the examination of some friend on whose judgement you have reason to depend.

The fourth volume will contain a good deal of information which hath never been communicated to the publick, in consequence of intelligence which I have received from several *literati* relative to their immediate progenitors.

The Preface to the first volume will exhibit a concise history of the rise and progress of Learning in these kingdoms.

The general Title will be, as near as I can at present determine,

Biographia Literaria; containing the Lives of English, Scotch and Irish Authors, from the dawn of Literature in those kingdoms to the present time, chronologically and classically arranged, with a catalogue of their works subjoined to each Life.

If you will favour me with a line informing me when you will have leisure to talk with me on this subject, I will endeavour to meet you; but you will be so kind as to fix the time precisely.

Yrs. J. BERKENHOUT.

* The late John Spray, Mus. Doc. one of the vicars choral of Christ Church, Dublin, &c.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Proclamations against New Buildings; Clement's Inn Field; Sohoe; Dog Fields; Windmill Fields—The Wardship of Valerian Wesley—Pheasantry in Saint James's Park; Keeper of the Cormorants—Macaulay and Mrs. Barbauld.

PROCLAMATIONS AGAINST NEW BUILDINGS—CLEMENT'S INN FIELD—SOHOE—DOG FIELDS—WINDMILL FIELDS.

MR. URBAN,—In a communication I addressed to you some time since (Feb. 1855, p. 160), I adverted to the statute 35th of Elizabeth against new buildings, the proclamations prohibiting the increase of new buildings, the dispensations or licenses from the Crown *non obstante* the statute, and the curious local information to be occasionally derived from the proclamations as well as from the licenses. I therefore, in continuation of my remarks, send you an extract from a license granted to one *Thomas Yorke, Gent.*, by patent, 15 Car. I., p. 2, n. 15, anno 1639, granting to him and his assigns "that he and they shall and may lawfully, peaceably, and quietly frame, erect, new build, and set up such and so many dwelling-houses, with necessarie coach-houses, stables, and out-houses to be used therewith, as he or they shall think fit, upon some part of a field called Clement's Inn Field, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex, being the inheritance of the now Earl of Clare, the said houses and buildings to be built and erected on each side of the cawsey way leading from a certain bowling alley, now called Gibbon's Bowling Alley, at the coming out of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to a place called the Rayne-deer Yard, that leadeth or goeth into Drury Lane, the same buildings not to exceed on either side of the said cawsey wacie the number of two hundred and ten foote of assize in length or front, and sixtie foot of like assize in breadth and depth on a side; and the front and outwalls of the same houses and buildings to be erected and builded with brick or stone or brick and stone, or one of them, according to the true intent and meaning of our proclamations in that behalf published: saving that it shall and may be lawful for the said Thomas Yorke, his executors, &c. and every of them, notwithstanding any proclamation to the contrary, to build the said houses with steps to ascend unto the first entry of the same at his and their will and pleasure: saving that he shall not suffer any more families than one to inhabit in one house together at one and the same time," with power to "make,

lease, and use one or more common sewer or sewers which shall or may fall or extend into the river of Thames."

Shortly after the Restoration, which in public instruments is dated 12 Car. II. (anno 1661,) "a Proclamation concerning buildings in and about London and Westminster" was issued, * which is too lengthy a document to trouble your readers if given *in extenso*; but the preamble demonstrates that the Government regarded with jealousy any increase of the metropolis, while the power of granting licences, which were also to regulate the structure of new buildings, was to be rigorously preserved, under the assumed prerogative of dispensation by a *non obstante*. The commencement of this proclamation is as follows, viz.:—"The King's Majesty finding that the orders and proclamations heretofore published by his late royal father and grandfather, and in the time of Queen Elizabeth, concerning buildings in and about the cities of London and Westminster and the parts adjacent, during the time of the late confusions have not been at all or very little observed or pursued, His Majesty therefore, out of the abundant care which he bath of the honour and safety of the said cities of London and Westminster, is resolved to revive and put in execution the effects of the same orders and proclamations, especially perceiving the foul inconvenience daily growing by increase of new buildings in the cities of London and Westminster and the suburbs and liberties of the same: whereby —"

However, this proclamation, which discourages the building of timber houses from the scantiness of English timber, which then began to be felt, and the danger of fire, and absolutely prohibits new buildings within two miles from the gates of the city, encourages, according to the term of former proclamations, the rebuilding of houses upon old foundations with brick or stone, and under regulations shewing that the solidity and uniformity of buildings in London had occupied public attention long previous to the fire of 1666.

At the risk of being deemed tedious in

* Pat. 13 Car. II. p. 17, in dors. n. 17. This is cursorily alluded to in Disraeli's Curiosities of Literature.

my excerpts from this class of public instruments, I subjoin one other proclamation, issued ten years after the foregoing*, having for its object the suppression of mean buildings near Soho and in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly: viz.

*"A Proclamation against New Buildings,
&c."*

"Whereas in the feilds commonly called the Windmill Feilds, Dogg Feilds, † and the feilds adjoining to Sohoe and several other places in and about the suburbs of London and Westminster, divers small and mean habitations and cottages have been lately erected upon new foundations, and more of that kind are daily preparing, not only without any grant or allowance from his Majesty, but some of them against his Majesty's express command, signified by his Surveyor-General; which kind of buildings are likly to prove a common and public nuisance by being made use of for the most noysome and offensive trades, and by becoming the receptacles of a multitude of poor to the damage of these parishes, already too much incumbered, and by rendering the government of those parts more unmanageable, but especially for choaking up the aire of his Majesty's palaces and parkes, and indangering the infection, if not the total loss of those waters which by many expencefull draines and conduits are conveyed from those feilds to his Majesty's Palace at Whitehall, whereof some decay is already perceived by his Majesty's sergeant-plumber,

and more is daily feared. Therefore, for the prevention of such growing mischiefs whereby his Majesty's palaces may be greatly annoyed, the houses of the nobility and gentry very much offended, the parishes overcharged, the perfecting of the city buildings very much hindered, and the health both of city and suburbs exceedingly endangered, his Majesty, by advice of his Privy Council, hath thought fit to publish this his royal proclamation, and doth hereby straightly charge and command all manner of persons whom it doth or may concern, That they forbear to erect or cause to be erected any more new building^s in the suburbs of London or Westminster, or to finish any buildings in the said suburbs already begun, without his Majesty's licence in that behalf under his great seal first had and obtained, to the end that if any more new buildings be thought fit by his Majesty to be carried on they may be built firmly and regularly, according to such designs and order as may best suit with the public benefit and convenience, as they will answer the contrary at their peril. And if any shall presume to offend against his Majesty's royal command herein declared, his Majesty will cause such buildings to be abased and thrown down, and the persons of such offenders to be arrested and seized, and further proceeded against according to the utmost rigour and severity of law. Given at the Court at Whitehall this seventh day of April [1671].

Yours, &c. T. E. T.

* Pat. 23 Car. II. p. 2, dors.

† I find these fields mentioned in the counterpart of a lease now in my possession, which is thus indorsed: "Counterpart Sir William Pulteney's Lease to Mr. Beake, 1686, of the ground he holds, and where the wind-mill stood." This lease was granted by the Crown to Sir William Pulteney, and on its expiration a renewal was granted to Mr. Beske, whose name is preserved in Beak Street, as Sir William Pulteney's name is in the adjoining Pulteney Street. This lease is dated 22 Feb. 1685—6, and is made between Sir William Pulteney, of the parish of St. James in the Liberty of Westminster, Knight, of the one part, and Thomas Beake, of the same parish of St. James, carpenter, of the other part, whereby, after reciting a surrender of a lease made to James Wayne, he demised to said Beake "All that his messuage or tenement, commonly called the waterhouse and the gardens and appurtenances to the same belonging, containing by estimation half an acre of land be the same more or less, as the said premises are inclosed round with a brick wall, the same being formerly parcel of a field called the Six Acres, and situate lying and being at or near Mulghay, alias Dogg Fields, which said premises are abutting upon the messuage and garden late in the tenure or occupation of Mr. Roger Looker on the north, on a footway leading from Piccadilly towards Marybone on the east, and on a horseway and cartway leading as aforesaid, south and west. Together also with that piece or parcel of ground whereon the windmill lately stood, with the well thereunto belonging." Rent reserved 20*l.* The term commencing from Christmas 1685 for 36 years. Beake, in 1686, granted building leases upon this ground for his "new intended street there, called Beake Street." In an old map by Morden and Lea, now in the possession of Mr. Frederic Crace, of Blyth Lane, Hammersmith, the "waterhouse" before referred to is delineated, being the only map in which this "waterhouse" appears.

THE WARDSHIP OF VALERIAN WESLEY.

MR. URBAN.—In my former letter upon this subject (printed in your Magazine for May), I had so far proceeded with the action which was brought against Sir Patrick Barnewall, of Arrotstown, in the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, on behalf of Sir Thomas Ashe, the custodee of Valerian Wesley, as to show that the Court, aided by several other Judges, had come to the conclusion that the defendant should not retain possession of the Ward, or of his estates or title-deeds.

Sir Patrick, however, appears to have been by no means dismayed by this array of legal talent. *Fortuna audaces juvat.* Aided by his counsel, the Recorder for Dublin—for a Recorder could “hold a brief” in those days—who, after the manner of his fellow lawyers in Richard the Second’s time,* had no doubt

Meved many maters that man never thought,
he obstructed the proceedings in the cause by coming into Court on the 26th of January, 1606, and informing the Barons that no office or inquisition had been found upon the death of Valerian’s ancestor, whereby the King’s title and tenures might be apparent. And as this appeared to be a valid obstacle to further progress in the case, the Court, on the 13th of June, 1607, “to avoyd all indirect courses, and for the more due proceeding of the Court in his Majesties service, wherein there hathe bine much contention, with long delay and losse of tyme,” in the presence, as well of Sir Patrick and Sir Thomas, as of their counsel, directed that a jury should be summond from the counties of Westmeath, Kildare, and Dublin, to appear at the bar of the Court, when the entire cause should be argued before them.

On the 25th of the same month, it was accordingly found, by an inquisition, consisting of no less than twelve skins of parchment, and taken at the Exchequer bar as had been directed by the Court, that long before the agreement of the year 1602 was entered into with respect to Valerian’s marriage, there had been a “communicatio et sermo” between Garrett Wellesley and Sir Patrick Barnewall concerning a marriage to be concluded and agreed upon between Valerian and one of Sir Patrick’s daughters, and that such agreement was made “pleno resolutione et bona fide ex utraque parte pro peremptione verae intentionis et mentium partium predictorum.” It was also found that the conveyance made to Thomas

Kelly and Donald King was made without the King’s license, and that the execution thereof was hastened “pro eo quod predictus Geraldus Wesley tempore confectionis facti predicti et antea extremitate egretationis laboravit, nisi predictus Patricius Barnewell miles detrimentum sive prejudicium sustineret in barganivatione sua inter ipsum et predictum Geraldum agreeata per mortem predicti Geraldii, ac similiter etiam confectio et executio ejusdem facti festinata fuit obstatere et impedi omnia futura disadvantagia sive impedimenta que post mortem predicti Geraldii Wesley potuissent contractum predictum impedi, si factum predictum non perfectum fuisset.”

The day upon which this inquisition was held, Mr. Roger Downton, the clerk of the Pipe, delivered into Court the evidences and writings with which he was entrusted, and several orders of the Court were subsequently made, to which I do not think it is necessary to advert.

On Wednesday the 15th of June, 1608, all the Judges of the King’s Bench, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and all the Barons sat in Court, when they alleged, “that by reason of many other causes of this terme, and the dayly imployment about the affayres of state every day, both foreynes and afternoons, they are not sufficiently provided to geve their judgments and opynions in a cause of so great importance,” and they appointed to sit again on the afternoon of the first day of the next term to hear it finally argued and determined, “if they be not in counsell.”

On Tuesday the 15th of Nov. (Michaelmas Term), the day “was wholie spent by all the Judges of bothe benches and the barons of this Court, who assembled heire all together in this Court, to geve ther censures and judgments upon the case and poynete of confidence fownd in the office or inquisition taken at the barr of this court upon the death of Garrett Wesley of the Dungen, and whether the kinge might seize by vertue of that office; and which matter holding the court all this whole day, no other order or motion was made; and upon theirse severall censures given,” an entry was made to this effect, that after the inquisition was found, objections were made by Sir Patrick Barnewall on behalf and in the name of Kelly and King, that by it no title or cause of wardship was found for the king to the body and lands of Valerian Wesley, and that if any title were found, yet the king ought not to

* Deposition of Richard II. published by the Camden Society, p. 25.

seize the land, nor expel Kelly and King without a scire facias. Whereupon Justices Sibthorp, Sarsfield, Calthorp, Palmer, Lord Walshe, and the Barons of the Exchequer declared their opinions, wherein all but Justice Sarsfield agreed, that there was good title and cause of wardship found for the king, of which opinion also was Sir James Ley, Chief Justice of the Chief Place, as is affirmed by the Chief Baron, unto whom he delivered his opinion before he went to England. And the greater number of the Judges and Barons also agreed that the king might seize Valerian's body and land without scire facias; therefore it is adjudged that the seizure of Valerian's land and body for the king's use should be continued.

On Monday, 23d January, 1608, on the first day of Hilary term, the jury of the county of Kildare, summoned to inquire upon the death of Gerald Wesley, appeared at the bar, where the evidences concerning his lands were produced; and upon the production of a mortgage made by the said Gerald to one John Sarsfield, a question arose on Valerian's behalf that the mortgage money had been tendered, but refused, "because the same was in the mixt monny then currant in this kingdome," and therefore the mortgage should cease; when the court ordered, by the consent of Mr. Jo. Sarsfield and Sir Thomas Ashe, that as the tender was not "performed with such due ceremonies as the law requireth," that Mr. Sarsfield should receive 60*l.* "of silver harpes nowe currant in this kingdome," when tendered, and enjoy the lands for four years after the payment of the mortgage-money.

Numerous orders of Court were subsequently made with respect to the value of the mesne profits of "Wesley's lands," and writs of scire facias having issued against the ter-tenants thereof, there appeared in Court as such ter-tenants, Mr. Edward Wessley of Allasty, Patrick Wesley of Rath in the county of Meath, and others. It appears, also, that Sir Thomas Ashe filed a Bill against the widow of Gerald Wesley and his son Patrick, and "for as much as the said wydowe is knownen to be very aged and not able to travell," a letter missive was issued to Sir John Draycott to take her answer, and subsequently an attachment which was served upon her having been disobeyed, and "rescued from the sheriff's bayllifs, it was ordered by the Court that a serjeant-at-arms should be sent for her. It further appears that "divers of the Wesleys" were detained in Dublin during an entire term, because an inquisition had not been made up, owing to the want of several evidences which remained in the

jury's hands, and that Sir Thomas Ashe excepted to the inquisition, "because he suspects some abuses in one deed and one intent or wrtinge, for certain rassures and interlynges therein found in the material places," the which discovery occasions the commencement of a suit against "all such as he suspecteth in the said abuses." It appears, also, that Arland Grace, of Harristown, county Kildare, the foreman of the jury, that inquired for the King upon Gerald Wesley's death, was directed to bring such evidences and writings as were delivered to him, "when the Court will take order for satysfience of such mony as was awarded to the said jury for their chardges."

The last entry in the Rule books relating to this cause is dated the 9th of February, 1609, whereby it appears that a writ of injunction of the Court had been disobeyed by Sir Patrick Barnewall.

It would, perhaps, be worthy of inquiry whether Miss Mary Barnewall succeeded in obtaining as gentle and rich a husband as Valerian Wesley would no doubt have been, had the feudal system permitted an unbiased choice. I shall, however, at present advert but briefly to Valerian's history only. In the year 1628 he was appointed sheriff of the county of Meath, and in 1634 M.P. for the borough of Trim. He married Lady Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Fortt, whereby he became possessed of several houses in the city of Dublin, of the rent payable out of the mansion house of alderman Walter Kennedy in High-street, and of other property. On the last day of June, 1637, in consideration of a marriage portion of 1,500*l.* paid to him by Sir Gerald Kempe, of Slyndon, in England, his son and heir apparent, William Wesley, was married to Sir Gerald's daughter Margaret, and upon this occasion Valerian executed a settlement of his estates. William died on the 23d of April, in the following year, 1638, in St. Michael's parish, Dublin, leaving his wife with child of Gerald, otherwise Garrard Wesley.

The rebellion broke out in Ireland on the 23d of October, 1641, and was by statute declared to be at an end on the 26th Sept. 1653—soon after which time a Court of Claims was established by Cromwell, and power given to commissioners in the principal cities and towns in Ireland to receive petitions and claims. Valerian accordingly put in his claim to his estates, and on the 2nd of January, 1654, Miles Corbet and the other Judges having, as they stated, been informed that he was an "Irish Papist," they referred his petition to the commissioners appointed for the adjudication of the

claims and qualifications of Irish Papists transplantable." The death of Valerian, which took place in St. Michael's parish, Dublin, on the 1st of May, 1655, however, put a stop to any attempt that might have been made to transplant him to Connaught. Gerald, his grandson and heir, then brought forward his claim, being at the time "an infant of tender years," whereupon the Judges directed that the Lord-Deputy and Council should be moved, that pending the proceedings

upon his claim "course might be taken for his education in the Protestant religion, as to their honours should seeme meete." Colonel Daniel Axtell and Ralph James appear to have taken possession of the Wesley estates in Cromwell's time; but after the Restoration, in the year 1660, Gerald was fully and completely restored in the King's Court of Claims, by decree, and letters patent.

Yours, &c.

J. F. F.

PHEASANTRY IN SAINT JAMES'S PARK—KEEPER OF THE CORMORANTS.

MR. URBAN,—In your April number, p. 373, you alluded to the Pheasantry in St. James's Park, and some buildings upon the site thereof. Having been enabled to obtain some more precise information on that locality, allow me to communicate to you the result of my researches.

In the first place, I find that, so far back as 1608, there was a royal conservatory of this nature. I observe on the Patent Roll, 6 Jac., p. 2, n. 2, a grant by King James I. to "William Walker the keeping of our house and yarde in our parke at St. James, lately bought for the keepynge of certayne pheasants, Gynny hennys, partridge, and other fowles within our said parke;"* and this grant was renewed in the reign of Charles II., who shortly after the Restoration re-established this pheasantry. A reference to the Patent Roll, 23 Car. II., p. 1, n. 3, after reciting letters patent 28th March, 13 Car. II., of grant to "John Walker and William Walker his son, the keeping of our house and yards in our park at St. James's, built for the keeping of pheasants, Genny hennys, partridges, and other fowle within our said parke;" and that Queen Katherine had latterly, in the names of her trustees, purchased of the said John Walker and son their estates in the keeping of the said house and yards, as the same were then severed and inclosed; and upon the said premises, as also upon a parcel of ground taken out of St. James's ould highway, containing in length on the north 162 feet,

and in breadth on the east 42 feet, in the whole 3,600 foot more or less, hath lately caused several houses, edifices, and buildings to be newly made and erected, and laid out and expended great sums of money in building the same, the same were granted to trustees for 99 years at 5*s.* rent, in trust for the Queen consort for life, and after her decease for such person to whom she should appoint, 2,000*l.* to be paid, with interest at 6*l.* per cent.; and after payment of such 2,000*l.*, the residue of the term was declared to attend the reversion of the crown in the premises.

King Charles II. appears to have extended the menagerie of his grandfather and father, and therefore it has been imagined that these establishments entirely originated with him, which certainly is not the fact. Among other appointments having relation to the keeping of the feathered tribe, so sedulously preserved by royalty, I find the following, made immediately after the Restoration:—

"Charles the Second, by the grace of God, &c. To all men to whom these presents shall come greeting, Whereas wee have appointed our servant Richard Edes, gent., to keepe and breed three cormorants for our recreation and dispot in fishing, and are pleased to allow unto him an yearly pension of two shillings and six pence of lawfull money of England by the day for the same, know yee, therefore—per ipsum Regem."—Pat. 12 Car. II., p. 39, n. 3.—Yours, &c.

T. E. T.

MACAULAY AND MRS. BARBAULD.

MR. URBAN,—The question has been mooted with respect to Mr. Macaulay's striking conception of some traveller from New Zealand, in the midst of a vast solitude, taking his stand on a broken arch of London bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's (*Essays*, vol. iii. p. 101), whether it is entirely original, or may be found in

some earlier writer. By some it has been traced to Henry Kirke White: to us it seems that its origin may rather be found in a poem of Mrs. Barbauld's, which, though little known, and flagging in parts, contains many lines that may vie with any in *The Traveller* or *The Vanity of Human Wishes*.

* Two years previous, Walker had been appointed to the "office of the pheasants, gynny hens," &c.—Pat. 4 Jac. p. 24.

This poem, which is entitled *Eighteen Hundred and Eleven*, and was published in 1812, was apparently inspired by the alarm which Napoleon's uninterrupted success caused in the mind of the writer. It opens with a forcible description of the ills under which Britain was then labouring, and a prediction of her speedy decline and downfall, which happily has not as yet been fulfilled. After this we have the following passage:—

Where wanders Fancy down the lapse of years,
Shedding o'er imaged woes untimely tears?
Fond moody power! as hopes, as fears prevail,
She longs or dreads to lift the awful veil:
On visions of delight now loves to dwell,
Now hears the shriek of woe or freedom's knell:
Perhaps, she says, long ages past away,
And set in Western waves our closing day,
Night, Gothic Night, again may shade the plains
Where Power is seated and where Science reigns:
England, the seat of arts, be only known
By the grey ruin and the mouldering stone;
That Time may tear the garland from her brow,
And Europe sit in dust as Asia now.
Yet then the ingenuous youth whom Fancy fires
With pictured glories of illustrious sires,
With dutiful zeal their pilgrimage shall take
From the Blue Mountains or Ontario's Lake,
With fond adoring steps to press the sod
By statesmen, sages, poets, heroes trod,
On Isis' banks to draw inspiring air,
From Runnymede to send the patriot's prayer.

But who their mingled feelings shall pursue,
When London's faded glories rise to view,

The mighty city which by every road
In floods of people pours itself abroad.

Pensive and thoughtful shall the wanderers greet
Each splendid square and still, untrodden street,
Or of some crumbling turret, minded by time,
The broken stair with perilous step shall climb,
Thence stretch their view the wide horizon round,
By scattered hamlets trace its ancient bound,
And, choked no more with fleets, fair Thames
survey

Through reeds and sedge pursue his idle way.
With throbbing bosoms shall the wanderers tread
The hallowed mansions of the silent dead,
Shall enter the long aisle and vaulted dome,
Where Genius and where Valor find a home;
Awe-struck amidst chill, sepulchral marbles breathe
Where all above is still and all beneath.

To all this we may add what to some
may appear a trifle, but with us has a cer-
tain weight—that a little further on in the
poem, where the change is described which
comes over a country on its being deserted
by the Genius either of Civilisation or
Liberty (we cannot clearly make out which),
we are told that the pilgrims

Explore the fractured arch, the ruined tower,
in which, it will be observed, we have the
very expression employed by Mr. Macaulay.
Whether, in the passages given above, Mrs.
Barbauld herself was indebted to Kirke
White or any other writer, we know not:
that Macaulay is somewhat indebted to
her, we regard as almost certain.

Yours, &c. EGINHARD.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Education for the Civil Service—Universities of Oxford and Cambridge—Scientific and Literary Preferments—The late Mr. Greenough's Bequests—Medals of the Geographical Societies of Paris and London—Autograph Letters presented to the Royal Society—Acquisitions of the British Museum—Anniversary of the Camden Society—The London Library—Art Manufactures Library—Linnean Society—Literary Fund Society—The Art Union—Panorama of Sebastopol—Amateur Exhibition at Burlington House—Statue of the Poet Campbell—Proposed Medal for Arctic Discoveries—New Statues—Sales by Auction—Library of Cardinal Mai—Mr. Koch Smith's Museum of London Antiquities—Colonel Rawlinson's Assyrian Antiquities—Stained Glass Windows—North Oxfordshire Archaeological Society—Lord Londesborough's Numismatic Conversazione—Anglo-Saxon Antiquities recently found in the Isle of Wight.

The future *Education for the Civil Service* of this country has been placed upon a new footing by certain regulations issued by the Privy Council after the example set by the East India Company. A board of commissioners, assisted by examiners, are to grant certificates of qualification after ascertaining—1. That the candidate is within the limits of prescribed age; 2. That he is free from physical defect or disease likely to interfere with proper discharge of his duties; 3. That he bears a good moral character; and 4.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XLIII.

That he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability for his office. The detailed regulations are left to the heads of the several departments. A period of six months' probation is to be undergone before final appointment to any office. Power is left with the chiefs of each department to make appointments without certificates, on account of special qualifications. The commissioners appointed by Government are, Sir Edward Ryan, assistant controller-general of the Exchequer; Mr. Shaw Lefevre, clerk-assistant

4 H

to the House of Lords; and Mr. Edward Romilly, chairman of the Board of Audit.

In the *University of Oxford* the work of reform is in progress. In a convocation held on the 24th April the statutes on the examination and status of Dissenters, and on the mode of taking degrees, were submitted to the House. The attendance of members was more than usually large, especially in respect to non-residents. The statute concerning Dissenters was taken first, and, on the 1st clause being read and proposed, an opposition manifested itself, which was pressed to a division, when the numbers were found to be—Placet, 91; non-placet, 26. The second, third, and fourth votes were unopposed. On the proposition of the fifth, which exempts tutors from the duty of instructing their pupils in the Thirty-nine Articles, the Margaret Professor of Divinity (Dr. Heurtley), in a short Latin speech, expressed his objections to the proposal, by the adoption of which he thought that the University would be committing suicide. On a division, the clause was carried by 83 votes to 68. On the sixth clause, which allows Dissenters to withdraw themselves from the Divinity examinations, there was a very near division, the numbers being—Placet, 75; and non-placet, 72. The seventh clause, which asserts the principle of requiring from Dissenting students a compensation for the Divinity, from which they are excused, was carried by 74 to 67. The eighth, which fixes the compensation at one Greek author in the first, and two authors, Greek or Latin, in the second examination, was carried by 72 to 51. The ninth and tenth clauses were unopposed, and passed without a division. The statute with regard to the mode of taking degrees was then read and carried unanimously.

The Museum Delegacy having resolved that it is desirable that the University should accept the tender of Messrs. Lucas and Son, of London, amounting to the sum of 29,041*l.*, for the erection of a Museum, according to the plan of Messrs. Dean and Woodward, approved by Convocation on the 8th Dec. last, it was submitted to a Convocation holden on the 8th of May. Some opposition manifested itself, and a division took place, when the numbers were declared to be, Placet 123, non placet 20.

Sir Frederick Gore Ouseley, Bart., Mus. Doc. and M.A. of Christ Church, has been nominated by the Proctors successor of the late Sir Henry Bishop in the Professorship of Music at Oxford.—The Vice-Chan-

cellor has appointed Granville R. H. Somerset, D.C.L., fellow of All Souls', Deputy Professor of Civil Law.—The Rev. Edward Arthur Litton, M.A., late fellow of Oriel college, has been appointed Bampton Lecturer for the year 1856.—The president and fellows of Magdalen college have elected the Rev. H. L. Mansel, fellow and tutor of St. John's college, to the third of their revived prelectorships, that of Moral or Metaphysical Philosophy.—The Rev. Fred. Fanshawe, M.A. fellow and tutor of Exeter, has been appointed Head Master of Bedford-school, on the retirement of the Rev. Dr. Brereton, who resigns after many years' successful government thereof. There were 33 candidates.—The Arnold prize for the best historical essay has been awarded to George Charles Brodrick, B.A. of Balliol.

The Vice-Chancellor has been authorised by Convocation to conclude the purchase, from Merton college, of ten additional acres in the immediate vicinity of the Parks. The land to be purchased reaches down to the Cherwell, and it is understood that the intention is to throw a bridge for foot-passengers across the stream, thus rendering accessible the country towards Marston and Elsfield.

In the *University of Cambridge*, the Rev. J. Grote, M.A., senior fellow of Trinity, has been appointed to the chair of Moral Philosophy, lately held by Dr. Whewell.—The Disney Professor of Archæology has given a course of six lectures upon "Ancient Coinage, particularly as connected with Sacred History."

At a congregation held on the 19th May a petition to Parliament against granting degrees to Dissenters under the University Reform Bill was presented to the Senate, and carried in both houses. The voting was as follows:—In the Non-Regent-house, placets 43, non-placets 18. In the Regent-house, placets 36, non-placets 22. Thus 119 members of the Senate voted; but in the Non-Regent-house at least a dozen of the non-residents appeared; so that 100 of the residents took no part.

The Queen has appointed Mr. G. Skene, sheriff substitute of Lanarkshire, to be Professor of Law in the University of Glasgow.

Sir Roderick I. Murchison has received the appointment of Director-General of the Geological Survey,—the post left vacant by the death of Sir Henry De la Beche,—and the salary of which is returned in the estimates as 800*l.*

Mr. T. B. Macaulay has been elected a member of the section of philosophy and history of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Amsterdam. The same honour has been conferred on M. Guizot, M. Ranke, M.

Michel Chevalier, and other distinguished men of France, Germany, and Belgium.

Mr. J. Y. Akerman, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, has been elected a Member of the Royal Academy of Stockholm.

The late eminent geologist, Mr. G. B. Greenough, who has left a fortune of not less than 180,000*l.*—all derived, it is said, from his father, by whom it was realized in the manufacture of lozenges,—has left his valuable collections of books, maps, charts, sections, and engravings to the Geological and Royal Geographical Societies, to be apportioned by his executors in accordance with their relation to the pursuits of these Societies,—and he has left 500*l.*, free of legacy duty, to each, for the promotion of those objects which his whole life had been spent in advancing. With the same view, he had during the last few years of his life presented to the College at Cork his cabinet of rocks and simple minerals,—and to the Museum at University College his valuable collection of fossils, to be arranged there under the direction of Prof. Morris.

The *Geographical Society of Paris* has awarded its Gold Medal to Captain M'Clure, for having found the North-West Passage; a silver medal to Capt. Inglefield for his discoveries in the Arctic regions; and another to Mr. Francis Galton, for his explorations in South-West Africa. The royal medal of our own *Geographical Society* has been presented to the Rev. Dr. Livingston for his very meritorious researches in Africa, extending from Lake Giami, 1500 miles northward and westward, through the Portuguese territory, conducted at his own private expense, as an agent of the Missionary Society; and to Mr. C. J. Anderson, the companion of Galton, who remained, and made further important surveys in the district of Lake Giami, the Society has presented a set of instruments, to assist him to prosecute his travels.

The *Royal Society* has received from Mr. Edwin Canton a series of autograph letters from Dr. Franklin, Priestley, Sir Joseph Banks, Howard, and other well-known persons. This collection was given to Mr. Canton, when he was about fourteen years of age, by his uncle Mr. Nathaniel Canton. The letters were formerly in possession of Mr. John Canton, F.R.S., to whom several of them are addressed. One from Sir Joseph Banks accompanies a "piece of the new elastic substance" (india rubber) which Sir Joseph gave to Mr. Canton.

The recent acquisitions of the *British Museum*, as set forth in the annual Report, have been in every department considerable—in some important. In the

manuscript department 906 manuscripts, 695 charters and rolls, and 18 seals and impressions have been added to the general collection; and 20 manuscripts to the Egerton collection. Among the acquisitions more worthy of notice may be mentioned the official and private papers and correspondence of Sir Hudson Lowe, from 1799 to 1828, embracing the whole of the transactions in St. Helena; a collection of 60 original court-rolls, and 350 charters relating to the counties of Sussex, Surrey, Norfolk, and Suffolk, extending from the reign of Henry III. to the seventeenth century; a very fine copy of the *Historia Miscella*, with the *Historia Ecclesiastica* of Cassiodorus; an extremely fine copy of the French translation of *Crescentius*, executed for Charles V., of France, in 1373; some early Greek manuscripts, on vellum; eight Armenian manuscripts, on cotton paper, including a copy of the Gospels; and several scarce works in Hebrew, Samaritan, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and Hindostani; a beautiful copy of the Persian poem 'Khawar Nama,' composed by Ibn Hassam, at the commencement of the fifteenth century, in praise of the exploits of Ali, son-in-law of Mohammed (written at Mooltan in 1686); the original Account-book of the privy purse expenses of Henry VIII., signed with his own hand throughout; an autograph deed of agreement of Spenser the poet; 17 autograph poems and letters of Robert Burns; 15 original letters of Fénelon; and an original charter of Eudes, King of France, executed in 888 or 889.

The *Camden Society* held its Anniversary Meeting as usual on the 2d of May, the birthday of their patron, at the Free-masons' Tavern, when the chair was taken by John Bruce, Esq. F.S.A., the Director, in the absence of Lord Braybrooke, whose state of impaired health prevented his attendance. His lordship was re-elected President. The council reported the continued well-being of the Society, and announced the encouraging circumstance that during the past year several permanent libraries have been added to the list of subscribers. The report of the auditors showed that the funds are in good condition, and that there is every reason to expect rather more than fewer books during the next year or two. The publications issued during the past year are—I. Grants, &c. from the Crown during the reign of Edward the Fifth, from the original Docket-book, MSS. Harl. 433; and two Speeches for opening Parliament, by John Russell, Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Chancellor: with an Historical Introduction, by John Gough Nichols, Esq. And II. The *Camden Miscellany*, Volume

the Third, containing—1. Papers relating to Proceedings in the County of Kent, 1642-46, edited by Richard Almack, Esq. 2. Historical Poems of the Sixteenth Century, from the Norfolk MSS. in the Bodleian Library, edited by John Payne Collier, Esq. 3. A Relation of Abuses committed against the Commonwealth, 1629, edited by Sir Frederick Madden. 4. Inventory of the Wardrobe, Plate, &c. ; of Henry FitzRoy, Duke of Richmond and Somerset; and an Inventory of the Wardrobe, &c. of Katharine of Arragon, at Baynard's Castle : with a Memoir, and several original Letters of the Duke of Richmond ; edited by John Gough Nichols, Esq. These will shortly be followed by—1. The Household Roll of Richard Swinfield, Bp. of Hereford, in the years 1289 and 1290, edited by Rev. John Webb, M.A., vol. II. completing the work. 2. Extent of the Estates of the Hospitalers in England, taken under the direction of Prior Philip de Thame, A.D. 1338 : from the original in the Public Library at Malta ; edited by the Rev. Lambert B. Larking, M.A. The valuable transcripts possessed by the Society, of the Diplomatic Correspondence of Mons. d'Inteville, Mons. de Chatillon, and Mons. de Marillac, successively French Ambassadors in England during the Reign of Henry VIII., have been placed in the hands of his Excellency M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister, who has kindly undertaken to edit them. The Council have added to the list of suggested publications—A Diary of Mr. Henry Townsend, of Elmsley Court, co. Worcester, for the years 1640-42, 1656-61, from the original MS. in the possession of Sir T. Phillips, Bart., to be edited by Mrs. Mary Anne Everett Green. 2. Diary of Mr. Rouse, from 1625 to 1643, from a MS. in the possession of Dawson Turner, Esq., also to be edited by Mrs. Mary Anne Everett Green. 3. An English Chronicle of the Reigns of Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., and Henry VI., to be edited by the Rev. J. Silvester Davies, M.A., from the original MS. in his own possession. And several other valuable suggestions are under consideration.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the *London Library*, in St. James's Square, was held on the 26th of May, the Bishop of Oxford in the chair. The report stated that, whilst, during the last year, there have been added to the list of subscribers 4 life-members and 22 annual members, the deaths have amounted to 14, the withdrawals to 29, and the suspended subscriptions (by the temporary residence of members beyond the British islands) to

26. Consequently the whole loss, during the year, has been forty-three. With a view to obviate this discouraging state of things the committee had considered a scheme, which was proposed to the meeting by Sir John Boileau, Bart., and seconded by the Rev. John Barlow, and adopted nearly unanimously. The present subscription to the society is very moderate, being only 2*l.* per annum ; but the entrance fee is high, 6*l.*, and the commutation for subscriptions is 20*l.* It will henceforth be in the power of members to nominate a new member, for an annual subscription of 3*l.*, without entrance fee, the commutation remaining as before. This is an obvious advantage held out to persons desirous to make a trial or temporary use of the Library, or to whom the heavy entrance fee would be inconvenient, and we have little doubt that it will be attended with favourable results. The Library now contains no fewer than 70,000 volumes.

An admirable Catalogue has been issued of the newly-formed *Art Manufactures Library*, at Marlborough House. It is compiled by Mr. Ralph N. Wornum, the Librarian ; and the books are classed under as many heads as there are letters in the alphabet, being arranged in each division in alphabetical order. The Library consists of about 5000 volumes and 100 portfolios of prints and drawings, and it is open to the public every day, from ten in the morning until nine at night, on payment of sixpence, which will afford admission for a week, or of eighteenpence for a month. The present attendance averages about forty persons a day.

At the anniversary meeting, on the 24th May, of the *Linnean Society*, the new President, Thomas Bell, esq. F.R.S., acting upon the example of the Geological, Geographical, and some other societies, delivered an address on the state and progress of the study of natural history in this country. He bore testimony to the new interest taken in the advancement of natural science by Parliament and the Government, as evidenced in the recent academical changes at Oxford and Cambridge, and in the foundation of the Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn Street. He also announced that it is intended to establish a quarterly octavo Journal of the Society's proceedings, to be distributed gratuitously, so that members may communicate their discoveries and observations with a probability of their being speedily published.

Several Fellows of the Society having expressed a wish that a portrait of the President, Mr. Bell, should be placed in the meeting-room, a subscription, limited

to a guinea, has been opened for the purpose.

We regret to hear that the prosperity of the *Zoological Society*, as well as of the *Horticultural Society*, is retrogressive. At the anniversary meeting on the 30th April it appeared that, although the Society's income, under the management of Mr. Mitchell, has increased from 8000*l.* to 16,000*l.*, yet the expenditure of the past year has exceeded this amount by more than 2000*l.* Dr. Gray, of the British Museum, in a protest printed for private circulation, has asserted that the annual expenditure of the Society during the last three years has exceeded the amount of income by an average of 2713*l.* per annum; but the real state of the case is this,—the Society has expended that amount per annum, over and above its income, out of its funded capital, in the construction of permanent works. There remains, however, the sum arising from the compositions of Life Fellows, amounting at the close of last year to 11,780*l.* laid up in the public Funds.

At the annual festival of the *Literary Fund Society*, held on the 22d May at the Freemasons' Tavern, the Bishop of Oxford carried the event off with great *éclat*, supported on either hand by Archbishop Whately and by the American Minister. Sir Archibald Alison delivered an eloquent and patriotic speech in reference to the war in the Crimea. The subscriptions announced amounted to upwards of 800*l.*

The *Art Union of London* held its meeting in the Haymarket Theatre on the 24th of April, Mr. H. T. Hope, M.P., presiding, when the prizes arranged for the year were drawn. The first prize, entitling the holder to select a work of art of the value of 250*l.*, belongs to a lady at Boston, United States. Of the other prizeholders the addresses are in all parts of the world, one 150*l.* prize belonging to Wellington, New Zealand; and Cadiz, the Hague, Oporto, Malta, Adelaide, Hobart Town, Melbourne, Quebec, Toronto, Philadelphia, New Grenada, Madras, Trinidad, and other distant places, figure beside Capel Court, Brixton, Richmond, Birmingham, Liverpool, Cambridge, York, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. The list shows how wide and diversified is the field over which the benefits of the London Art Union extend, and the useful influence it exerts abroad as well as at home.

A panoramic picture of *Sebastopol* has been opened in Burford's great circle. The picture includes within its field of view the Harbour and Fortifications of Sebastopol, the encampments, the field-works,

the approaches of the Allies, the stations of the Fleet, the eminences of Balaklava, the ridge of the Alma, the battle-ground of Inkermann, and the vast sweep of magnificent hill-country in the rear of our forces towards Theodosia. Altogether, this is one of the grandest compositions ever exhibited in Leicester Square.

A third contribution to the Patriotic Fund, to the amount of 1000*l.*, has been sent from the *Amateur Exhibition of Pictures*, now established in Burlington House. The sale of the picture by the Princess Royal, for 250*l.*, and of the other sketches by the royal children, helped to make up the present contribution, which is devoted entirely to the widows and children of officers who have fallen in the war.

A beautiful statue of *Campbell, the poet*, by William Calder Marshall, R.A., has been placed in Westminster Abbey. The figure is full length, rather above the natural size, and represents the "Bard of Hope" in his robes as Lord Rector of the Glasgow University, an office to which he had the rare honour of being elected on three consecutive occasions. He is represented in a thoughtful mood, with pen in hand, the left arm resting on a short pillar, on the face and at the foot of which some emblems of the poet's inspiration are represented. The ecclesiastical authorities have in this instance foregone the usual fees. These amounted to about 200*l.*, the subscription money being already much below the sculptor's just claim. "The poor pay, 400*l.*, which Mr. Marshall has received for this statue will be better understood when the price is contrasted with the sums received by other sculptors for statues of the same size and material. Chantrey's usual charge for a standing statue, a little larger than life, was two thousand guineas. For the large Watt, in Westminster Abbey, he received six thousand pounds. The elder Bacon had thirteen hundred guineas for his statue of John Howard, and the late Mr. Joseph had eighteen hundred pounds for his statue of Wilkie in the National Gallery. The smallest sum ever given for a statue in marble of any excellence—before this unexpected small pay to Mr. Marshall—was six hundred guineas, the sum (minus a few pounds we believe) which the elder Bacon received for his fine statue of Dr. Johnson. Only the other day Mr. Gibson received five thousand pounds for the statue of Sir Robert Peel in Westminster Abbey. But the Peel pay was a vote of the House, while the Campbell pay was the poor produce of a starved subscription." (*Illustrated London News*).

Mr. Sainthill, of Cork, who under the title of "Numismatic Crumbs" has recently

ssued (to his private friends) a supplement to his valuable miscellany the *Olla Podrida*, has therein put forward the claims of a body of bold and long-suffering men for a Medal in commemoration of the discovery of the North-West Passage. He suggests that as the discovery has occupied the exertions of Europe for centuries, and England has now determined the geography of the globe, this splendid achievement should be communicated to the world in the most perspicuous manner possible; and submits that this might be best accomplished by representing a map of the North Pole, distinguishing "the Passage." He thinks that the maritime nature of the medal might also be indicated by changing the uppermost line of the tiara worn by her Majesty, and rendering it a naval crown, by substituting the hull for the cross pâtee, and the sail for the intermediate floral ornaments. Clasps, with the names of her Majesty's ships, would classify the different expeditions. The suggestion appears to us to be as excellent as the claim is undeniable.

Foley's statue of *Selden* and Bailly's statue of *Lord Mansfield* have been raised upon their pedestals in St. Stephen's hall, in the new Palace of Westminster. The statue of Clarendon was removed to give place to Selden. This is probably only a temporary arrangement. The right statue to be the companion of Hampden will be Falkland. These names are associated by Macaulay, in one of his fine historical parallels, as the representative men of the greatest age of English history.

A large statue of *Beethoven*, in bronze, has been cast at the Royal Foundry at Munich, by Mr. Crawford an American sculptor, for the town of Boston. An equestrian statue of *Washington*, by the same sculptor, is also to be cast at Munich. This is destined for the great monument of the American patriot at Washington. A statue of *Berzelius*, the great Swedish chemist, has been cast in the same foundry; it is by M. Quarenstroem, and is destined for Stockholm.

The colouring of statues is becoming general amongst sculptors at Rome. Mr. Gibson, the sculptor, is richly gilding and colouring the marble statue of the *Queen*, which he has been charged to execute for the new Palace of Westminster.

The Bernal sale has been brought to a close; some 10,000*l.* having been realised beyond the estimated value of the collection. The exact pecuniary result was 62,680*l.* 6s. 5d. The sale occupied thirty-two days.

At a sale which recently took place at the auction room of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, in Piccadilly, a violin by

Straduarius, said to be one of the finest in the country, was knocked down at two hundred guineas; and a violoncello by Amati, well known to most amateurs of the instrument as having been the late Sir William Curtis's instrument, sold for 100 guineas. The same auctioneers announce for sale, early in June, a valuable collection of books, manuscripts, prints, drawings, &c. relative to the County of Suffolk, including a cartulary of Doden-asbe priory. It is, we understand, the result of the long-continued labours of Mr. W. Stevenson Fitch, of Ipswich. As the British Museum is already so rich in the antiquities of Suffolk, from the collections of Mr. Davy and Mr. Jernyn, we trust that on this occasion an eye will be had to any articles that will tend to render those collections more complete.

The *Library of Cardinal Mai* has been added to that of the Vatican. The late Cardinal bequeathed, in his will, all his MSS. to the Vatican absolutely, and left his printed books to be valued, and given for half their estimated price to the Vatican; but if not purchased for that sum, to be then publicly sold by auction. The Pope has succeeded in obtaining them for 10,000 scudi; they are to occupy the Borgian rooms, and all the works of art which were in these apartments to be transferred to the museum of the Vatican, except those connected with the Christian times, which are to be placed in the Lateran Museum. All duplicates in the collection of Cardinal Mai's books are to be presented to the Collegium Pianum, of which institution he was the founder.

The position of *Mr. C. Roach Smith's Museum of London Antiquities* has recently been so often noticed on our pages that, on receiving a printed statement issued by that gentleman, dated on the 17th April, which informs us that the Trustees of the British Museum have declined the purchase, we can do no more than express our sincere regret at such decision, regarding it as a fresh instance of the estimation bestowed by that body upon foreign in preference to native antiquities. We are happy to find, however, that Mr. Smith perseveres in his determination that the collection shall not be broken up; and that he is backed in that determination by the liberal encouragement of "a noble lord, who stands at the head of archaeology in this country," and who has avowed himself willing at any time to advance the sum at which the collection has been valued.

Col. Rawlinson has arrived in London, having brought to a close the excavations in Assyria and Babylonia which he has been superintending for the last three years on behalf of the Trustees of the

British Museum. The results of these excavations have already in part reached the Museum, but the most valuable portions of them are still in transit. One hundred and fifty cases containing sculptures, inscribed tablets, terra-cotta cylinders, and a very large collection of small objects of Assyrian Art, were recently unpacked at the Museum. One perfect obelisk, and the fragment of a second, are the only objects of this collection which have been yet exhibited to the public in the Assyrian Gallery; but the inscribed tablets, which amount in number, we believe, to at least 10,000, the two fine cylinders from Kileh Shergat, and all the smaller reliques—which, for better security, are deposited in closed cases—can be examined by the curious. A collection of almost equal extent and of greater value—inasmuch as the sculptures belong to the culminating period of Assyrian Art, and are infinitely superior to those which form the present Nineveh Gallery at the Museum—was shipped last month at Bussorah, and may be expected to reach the Thames in August or September; while a third or supplementary collection, composed of select specimens, the master-pieces of Assyrian Art which were disinterred from the new Palace at Nineveh during the past autumn and winter, is about to be brought to Europe, in virtue of an arrangement concluded between Col. Rawlinson and M. Place, on board the *Manuel*, a vessel which was sent out by the French Government for the purpose of bringing home the collections of MM. Place and Fresnel. Col. Rawlinson has further brought with him overland a single small case, containing, among other reliques of especial interest, the Nebuchadnezzar cylinders which he obtained from Birs Nimrud in the autumn of last year, and those still more valuable cylinders of Nabonidus, the last king of Babylon, which record the name of that monarch's eldest son Belshazzar-exer, the Belshazzar of Daniel.—*Athenaeum*.

The ancient church of Sompting, in Sussex, has been re-opened after having undergone a complete restoration. The work was executed by Mr. Smart, of Worthing, and Mr. W. G. H. Smart, of Arundel, under the direction of the late eminent architect, R. C. Carpenter, esq. The building has been new roofed throughout, the whole of the framework being open in the interior and stained. The seating is of deal, stained and varnished, and the floors are entirely new, the chancel being laid with Minton's tiles. The whole of the stone-work of the building has been repaired and restored where necessary; and the north transept aisle entirely re-

built. The pulpit, reading desk, lectern, altar rail, and chancel screens are of the wainscot oak—the latter being a good specimen of open tracery work. The remarkably interesting spire, which is of a form peculiar to this church, has been repaired and re-shingled, and the curious Anglo-Saxon stone-work of the exterior of the tower carefully repaired. Altogether the restoration is most complete. Great care has been taken, in the execution of the work, not to alter or deteriorate the original character of the building, of which some notices by Mr. Wright appeared in our Magazine for August, 1853.

Mr. Holland, of Warwick, has recently executed several beautiful stained glass windows, among which are the following: A large east window in the chancel of Stratford-upon-Avon Church, containing twenty-one subjects from the life of Christ. The tracery is filled with the four Evangelists, angels with texts of scripture, Gothic foliage, &c. richly coloured, in the Perpendicular style.—A monumental window in St. George's Church, Ramsgate, containing two subjects, Christ healing the sick, and the raising of Lazarus.—A large east window for St. James' Church, Wolverhampton, the tracery filled with the rose and lily, with texts of scripture upon ribbons, &c.—in the Perpendicular style.—A monumental window for Forest Hill church, near Oxford, containing two subjects—Christ knocking at the door, and Christ appearing to Mary Magdalene,—angels bearing texts of scripture, &c.; also a richly engraved brass tablet.—An east window for Welton Church, near Daventry, containing four subjects, namely, Christ blessing little children, Christ raising the widow's son, Christ preaching in the wilderness, and Christ and the woman of Samaria; the top tracery filled with the twelve apostles, with angels, emblems, texts of scripture, &c.; and a side window, containing the subject of Christ healing the sick, with a very rich brass tablet mounted on black marble.

Two very beautiful windows have been placed in Great Horkestone church, Essex, in memory of the late amiable Rector, the Rev. David Fred. Markham, M.A., Canon of Windsor, of whom a brief memoir was given in our Magazine for May, 1853, p. 558. The glass is the work of Wailes, of Newcastle, and is in his best style. The subjects have been chosen with especial reference to the ministerial character of the individual whom they are intended to commemorate, viz. "*The Sower*" from St. Matthew; "*Christ blessing little children*," from St. Mark; "*The good Samaritan*," from St. Luke; "*Feeding the multitude*," from St. John. This memorial

has been erected by the personal friends, lay and clerical, of the deceased; who, we may here remark, had compiled a biographical history of his ancient Family, which, though probably not so complete as he intended to make it, has been printed since his death, for private circulation among his family and friends, in 8vo. 1854.

At the quarterly meeting of the North Oxfordshire Archaeological Society, held at Banbury, on the 24th April, papers were read,—by the Rev. J. W. Hewett, of Bloxham, "On the Formation of a Monumentarium, Attention to Parish Registers, and the Collection of Books and Pamphlets having reference to the History of the Neighbourhood;" by the Rev. T. W. D. Brooks, "On Monumental Brasses;" by Mr. C. Faulkner, "On Parish Registers;" and by the Rev. P. Hoskins, "On Bells." The three latter papers are to be continued.

On Monday evening, the 28th of May, Lord Londesborough, as President of the *Numismatic Society* of London, received the members at his residence in Carlton House-terrace. His lordship had collected for the occasion, in addition to his own exhibitions of works of medieval art, and some rare Saxon and Roman objects, many remarkable novelties. The Numismatic department was well represented by M. Bergne's choice Roman large-brass coins, ranging from Julius to Postumus, which are in the very finest condition, and many of great rarity and cost. Mr. Gwilt also contributed some fine large-brass of the Britannia types, and Mr. Evans his fine British coins.

The Roman glass contributed by various gentlemen included some curious and extraordinary examples. Such were some of those procured by Mr. Chaffers from Germany; and a basin with an example of pillar-moulding found at Takeley, in Essex, and exhibited by Mr. Joseph Clarke. The exhibitions of medieval antiquities also contained some valuable and costly works, which demanded closer and longer attention than could possibly be given them in crowded rooms and in limited time. Mr. Chaffers's *chapelle*, in ivory, attracted much notice. It is upwards of two feet in height, and represents a shrine of the Virgin, which is inclosed in folding panels richly carved with scriptural subjects.

The chief antiquarian novelty, and what may be called the archaeological feature of the exhibition, was a large collection of Anglo-Saxon sepulchral remains very recently discovered by Mr. George Hillier on the downs in the western part of the

Isle of Wight. They consist of weapons of war (swords and spears), umboes and portions of the frame-work of shields, knives and arrows. These (with a solitary exception) were with the skeletons of men. With the remains of women were fibulae of various kinds, ear-rings, finger-rings, beads of a great variety of form and colour, two globes of crystal set in silver frames with rings for suspension, and a silver-gilt spoon or strainer. The cemetery also produced urns, pails, and bronze basins, with some implements or utensils in iron. The fibulae, nearly or quite all of which are of silver-gilt, are of very showy designs. Two of large size resemble those frequently found in the eastern and midland counties. Three others, somewhat smaller, are set with garnets and a whitish paste; these were found upon the breast of a skeleton, together with two smaller, one upon each shoulder; so that in all there were five fibulae with one skeleton. Mr. Hillier's discovery is one of the most important of the present day, and yields several points for comparison and inquiry. In juxtaposition with the exhibition were proofs of engravings of the beautiful Saxon jewellery from the Kentish graves, which, as is well known, was rejected by the Trustees of the British Museum, and is now in the collection of Mr. Joseph Mayer. The engravings are an eloquent reproof to the judgment and good taste of the Trustees; and they enable the public to understand what has been lost to the nation. Mr. Hillier, we understand, will produce engravings of his discoveries in his "History of the Isle of Wight."

Mr. Morris Moore exhibited his picture by Raphael. It is a gem of the highest order, and fully justifies the opinion of our best judges respecting it. The subject is Apollo and Marsyas. The two figures afford a fine contrast. Marsyas is playing; and the countenance of the god indicates earnest attention and composed confidence. The figure of Apollo is captivating by its beauty; that of Marsyas, of the earth, earthly, has nothing of grace in it; but, in its way, it is as fine as that of Apollo. This charming painting was purchased in London. Lately the original drawing has been discovered at, we believe, Florence. In this there is a tree in the foreground which is wanting in the painting; the landscape is also altered, and the head-dress of Apollo.

The meeting was altogether one of considerable antiquarian and artistic character, and the visitors were evidently much gratified with the entertainment so liberally provided for them.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

England's Sacred Synods. A Constitutional History of the Convocations of the Clergy, from the earliest records of Christianity in Britain, to the date of the promulgation of the present Book of Common Prayer. By James Wayland Joyce, M.A. 8vo.—It is a happy thing that, in this country, every party in the state has the power of appealing to the world at large through the medium of the press. The present able book is a statement clear, calm, and straightforward, of the view taken by the High Church party of the very important questions which are now agitated amongst us, in reference to the character and duties of Convocation. The author's opinion is, that "the English Convocations are of ecclesiastical origin," that is, that they are deduced from the authority of governing the Church, given by our Lord himself to his apostles; he next contends that our convocations are "pure provincial synods, constituted upon the model of the apostolical and primitive church assemblies," which he illustrates from the examples of the "synod for the election of S. Matthias," that "for the appointment of deacons," and the "Synod of Jerusalem." It follows in the judgment of this author, from the example of the Synod of Jerusalem, that none but bishops and presbyters are admissible to give what he terms a "*votum decisivum*," but that, after the clergy in convocation have arrived at synodical decisions, the laity should be called in to give force to the conclusions of their ecclesiastical superiors.

Having established, as he supposes, the practice of the primitive church to have been in conformity with those opinions, the author proceeds further to develope his views in the history of the English Convocation. He has done so, in our judgment, very skilfully. He does not affect any peculiar research. Collier, Wilkins, Heylyn, and Stryke, are his chief historical authorities; and he passes lightly over their pages, coliving their dull details with quotations from the classics, which give his work quite a juvenile air and aspect. He holds in great scorn all puritans and sectaries; entertains infinite contempt for the "ill-starred freights of Dutch prejudices," imported on the changes of 1688; and finds it a sore trial of his Christian meekness to speak with anything like civility of that "son of a Scotch lawyer," Bishop Burnet. The ineffable disdain of every person who has not entertained exalted views of the Church and church authority, which is one of the leading characteristics of the

party to which the author belongs, was never more openly—we had almost said more ludicrously—displayed than by the author. Thomas Cromwell, the Protector Somerset, Mr. Pym, and any other persons who have ever been "hard upon the Church," are, of course, objects of aversion in the highest degree; whilst King Charles the Martyr, and Archbishop Laud, receive the homage of what, we doubt not, is a very unaffected admiration. The author is also very sharp on some historical blunders, as he conceives them to be, of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Exchequer, in the Gorham case. The author of the Lives of the Chancellors is gibeted for a mistake in chronology, in allusion to Sir Thomas More. Perhaps it may console his Lordship to be informed that he shares the author's wrath with many other worthies of his profession;—for example, with Mr. Sergeant Puckering. That learned gentleman is patted on the back when he bestows "special commendations" on the clergy, which is designated as his "proper function," but having, on one occasion, "run out into topics of divinity," he catches it rarely for "rambling out of his profession." It seems he not only made some application of the examples of Agag and Jezebel, which "upon consideration" the author thinks lays open his proficiency in sacred history to suspicion, but he also termed Queen Elizabeth the "natural mother" of the English nation, thus bringing, as the author indignantly remarks, "her majesty into a parental consanguinity with vast multitudes of persons quite incomprehensible, and withal using a figure of speech not altogether seemly to a virgin queen." Nothing can be more exactly true. We are very much surprised that the Sergeant was not ashamed of himself.

We quote this little comment by way of soothing Lord Campbell's wounded feelings, but it must not be understood that the substance of the book is composed of stuff like this. By no means. The author's statements of fact contain much matter that will be found useful for reference, and the book may be consulted with advantage by every one who desires to know, upon the best authority, what are High Church views upou the leading incidents in our ecclesiastical history.

A Vacation Tour in the United States and Canada. By Charles Richard Weld, Barrister at Law.—At the very commencement of the present century appeared a volume of "Travels in America,"

by Isaac Weld. It was a sound, able, interesting work: no offspring of flippant haste; but the matured, well-considered result of three years' travel. On horseback, on foot, by canoes, the elder Weld made his way through the forests, across the lakes, or down the river rapids, attended by but one faithful servant. He took the matter leisurely, as indeed the immense fatigue of some of those journeys necessitated the doing; he neglected no opportunity of making himself acquainted with the *then* aristocracy of the States: with men who had not been shoved aside by money-makers, or brow-beaten by political partisans, or themselves fallen victims to the insanely rapid manner of life which now so often spoils American society.

The education, attainments, and character of a gentleman Mr. Weld of course had—he had also artist talent, and some scientific knowledge. It was no wonder, therefore, that a book of travels from such a man excited much respectful attention. It was read, translated, and passed through several editions. Of the author of this time-honoured book, published just fifty-five years ago, Mr. Charles Weld says, he "is still living, and in possession of his intellectual vigour, and (he adds) I am his half-brother!" Aptly, then, may the present "Vacation Tour" in the same lands be dedicated by the younger to the elder—and very pleasant it is to see the respectful, not to say deferential, tone which pervades it. Of course Mr. Charles Weld is aware of the points of difference: and he will "calculate" that the Life of a Book, the materials of which have been gathered up in a few weeks, must be shortened in proportion. Nevertheless, it is an extremely agreeable book—not in any way pretentious—neither is the reader's time wasted in reading apologies for brevity; but curtly, and like a straightforward sensible man, the author puts down faithfully the things he thought most note-worthy, imparting to them just that amount of personal colouring which we always desire to have from all travellers, whether their gifts be great or small. Few things are more unreal, indeed, or more unpleasant than a volume of travels written under pressure. A man may, under the notion of being impartial, lay aside all that excites our sympathies.

This, with respect and some regret we say it, seems to us to be the fault of Mr. W. Chambers' recently published "Things as they are in America." We cannot help feeling that so well-furnished an individual ought to have written the soundest, justest, and most humane book on American society that has ever been put forth; but that he has cased himself in an armour

of impartiality, which has prevented the approach of a large portion of the true and real in what surrounded him—and has fallen into a state of moral hardness and coldness towards the greatest iniquities, merely because he wishes not to be thought sentimental. A strong suppression of judgment like this spoils the truthfulness and interest of the whole.

This is not Mr. Weld's case—and considering how brief he is, we particularly admire the quiet, simple sentences in which he utters his thoughts for or against the things he saw and heard. He is not inconsistent with himself in a single page. The occasional references to his brother's book impart something of interest also to the survey of the present. The younger Weld has taken but twelve weeks for his rambles—where the elder expended three years; but how different the means of transit! What was a wilderness or vast forest is bridged over by the railway, and on either side is the smoke of large towns, or the signs of busy agriculture. Even the sublime Niagara itself (Heaven defend it!) sees a small Manchester rising on the verge of its falls, and part of "the almighty water-privilege" is used for cotton-spinning purposes.

Mr. Weld's route may be rapidly sketched. He gives us no date, but he seems to have left England early in July and returned in October; a twelve weeks' absence from London presenting a result of voyaging and travelling over 10,700 miles. His outward voyage was performed in one of the Cunard steamers, The America, and so also was the return; the only drawback, either way, of an avoidable kind, being the insufficiency of boat accommodation in case of accident—a fact which Mr. Weld very properly made the subject of animadversion on his return, in the public prints. Touching at Halifax, Mr. Weld began his real acquaintance with America at Boston. He saw, of course, Nahant, Lowell—he made such acquaintance as time allowed with Boston, the people, and the place—from thence to Saratoga, to Lake George, Lake Champlain, crossed the St. Lawrence into Canada, visited some friends at Peterborough, and Coburg, on Lake Ontario—passed through the River Rapids, to Montreal—thence of course to Quebec—made the voyage (500 miles) to Toronto, Niagara, Buffalo on Lake Erie to Detroit—a journey to Chicago, on Lake Michigan, thence to Cincinnati,—across the Alleghanies, to Washington, Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and lastly Boston again.

The incidents on this great round are

well related—that in particular, of a vast forest-fire along the very line of our author's route is very striking. For 120 miles, Mr. Weld travelled on a railway passing between burnt brushwood and charred trees, upon the stems of many of which the fire was still flickering. The St. Lawrence, close at hand, might roll on but could not be seen, through blinding clouds of smoke. Fortunately, however, there it was, and by taking the earliest vessel possible, Mr. Weld got conveyed out of the reach of the suffocating element. This more disagreeable than perilous adventure now, might have been fatal fifty years ago, before the rapid modes of transit had enabled travellers to escape the fiery current.

Our readers will, we hope, be enabled by the slight sketch we have given, to see what it is they have to expect from the book under notice; and we believe no one will be disappointed, but that Mr. Weld's tour, as far as it qualifies him to judge, will do good service in presenting a very fair intelligible view of the most striking aspects of life in the vast regions he has gone over.

Monumens Scandinaviques du Moyen Age, avec les Peintures et autres Ornemens qui les décorent. Dessinés et publiés par N. M. Mandelgren. Livraison Ière. (Copenhague, chez C. G. Iversen, 1855.) Largest folio size.—All lovers of ancient remains will thank us for drawing their attention to this splendid and important work, which opens an entirely new field of middle-age art. This first number contains the ground-plans and frescoes of the old church of Bjerresjö, in Skone, South Sweden, formerly a Danish province. There are eight plates, three of which are printed in lithochrome, in the richest colours, and heightened with gilding, exact counterparts of the original paintings. The style is that commonly called Byzantine, and the pictures are from the close of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century. The subjects are Apostles, Virtues, a Scriptural Tree, scenes from the Old and New Testament, a large and remarkable figure of the Deity, &c. Among other curious features in the church may be mentioned a number of jars inserted in the walls, as in other old buildings, probably for acoustic purposes.

The work is distinguished by exactness, careful finish, and modesty. There is a leaf of explanatory letter-press, in the French language. The subscription is for four numbers, each costing twelve Danish dollars, about twenty-seven shillings. The architect, the painter, and the costumist will here find unexpected materials from

a period in which few such monuments exist, thanks to barbarism and whitewash. The churches of the North have many points of contact with British art. Hitherto little has been done to communicate their details, and they are almost unknown even in Scandinavia itself, much more in the rest of Europe. This vigorous effort is therefore worthy of every encouragement.

Cædmon's des Angelsachsen biblische Dichtungen. Herausgegeben von K. W. Bouterwek.—This great work is now completed, and is by far the best edition of this remarkable and poetical old-English biblical epic. The author made his *début* in 1845, when he published his "De Cedinone poëta Anglo-Saxonum vetustissimo brevis Dissertatio." In 1849 appeared the first part of his *Cædmon*, containing the text, with conjectural readings, and a fac-simile; in 1851 Part II., the glossary, a work of the greatest value; and now, in 1854, Part III., containing the German translation, a diffuse and highly interesting introduction, with additional notes, and fac-simile.

Owing to the entire neglect of our old mother-tongue in our universities and colleges, &c. almost everything that has hitherto been done has been the work of foreigners, who are establishing one professorship of Old-English after another at their universities. Under these circumstances, we receive with gratitude every contribution to our national literature. This book of Bouterwek's is doubly welcome, for it is the honest, painstaking contribution of a hard student and a most talented philologist. We by no means agree with the author in many of his theories and statements, and need scarcely remark that he belongs to the "German school," in whose eyes the English are "Germans," not Northmen, and whose literature therefore, of course, belongs to the "great German father-land," of which it has the honour of being a vassal province. But we thank the distinguished Bouterwek for his labour of love, and assure him that Englishmen of all parties will appreciate his researches. May the time soon come when every British university and college and great public school shall have its chair of Old-English, without which the study of our language must continue to languish! And may the monuments of our old literature soon be made public in England itself in a form worthy of our scholarship, and at a price no longer prohibitory and exclusive to the great mass of our intelligent youth!

The Kirk and the Manse. By Rev. Robert W. Fraser, M.A. Edinburgh. Fullarton. Parts I.—III. 4to.—This interesting and suggestive book proposes to give views (in tinted lithography) of the "kirks" and "manses" of Scotland. No words are so familiar and well-nigh sacred in the North as these. We need scarcely remind our readers that kirk and church come from the same Saxon term, *circe*, *circ*, or *cyrice*, or (as perhaps the orthography ought to be) *kirk* or *kyrie*, by which it will be observed that Scotland still retains the original pronunciation, superseded in England by "church." "Manse" is the abbreviation of "mansion," *q. d.* "the mansion," or manorial house of the parsonage. It is peculiar to Scotland, says Mr. Fraser, "since the abolition of rectories, vicarages," &c. This is not strictly accurate, as it is still in use among the Presbyterians of England and Ireland, as indeed, more or less, is "kirk." By the way, "kirk" is not confined to Scotland, as apparently the Editor thinks; it is still preserved in the German "kirche"; the Dutch "kerk" and the Danish "kirke," the last is the prevailing orthography of the early Scotish muniments. Wordsworth has inscribed a fine sonnet "On the Sight of a Manse in the South of Scotland;" and no one who has travelled in the "land of the mountain and the flood" can have failed to be interested in the twofold feature of the "kirk" and "manse," of the Scotish landscape. The Scotish "pulpits" have been occupied by men of might and mark; and the "manses" have been truly "the abodes of piety and learning, usefulness and worth;" and not only so, but from them have gone forth the foremost of Scotland's many eminent sons—The poet of "The Seasons" (Thomson), and the translator of the immortal epic of Portugal (Mickle), the painter of "The Chelsea Pensioners" (Wilkie), and the gifted anatomist, with his peerless daughter—the Queen of Tragedy, as Scott delighted to call her—(Baillie), the dauntless hero of Corunna, and (if we err not) the conquerors of Tippoo (Moore and Baird), had their "birth" within the "manse;" while the holy "Expositions" of the golden-tongued Leighton and the terse vigour of Burnet, the "Grave" of Robert Blair, and the "Douglas" of John Home, the pictured page of Robertson, and the more sober narrative of Fergusson, the fine speculation of Alison (father of the historian of the "Revolution") and the robust philosophy of Reid, the witness-bearing of the Renwicks and the Pedens and the Cargills of earlier and the Erskines and Gillespies of later days, the sudden-hushed lyres of Michael Bruce and

Pollok, and the Browns and the Bostons, and the McCries, and others—"familiar as household words"—have flung an imperishable fame, an unfading light around the "kirks" of Scotland. We trust that the editor of the work before us will allow no narrow spirit to rule his selection of views. We would suggest that he walk in the footsteps of "Old Mortality," and preserve to us also the hitherto overlooked "ruins" consecrated by the memories of those not within the establishment. Let him have his eye open when he goes where Wynto wrote his quaint Chronicle and whence Bernard came forth to hurl his defiant "Remonstrance" at the Pope; where the Leightons and the Scougals, the Browns and the Erskines, and Gillespies, and not inferior names, "laboured" under "the eye of the great Task-master." Where "kirk" and "manse" have disappeared let us hint that remaining "memorials" should form fitting tail-pieces or vignettes. The parts before us (all issued) contain respectively views of (1) St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, memorable for the "stool-throwing" of the immortal Jenny Geddes; (2) Roseneath "kirk" and "manse;" (3) Corstorphine; (4) Glasgow Cathedral; (5) Govan; (6) Duddingston,—famous by Thomson the painter-minister; (7) Aberdeen Cathedral; (8) St. Nicholas, East and West; (9) Liberton. Concerning each of these the editor furnished suitable letter-press, in a plain unpretending style. He has laid the best authorities under contribution; and as yet there is nothing of that odious theologicum which might not unnaturally have shown itself. We commend the book very cordially. Artistically it is of the first class. Its subjects and treatment alike promise the supply of what has long been a felt desideratum. We shall watch its progress with interest. From its marvellous (comparative) cheapness we augur for it an extensive welcome, as well at home as in the colonies.

A brief Memoir of the Life, Reign, and Policy of Napoleon III. Emperor of the French. By the Rev. Henry Christmas, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. F.R.G.S. Professor of British History and Archeology in the Royal Society of Literature. 12mo.—This slight but interesting biography is a sequel to two similar performances of the same author, in which he has depicted the Sultan of Turkey and the late Emperor of all the Russias. Its style will be apprehended when we mention that the three chapters of which it consists, were delivered as three lectures, and taken down verbatim from the lips of the lecturer. The professed object is "to examine the policy of

Napoleon III., both before and since his accession to the throne, and to trace the course of that education which has rendered him so worthy to occupy it." The three lectures or chapters respectively depict Louis Napoleon as The Disinherited Prince, The State Prisoner, and The Monarch. In every phase of his subject Mr. Christmas is an approving historian, and he concludes with the declaration, that, "having carefully examined the materials that have come to hand, which are common enough in themselves, but which require to be carefully weighed one against another, we have come to the conclusion that not only is the reign of Napoleon III. beneficial to France, but also that the steps whereby he reached that throne were in themselves more than excusable, for they were absolutely necessary to rescue the country from the horrors of anarchy and civil war."

The Lives of the Twelve Caesars. By Suetonius. Translated. Post 8vo. pp. 55. (Bohn's Classical Library.) — Although Suetonius is a classic not read in the universities (at least we never heard of his being taken up but once, and that as a supernumerary), his exclusion is amply compensated without, by the number of editions and translations, the labours of critics on separate portions of the Lives, and their indispensable utility to historians of the Roman empire. Harles calls them "nobile illud opus, nam tam ab arte et ornato orationis, simplicis tamen tenuisque et purae, quam potius a fide studioque veri commendandum." (Brevior. Not. Lit. Rom. p. 188.) Niebuhr's opinion is less flattering; he says, that the work of Suetonius "is but a poor compensation for the loss of Tacitus's guidance . . . he wanders about from one subject to another, in consequence of which his biographies are without a definite character." (Lectures on Roman History, ii. 195). "Suetonius was a man of great learning, and did not write badly, but he had no survey of his subjects, nor any historical talent . . . he had no vocation to write history." (p. 239.) Niebuhr thinks he wrote while yet very young, and before the publication of Tacitus's *Historiae*, "or the beginning of the life of Vespasian would not have been so bad." In a word, he says, "Wherever we are confined to Suetonius as our source of information, we are badly off." (*ibid.* note.) He rarely mentions him without blame, and on the subject of his frequent indelicacy observes, he "was undoubtedly infected with the vicious character of the age, for he evidently likes to dwell upon it." (p. 212.) Crevier

characterises him as "sec, souvent minutieux, sans élévation, demeurant au-dessous de sa matière, et la traitant en petit." (Hist. des Empereurs, iv. 426). Heren's opinion will help to trim the balance toward that of Harles: "Les vies de Sueton . . . sont d'autant plus précieuses que, dans un état comme l'empire Romain, la connaissance du caractère et la vie privée des empereurs est nécessairement ce qu'il y a de plus important." (Manuel de l'Hist. Ancienne, p. 452.) The editor has quoted the remarks of La Harpe, who, as a translator of Suetonius, was well acquainted with his matter and his style. There are two considerations which offer themselves in connection with such a subject; first, what were the sources of Suetonius? secondly, what is their value? These have recently been discussed in two dissertations, "De fontibus et auctoritate Suetonii," by Schweiger (Göttingen, 1830, 4to.), and Krause (Berlin, 1831, 8vo.).

This translation is founded on one which was published by the indefatigable John Clarke, of Hull, in 1732, and revised by Dr. A. Thomson in 1796; it is now corrected and edited by T. Forester, esq. with additional notes. Dr. Thomson's remarks on the several reigns are retained. The Lives of grammarians, rhetoricians, and poets are included in this volume, with that of Pliny, though not written by Suetonius; but the editor properly mentions its supposititious character. The book "De Viris Illustribus," which is now universally ascribed to Aurelius Victor, is omitted.

History of the Protestant Church in Hungary. Translated by the Rev. J. Craig, D.D. (Hamburg,) 8vo. pp. xxviii. 464.—This volume is introduced by a preface from the pen of M. D'Aubigné, the eloquent historian of the Reformation, who was himself requested to undertake the task of digesting the materials which had been collected by other hands. This his own engagements did not permit him to do, but when it was completed in another quarter he consented to become the editor. "The author (he says) is a man possessed of enlightened piety, sound judgment, integrity, faithfulness, and Christian wisdom—qualities well calculated to inspire confidence. He has obtained his materials from the most authentic sources. Government edicts, convent protocols, visitation reports, and official correspondence, have all been consulted with scrupulous attention, as is proved by the numerous quotations which he cites." (p. xix.) He observes that this volume "fills up a chasm which has long existed in the history of Protestant Christianity," to which we fully

assent, for the notices in our general Church Histories are scanty. He considers that "in some parts the history might have been fuller and more detailed; but the author sought to be brief, and this is a merit that certainly possesses its own advantages." We would warn the reader to expect, not a record of triumphs, but rather of struggles, such as an impartial history of religion itself in general would be. Here the judicious student of prophecy has a great advantage, for he is prepared (apart of course from particular theories) to regard the subject thus, by the series of trials which Christianity undergoes between the opening of the first seal (Rev. vi. 2) and its counterpart in the final victory (xix. 11.)

The Widow's Rescue, with other Literary Recreations. By Sir F. D'warris, Knt. F.R.S. F.S.A.—All who have visited our recent amateur exhibitions must have been somewhat painfully reminded of the truth, that charity covers a multitude of sins; and, if we mistake not, a book published for a charitable purpose is generally expected to have its author's motive for its sole virtue. "The Widow's Rescue" is then a very agreeable surprise. It consists of the recreations of a literary gentleman, "collected and recollected to procure a mite such as widows give, and alas! receive" for the relict of a professional brother. First, we have a selection from the author's poetical productions at various ages from his boyhood, which show the usual development of the poetic character. We have the schoolboy, convinced that he is a philosopher who woos only "the Roman Muse or coy Greek," who loves, but "Wisdom is the fair." Anon, these mistresses have rivals, and certain ladies "quite irresistible," or "unrequiting," Eliza and others, are addressed in stanzas, some lively, some, as Autolycus says, "very mournful, and as true." Arrived at that mature age at which he graduated, he naturally calls on his friend to

"quit the feverish strife,
The solemn plausibilities of life."

Subsequently discovering, however, that life is not necessarily exhausted at two-and-twenty, and that there are some things worthy of admiration in it, we have various odes to the great men and events of the day, together with stanzas complimentary and condoling. Such is the poetical collection before us, and we think we have shown that it is almost as well suited for every taste as the budget of that great vendor of ballads, whom we have before named. The merit of the pieces is also various; some are carefully elaborated, others apparently struck off in haste, but

all are scholarlike and worthy of perusal; many contain passages of great force and beauty. The "Ode to Waterloo" (amongst the juvenilia we presume by mistake) contain lines powerfully descriptive of British valour, as shown on that plain, which might aptly describe the same spirit on the bloody field of Inkermann. We may add that this is one of the most successful anacreontics that we remember to have read.

The greater part of this little book, however, is devoted to a tale called by the author "A Tract on Education in novel guise." The style is that of Fielding, and the author treats his reader as a reasonable being, capable of drawing conclusions from facts. He does not therefore preach to us, but shows in the course of a tale of considerable interest, and conducted by amusing dramatic personæ, the evils to be dreaded from the educational errors he deprecates. The hero tells his own story, and traces his course from a childhood of indulgence to an age of voluntary exile. He shows how a well-meaning father of more than average attainments, while he secured to his son a competent amount of knowledge, failed in that more important part of education, the formation of his character; how the hero was thrust into the world that most unfortunate of all beings (especially in university life), a man who could not say No either to his friend or to his own desires. We have seldom met with a relation more strikingly or fairly illustrating the terrible consequences that may flow from what some might consider a "little sin" (for the hero was the seduced rather than the seducer), than the fate of one of the female characters. We should add that a very pleasant vein of satire runs through this tale. The littlenesses of the great men of the world (or rather, perhaps, of those that hold the places of great men when the latter cannot be found), are happily illustrated in the school politics, as are also many of the foibles of college life. The other things in this volume are some short extracts from a tragedy, which, if they be fair samples, might well have been extended, and various amusing anecdotes of that Leviathan, the learned Dr. Parr, who was a friend of the author. We sincerely hope that the book may be successful as the widow's rescue; that it will rescue many from *ennui* is certain.

THEOLOGY.—1. *Meditationes Hebraicæ. An Exposition of the Epistles to the Hebrews.* By W. Tait, M. A. 8vo, 2 vols. This is an enlarged edition of a work which is stated to have received considerable approbation, both at home

and abroad, and to be classed with the works of Barnes, in America, and Ebrard in Germany (p. ix.). It is not exactly a commentary, being composed in the form of lectures, and therefore more justly entitled "An Exposition." The language is vigorous, and the illustrations are striking; but the author introduces ideas like some of Bishop Horsley's, which, being conjectural at most, should rather have been consigned to the notes than embodied in the text.

2. Scripture Difficulties. The Hulsean Lectures, for 1854. By Morgan Cowie, M.A., Late Fellow of St. John's College. 8vo. pp. x. 227 and 59. In June, 1854, we had occasion to notice the author's Hulsean Lectures for 1853, which were also entitled, "Scripture Difficulties." The remarks we then made will apply to the present volume. The lectures do not turn upon difficulties, in the ordinary sense of the term, but on *obscureties*. The topics discussed are, the Resurrection of the Body, the sin against the Holy Ghost, perfection through suffering, and the moral qualities of faith, which last, while it would be excellent as a single sermon, seems misplaced in a series on "Difficulties." Two Easter Sermons are added, and a third, entitled, "Indifference to the world not any hindrance to active exertion." The author's view of "The Sin" in lectures 5 and 6 is, not that it is unpardonable absolutely (since our Lord prayed even for his murderers), but that "it is a sin which tends to the state of hardened impenitence," and that all pleas in arrest of punishment, such as weakness, ignorance, and want of understanding, are in this case excluded (p. 124). This idea deserves attention.

3. Christianity and Modern Infidelity. By Rev. R. W. Morgan. Post 8vo, pp. 418. This work contains "the substance of certain conversations between a person of property and position, professing infidel principles, and the author, on the relative intellectual merits of Christianity and Modern Infidelity." (p. v.) The intention is good, but the author has taken narrow ground, and its efficacy will probably be nearly confined to such as occupy that ground with himself. At p. 17 the sentiments which he disclaims are precisely those to which a serious study of prophecy leads, making allowance for individual minds. While he attributes certain interpretations of the Apocalypse to "the spirit of the devil" (which he does, unless we have mistaken his meaning), the universalist might as well reproach him with holding the sentence of eternal judgment. Nor is there any thing harsher in applying Rev. xiii. and xvii. to

a church, than in believing the denunciations of chapters ii. and iii. to have been fulfilled on churches.

On the Mental, Moral, and Social Progress exhibited in the present (half-expired) Century. A Lecture delivered at the Kendal Scientific and Literary Society. By Cornelius Nicholson, F.G.S., 12mo.—The writer of this essay undertakes to sing the paens of the nineteenth century, and he does so not only with considerable eloquence, but with such an accumulation of interesting facts as afford ample proof that his task has not been accomplished without persevering inquiry and research. His pages are full of the triumphs of science and the wonders of social progress. We are not sure that the strain is not prolonged at too uniform a pitch, and extended somewhat too universally to every subject. At any rate, he is the very converse of a *laudator temporis acti*. As we have not space to follow him into those wide fields from which he has gathered so ample a harvest, we shall content ourselves by stringing together some of his personal recollections in his native locality. He tells us, that at the beginning of the century, notwithstanding the excellence to which our ordinary roads had even then attained, it took two days and two nights continuous travelling by coach for a passenger to go from Kendal to London, and it then took about fourteen days for a bale of goods to pass by waggon between Kendal and London. Now, both passenger and bale can perform the journey in eight hours. At the beginning of the century it required nearly a week for an interchange of letters between Kendal and London, when the postage of a letter was one shilling and a halfpenny. Now, twenty-four hours will suffice for an answer, and the charge is one penny. As an example of the electric telegraph he goes further a-field, by noticing that the news of the death of the Emperor Paul of Russia took 21 days to travel by "express" between St. Petersburg and London, in 1801; whilst, the intelligence of the death of the Emperor Nicholas in 1855 reached London from St. Petersburg in the space of 4 hours. Under the head of Meteorology Mr. Nicholson commemorates the fact that Dr. Dalton, who was among the foremost to draw the attention of philosophers to that study, set up one of the first rain-gauges at Kendal; and that his observations have been continued to this day by Mr. Marshall, who has a continuous register of the fall of rain in Kendal for 45 years. When speaking of

the study of Geology in the early years of the present century, he remarks that " Many errors arising from a general ignorance of geology prevailed at that time. Mistakes of a serious and sometimes of a ludicrous kind were made in practical operations. I knew a gentleman, an educated gentleman, generally well-informed, who seriously proposed to sink a shaft for water, on the principle of an Artesian well, in the Cambrian or clay slate strata, where the beds were contorted, dislocated, and broken into every conceivable fracture ! I also well remember the circumstance of another gentleman, attracted by some red porphyry in an igneous dyke, that runs through the Silurian rocks at Plumgarths near Kendal, setting a number of men to sink a shaft there for a supply of coal ! Professor Sedgwick, when he was told of this experiment, observed with characteristic force and humour, 'I will let them roast me alive with the first coals they get there.' "

The History of the Life of Thomas Ellwood. Sixth Edition. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 307.—This volume contains the autobiography of Ellwood the Quaker, the friend of Milton, his associate at Chalfont, and the suggestor of "Paradise Regained." His own narrative extends to p. 234, after which it is continued by some supplementary notices from his surviving friends. The book is now, for the first time, divided into chapters. A view of Ellwood's residence, near Beaconsfield (Bucks), a neighbourhood which also boasts of Waller and Burke, is prefixed. Something might have been added in the way of notes, biographical and local; but the publishers have overlooked this consideration entirely. We shall just remark, that Sir

Richard Brown, the city magistrate before whom Ellwood was brought (see chap. iv.), was Major-General Brown, a conspicuous commander in the army of the Parliament during the previous civil war.

The Seven Mile Cabinet: or, the doleful story of the Russian War. By Nemo. 12mo.—Mr. Roebuck in his motion for the Committee that has sat on the Army before Sebastopol, remarked that this country, which possessed means of transport beyond those of all the world, had laid on the shores of the harbour of Balaklava stores sufficient to maintain an army twice as large as that then existing in the Crimea, yet, having transported those stores 3,000 miles across the ocean, there was still remaining the distance of seven miles, which intervened to deprive the forces of everything they required. It is from this text that the satirist before us proceeds, and

Gravely assures us over and again
Supplies were sent for twice as many men—
Sent off three thousand miles, where now they lay
Safe, from the camp but seven short miles away.
What ! are these seven miles harder to go o'er
Than the three thousand they have pass'd before?
Must all our brave defenders sink and die
Before to make seven miles of road you try ?
Hear it yo future ages : hear it all!
Mankind ! the cause of mighty England's fall ;
Her army sunk into their last abode
Because she could not make seven miles of road !

These lines will suffice for a specimen of this diatribe, which is deficient neither in freedom nor acrimony, the assertions of the poetical text being supported throughout by a prose commentary, and quotations in proof of their presumed justice and authenticity.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

May 3. The Earl Stanhope, President, in the chair. The President nominated Sir Robert H. Inglis to the vacant Vice-President's chair, an appointment which the death of the worthy Baronet has since cancelled.

In reference to the Conservation Fund, founded on the suggestion of Mr. Ruskin (as noticed in our March magazine, p. 285), the following memorandum was read :—

RESTORATION.

be numerous instances of the de-
on of the character of ancient
ments which are taking place under

the pretence of Restoration, induce the Executive Committee, to which the Society of Antiquaries has entrusted the management of its "Conservation Fund," to call the special attention of the Society to the subject, in the hope that its influence may be exerted to stop, or at least moderate, the pernicious practice.

" The evil is an increasing one ; and it is to be feared that, unless a strong and immediate protest be made against it, the monumental remains of England will, before long, cease to exist as truthful records of the past.

" Much as these monuments have neces-



sarily suffered from time, and much as their decay is to be attributed to the neglect of their owners, the members of the committee have no hesitation in expressing their conviction that these two causes combined have inflicted less injury than the indiscreet zeal for restoration.

" Though time and neglect may impair, and eventually destroy, they do not add to a building; nor do they pervert the truthfulness of monuments. Restoration may possibly, indeed, produce a good imitation of an ancient work of art; but the original is thus falsified, and in its renovated state it is no longer an example of the art of the period to which it belonged. Unfortunately, too, the more exact the imitation, the more it is adapted to mislead posterity; and even the best imitation must unavoidably impair the historical interest and artistic value of the prototype, so that, in truth, a monument restored is frequently a monument destroyed.

" Did the public at large really know how imperfectly the principles and practice of ancient art are understood, and how very few of the so-called restorations have any just pretensions to fidelity, or could they appreciate the rash presumption of those who in general recommend and undertake such work, much less would be heard of money being lavishly spent in thus perpetrating irreparable mischief with the best intentions.

" The Committee strongly urge, that, except where restoration is called for in churches by the requirements of Divine service, or in other cases of manifest public utility, no restoration should ever be attempted, otherwise than as the word 'restoration' may be understood in the sense of preservation from further injuries by time or negligence:—they contend that any beyond this is untrue in art, unjustifiable in taste, destructive in practice, and wholly opposed to the judgment of the best Archaeologists."

The President exhibited a set of bronze toilet-implements, found in an urn at Eye, in Suffolk.—The Rev. Henry Creed exhibited a black urn of the same character as those usually found in that neighbourhood.—Mr. Cahusac exhibited a brass-bound copy of the Gospels, in the Russo-Greek character, found after the battle of Inkermann: on one side of the cover are five enamels, representing the four Evangelists and the Ascension.—Mr. Fairholt exhibited a series of mediæval girdle-ornaments, from the collection of Mr. Roach Smith, on the devices and style of which he offered some remarks.—Mr. Morgan, M.P., exhibited a drawing of a very beautiful Roman pavement discovered on his

estate at Caerwent, about eighty years since. The original has been broken up and destroyed. Mr. Morgan stated to the meeting that it was his intention to commence a series of investigations by excavations at this spot, which he felt confident would prove an English Pompeii.—Mr. Henry Harrod, Local Secretary for Norfolk, exhibited and read a description of a number of remarkable fragments in enamelled bronze, supposed to be horse-trappings, discovered recently in Suffolk. They resemble similar objects found at Stanwick, and presented by the Duke of Northumberland to the British Museum.

May 10. J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P.

Mr. Thomas Close, of Nottingham, was elected a Fellow.—Mr. Lemon announced the donation of two Proclamations of the Protector Cromwell, from Mr. Salt; and Mr. John Gough Nichols made another addition to the Society's collection of Proclamations and Broadsides, viz. 1. a handkerchief printed on silk, commemorative of the acts which settled the Hanoverian succession, having portraits at the corners of Queen Anne, the princess Sophia, the elector of Hanover, and the duke of Cambridge (afterwards George II.); and 2. a Suffolk broadside of the date 1754, exhibiting a large woodcut portrait of Edward Bullock, an extraordinary short and stout man, of Botesdale in that county.

Mr. Scharf exhibited a drawing which he had made of the ornament of a prow, found near Actium, in the possession of Sir Howard Douglas.—Mr. O. Morgan exhibited three curious lanthorns from his collection.—Mr. Blaauw communicated an account of some Roman pavement found at Froxfield in Hampshire.—Mr. Tymms exhibited several curious mediæval tokens in lead, found at Bury St. Edmunds.—Mr. Brent, jun. exhibited a small figure of Latona, found with Roman urns, at St. Dunstan's, Canterbury.—The Treasurer, Mr. Ouvry, read an account of the Church of Wing, in Buckinghamshire, with extracts from the churchwardens' books of that parish.

May 17. Rear-Adm. Smyth, V.P.

The nomination of Edward Hawkins, esq. to fill the vacancy in the Council by the death of Sir R. H. Inglis, was read to the meeting.

The Rev. W. C. Lukis, the Rev. J. Booker, and the Rev. J. M. Jephson were elected Fellows.

The Society's extensive collection of proclamations, arranged by Mr. Lemon, was exhibited.—The Rev. T. Hugo exhibited a fragment of a Roman pavement found in the city.—The President, Earl Stanhope, communicated a copy of the inscription on the sarcophagus found at

Sidon. It had been received by the Dean of St. Paul's from the Hon. E. Everett. Mr. H. Jackson exhibited a pedigree of the family of Fitch.—Mr. Allies communicated an account of the discovery of Roman coins in the Forest of Dean.—A communication was read from Dr. Bell "On the Palladia and Prophecies of Constantinople."

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

April 13. The Hon. R. C. Neville, V.P., in the chair.

Mr. W. Hylton Longstaffe, the historian of Darlington, gave a memoir on the ancient Collegiate Church of Norton, near Stockton, with some notices of Nortonshire, a very early possession of the Church of Durham, and Norton was one of the churches where Bishop de Karilepho, at the close of the eleventh century, placed the secular priests ejected from Durham. Mr. Longstaffe produced several drawings illustrative of the architectural features of the church, and especially of the tower and transepts, which he regards as the remains of the Saxon church existing when the priests from Durham were established there in 1085. The east end is Early English, the nave transitional Norman, with cylindrical piers, and pointed arches. The small windows in the tower are of early character, probably ante-Norman, and the fabric is generally well-deserving of notice, as is also an elaborately sculptured effigy assigned to one of the Blakiston family, of which Surtees gives a representation. The costume is that of the earlier part of the fourteenth century, but the shield bears quarterings which could only be borne by the descendants of John Blakiston, who died in 1386. Mr. Longstaffe pointed out some other heraldic bearings, not noticed by Surtees, as also a device carved on the edge of the tomb, possibly the sculptor's mark, or rebus. It is composed of an I. followed by three annulets or links of a chain interlaced (?) for the name John Cheyne, or Locke, or Tremayle). Mr. Hewitt observed that he had noticed on an early effigy at Lewes a cross on the surcoat, possibly the sculptor's mark.

Mr. Westwood read a communication from Mr. Shurlock of Chertsey, regarding further discoveries of decorative pavement tiles on the site of the Abbey Church: large quantities have recently been brought to light, they are all of the same elaborate and artistic character as the examples produced by Mr. Westwood at a previous meeting of the Institute. On one of these tiles appears a crossbowman mounted, his saddle being formed

with the *arrows* singularly high, in order to give a firm seat and enable the rider to take steady aim. Mr. Hewitt stated that mounted soldiers armed with crossbows served with Edward I. in his campaign in Wales.

Mr. Blaauw read an account of the discovery of a Roman building and a bath, in fair preservation, as related by Mr. Minty, of Petersfield. The site is near that place, and in the vicinity of several entrenchments and other remains on the borders of Hampshire. Roman pottery in considerable quantities has been discovered.

The Hon. R. Neville read a description of discoveries of Roman reliques in Essex, in the parish of Takeley. He produced drawings representing the principal objects, which had been deposited in a wooden chest, greatly decayed when found; the contents were, a green glass basin with fluted sides, a round glass bottle placed in the basin, a broken urn filled with calcined bones, two saucers of Samian ware, under each of which lay four plain brass rings, and some coins of Vespasian and Domitian.

Mr. Neville gave also some particulars of another Roman deposit brought to light in February last, in Takeley Forest, on the estates of Mr. Maitland. In removing an old hedge it became necessary to grub up an oak which stood upon a small elevation in it. Under this tree were found a bronze lamp and a bronze drinking cup, in perfect preservation; also fragments of four other Roman bronze vessels, one of them a kind of patera. There were also glass vessels, much broken, embossed Samian ware, a plain Samian dish, marked MASCVL.I.M. and other pottery. No trace of any wooden chest was noticed in this instance. A very beautiful fluted vessel of glass found near the same locality in 1851, was exhibited at one of the meetings of the Society of Antiquaries.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter offered some observations on the value of recording all traces of Roman occupation, and suggested that it might be useful to obtain lists of the names stamped upon Samian ware, arranged by the localities in which they occur.

Mr. Hawkins related the remarkable discovery of gold coins of Charles II. and James II., which occurred a few weeks since at Lewes, in chopping wood on a log, which had long served as a chopping block. It suddenly split, and fifty guineas flew out; they were sent to the Lords of the Treasury, who permitted the British Museum to select all the types which were desirable for the National Collection, and sent back the price paid by the Museum, with the remainder of the pieces,

to the finder. Mr. Hawkins expressed the hope that the liberality thus shewn by the Government upon this and other similar occasions, will essentially tend to preserve from destruction objects of great interest and value. It is highly desirable that these proceedings in regard to "Treasure Trove" should be extensively made known.

Mr. Neville observed that, as he believed, the introduction of a more liberal course of proceeding on the part of the Treasury had been mainly the result of the well directed mediation of Mr. Hawkins, and this object, of so much importance to the archaeologist, had doubtless been advanced by the appeals made to the Government, through the active interest their noble president, Lord Talbot, had taken in the question. It was exceedingly gratifying to see the actual operation of a more liberal and enlightened system.

A conversation ensued regarding the ultimate destination of the valuable museum formed by Mr. C. Roach Smith, and the importance of such a well classified series of illustrations of the manufactures and arts of the chief city of the Empire, the habits and manners of its inhabitants at various periods, and the essential interest of the collection in its bearings on historical inquiries, and the illustration of all that regards the social conditions and civilization of former ages in the metropolis. In reply to an inquiry from Mr. Westwood, Mr. Hawkins stated that the trustees of the British Museum had refused the offer of these collections, which had been made through the President of the Institute, Lord Talbot, in conjunction with Lord Londesborough and Sir John Boileau. The offer had been declined, it is understood, without any proposition for further negotiation, or explanation of the grounds of such an extraordinary decision. Mr. Roach Smith had liberally named the sum actually expended by him in forming this collection, as the price which he was willing to accept. Mr. J. Gough Nichols expressed the hope that the museum might be purchased by the City, and deposited at the Guildhall, where its interest might be, as he trusted, appreciated, although the loss which every antiquary must deeply deplore, would be irreparable, probably, as regards the formation of the National collections at the British Museum.

The Rev. J. Maughan, of Bewcastle, sent careful drawings of the richly sculptured cross at that place, with a memoir on the Runes inscribed upon it, hitherto wholly unexplained, and now in great part legible through the results of an ingenious process long carried on under his care, in or-

der to detach the lichens with which the stone is encrusted.

The Rev. S. Banks sent for exhibition a remarkable example of Roman art, of the highest class, a bronze galeated head, possibly part of a standard. It was found near Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire.

Mr. Yates produced a collection of choice fragments of antique terra-cotta belonging to Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Westwood exhibited a fine example of engraving on crystal, executed in similar manner to the extraordinary object of the time of Lothaire, purchased at the Bernal sale for the British Museum.

Mr. Neville brought some antiquities of the Roman age, found in his excavations at Chesterford.

Amongst other objects exhibited were a bronze dagger and sheath from the Thames, by Mr. Franks; bronze swords and an armlet, from the same rich depository; a fine Italian rondache, with a lantern affixed on the reverse, for nightly combats, also some powder-flasks of curious workmanship, lately added to the Tower Armory; some early fire-arms, and a curious carving in oak, by Mr. J. Bernhard Smith.

The Annual Meeting of the Institute at Shrewsbury has been fixed for the week commencing August 6.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

April 25. S. R. Solly, esq. V.P. Mr. Geo. Patrick presented to the Association a small medallion of Ignatius Loyala, the legend of which read S. IGNAT. S. I. F. (Sanctus Ignatius Societatis Jesu Fundator); the reverse exhibited the sacred monogram, within a richly-executed circle. Mr. Sherratt exhibited a club, from one of the Marquesas islands, representing two nimbed heads. Mr. Meyrick exhibited a fine specimen of the *Dague à roëlle*, of the time of Edward I. or II., which was found, a few years since, in the Tower ditch. It will be recollected that the old Saxon fashion of wearing a dagger on the opposite side to the sword was revived in the reign of the first Edward, and Mr. Meyrick's specimen offers an example of the earliest type of this revival. A fibula of yellow bronze was also exhibited, by Mr. Meyrick, found at Bicester, in Oxfordshire, a locality that has produced many Saxon and Roman antiquities. This fibula is of the harp-shape, well executed, and the spring of the acus curiously convoluted. It belongs, probably, to the later Roman period. Mr. H. Syer Cumming exhibited the impression of a seal, discovered, with some human remains, in a stone coffin, in 1854, when digging up

the site of the altar of St. John the Baptist, a church which formerly stood at the corner of Cloak Lane, and was destroyed by the Great Fire of London, and never rebuilt. The seal is of the vesical shape, and belongs to the 14th or the early part of the 15th century. The device consists of a fleur de lis, around which we read s. CRISTINE DE WERTINGG.

Mr. Pettigrew occupied the remainder of the evening in reading obituary notices of eleven deceased members, during the year, including the late President, Mr. Bernal, Mr. Patrick Chalmers, Mr. E. W. Brayley, Mr. Thomas Saunders, and the Rev. Dr. Whittaker, of whom several interesting particulars were detailed. These notices will appear in the Journal for June.

May 10. T. J. Pettigrew, esq. V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Crafter exhibited four specimens of the Roman as, two of which were Sestertii or Sextants, offering—1. Obv. an escallop shell, with two globules; rev. the caduceus, with two globules. 2. Obv. an ear of corn, with two globules on the reverse. This is rare, and is figured in "L'As Gravé del Museo Kircheriano," by Fathers Marchi and Tessieri, a work too little known in this country. The third specimen exhibited by Mr. Crafter was an uncia, the twelfth part of the As, bearing on each side a representation of the astragalus or huckle bone, a club, and a single globule. The fourth example was pronounced to be one of a number cast for the late Mr. Till, coin-dealer; and the Association could not but express their disapprobation of these having occasionally been offered as genuine coins, and realising a considerable price. The specimen is of the As of the first class, figured in the Kircher Museum, Tavola II. No. 6, having a double-faced head on the obverse, and on the reverse the Rostrum Navis. Mr. Syer Cuming also exhibited a cast of a Dupondius, from the same atelier, representing Minerva or Pallas, on one side, and a wheel, with six spokes, on the other, with two marks, to denote its weight. Mr. Pettigrew exhibited four specimens of the As, from Mrs. White's cabinet, the earliest two of which presented the double-faced head and the ship's prow. The third example was struck in Sicily, by the sons of Pompey the Great : obv. Bifrons of Pompey above MGN for Magnus : rev. the Rostrum Navis above PRVS, below IMP. This coin is of rarity and interest, as giving an almost contemporary portrait of the rival of Caesar. The fourth specimen was a sestertius of Augustus : obv. the busts of Julius Caesar and Augustus, looking in opposite directions, IMP. DIVI. F.; rev. a ship's prow. This coin resembles one figured by Mr. Akerman, in his Ancient

Coins of Cities and Princes, plate xviii., fig. 1. Mr. Cecil Brent produced drawings of two Roman vessels, of terra cotta, found in digging the foundation of a stable, in Orchard Place, St. Dunstan's, Canterbury. One of these gave the name of a potter new to the list VIDVL FR. Mr. Meyrick exhibited an exceedingly beautiful steel pomme of a sword, of the commencement of the reign of Elizabeth. It is nearly globular, and wrought in open chain work of large square links, richly engraved. It was found at Waltham Abbey, Essex. Mr. G. Wright exhibited a lock of the trickier firelock, belonging to Mr. Whelan, of the close of the reign of Charles I., found at the battle-field of Worcester. Mr. Crafter exhibited a brass tobacco-box, of Flemish work, representing the visitation of the angel Gabriel to Mary, and the salutation of Elizabeth by the Virgin Mary. Mr. F. Vallé exhibited a silver penny, of Henry VII., found at Swanscombe. A paper, by Mr. Wakeman, containing further observations on the Chronicle of Tysilio and the Territories of Vor-tigern, was read; and the remainder of the evening was occupied in the reading of a paper by Mr. H. Syer Cuming, Hon. Sec., on Watches and Watch-stands, which he illustrated by numerous interesting examples.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

April 25. The Lord Londesborough, President, in the chair.

Mr. Evans read a paper "On Coins of Cunobeline, with the legend TASCIOVANI. F." in which he called attention to the great variety of opinion which had existed among antiquaries with reference to the meaning of the word TASCIA, which, under various forms, more or less lengthened, is the usual legend of the coins of Cunobeline. Mr. Evans also mentioned one new, and at present unique, coin, which he had lately acquired, on which the legend was distinctly TASCIOVANTIS. Mr. Evans concluded his paper, by stating that he had no doubt that the interpretation given some years since by Mr. Samuel Birch, that Tasciovan was the father of Cunobelin, is the correct one.

Mr. Pfister read a paper "On a rare coin of Berengarius II., King of Italy, A.D. 950-962." The coin bears on the obverse, the legend BERENGARIV, and, in the field, REX; and, on the reverse, ALBERTVS RX (the name of his son who was co-regent with him) and in the field, PAPIA (Pavia, where the coin was struck). Mr. Pfister observed that the character and form of the coin were almost identical with those of Hugo, King of Italy, from A.D. 931-945, where the names of the

father and his son Lotharius are, in like manner, placed on different sides of the coin.

Mr. Vaux read a paper "On two coins of Nineveh and Termessus in Pisidia," which had been lately procured by Mr. George Finlay of Athens. The first, though not unique, is a very curious coin of Nineveh, when a Roman colony, and bearing the name *Niniva Claudiopolis*. On the obverse, is the bust of the Emperor Trajan, and, on the reverse, an eagle with extended wings, and the legend,

COL. AVG. FELI. NINI. CLAVD.

The second is an unique coin of Termessus, as a free state. The Greek inscription, on its reverse, has been abbreviated or blundered; but has been explained by Colonel Leake, to refer to the period when the right of freedom (*avromomia*) was conferred on the city by the Romans, A. U. C. 682, b.c. 72.

May 24. John Lee, LL.D. in the chair.

Mr. Evans read a paper "On some rare and unpublished British coins." Among these were specimens of those which have the legends of *COMMOS*, *TIN*, *TINC*, &c. on their reverses. Mr. Evans conjectures that these represent the Latinised forms of the name of the British Prince who struck them. Other coins of the same class exist, which read on the obverse *COM. R.* and on the reverse *TIN*. This would seem to refer to a son of the former ruler.

Mr. Vaux read a paper "On some curious coins lately acquired by the British Museum." Among these were some rare and unpublished specimens of Apodaeus and Kamnascires, kings, it is believed, of Characene; and of Molon, Satrap of Media. For the former the national collection is indebted to Mr. Olgivine, for the latter to Colonel Rawlinson, C.B. Mr. Vaux observed that the coin of Kamnascires had been originally read by Colonel Leake Kapnascires; but a careful examination of the two specimens clearly shewed that the third letter was an *m*, and not *p*. Mr. Vaux also noticed some new types of the class, now called Sub-Parthian.

M. Pfister exhibited a fine medal of Erasmus, made by the celebrated artist Quentin Matsys.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

At the *May* meeting of this Society the following communications were read:—

1. British Primeval Antiquities: their present treatment and their real claims. By A. H. Rhind, esq. F.S.A. Scot. After showing the great and various value of the information deducible from archaeological remains, and examining the history

of the pursuit in Scotland and in England, the writer concluded by urging on the Society the propriety of its taking steps for impressing on the landowners throughout the country the value of existing remains, and the call upon them to be more diligent than hitherto in taking means for their future conservation.

Mr. Stuart, the secretary, entered into some details as to the progress of destruction which was going on, more especially as regarded the sculptured stone monuments of Scotland; when it was resolved that steps should be taken for impressing on the owners of land, who might be regarded as the custodiers of these and other national records, the great value of them for archaeological purposes, and the desirableness of their being better cared for hereafter.

2. Note addressed to D. Laing, esq., respecting some circumstances connected with the interment of Alexander III. and Robert Bruce, Kings of Scotland, in the Abbey Church of Dunfermline. By Dr. E. Henderson, St. Helen's.—In regard to this paper, Mr. Robertson remarked that Dr. Henderson had proceeded on a complete misconception of a passage in the *Chronicon de Lanercost*, which Mr. Robertson then brought from the library and read to the meeting.

Dr. Chalmers, of Dunfermline, read an interesting correspondence with gentlemen in the Scotch Colleges of Douay in France and Valladolid in Spain, regarding the relics of Saint Margaret, Queen of Scotland.

There were exhibited:—1. Miniature of Prince Charles Stuart, with part of the original (Highlander) Ribbon; 2. Ancient Highland Powder-horn, 1683—by James Drummond, esq., F.S.A. Scot.; 3. An old silver Watch, said to have once belonged to Prince Charles Stuart—by Robert Chambers, esq. F.S.A. Scot. A bronze Sword and a large bronze Cauldron were presented by the representatives of the late A. Leckie, esq. F.S.A. Scot., Paisley.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

March 7. Mr. Dixon Clark sent a fragment of an iron casting, found in the more ancient portion of the castle of Belford, in which, some time ago, the spurs were discovered, now in the society's museum. The relic comprised the lower part of a rampant figure, which might be that of a lion or a unicorn. Dr. Charlton laid before the members a drawing, executed by Ralph Waters in 1783, of the interior of the church of St. Nicholas, before the alterations were made. This picture being

on sale, and the price 14s. or 15s., the society ordered it to be purchased.

Dr. Bruce said, he had one or two things which he wished to bring before the meeting. The first was a little publication by Gall & Inglis, the Sunday-school publishers, indicating the current of popular feeling. It was a coloured engraving, consisting of maps of *Britannia Antiqua* and the Roman Wall sold together at six-pence, or separately at threepence each. It was a straw showing which way the tide was setting ; and they might one day hear of a deputation of Sunday-school children waiting on the Trustees of the British Museum, and praying them to pay little more attention than at present to British antiquities. Dr. Bruce next produced a rubbing of a Roman tile, found at *Æsica*, (Great Chesters), on the Roman Wall, in digging a drain, and serving, in addition to evidence already obtained, to correct the *Notitia*, which, for the second cohort of the *Astures*, placed the *first* cohort of the *Asti* at that station. Dr. Bruce stated, in conclusion, that the Duke of Northumberland, who had munificently borne the cost of excavations at *Bremenium* so far as his rights as lord of the manor were exercised, now wished to have the ruins covered over, and the ground levelled, for the convenience of the occupiers of the soil. It was desirable, however, to have the excavations extended beyond the bounds over which the Duke's rights were exercised, and his Grace had handsomely offered to give £25 in aid of such an undertaking. He (Dr. Bruce) knew that a sufficient purse could readily be raised, and he would propose that the landowners and others interested be requested to permit the completion of the explorations. The Doctor read a letter from Mr. Albert Way in approval of the project, and suggested that Mr. Clayton, Mr. H. G. Potter, and himself, should be a committee to carry out the work—which should be gone about immediately, as His Grace wished that it should be done before the season for growing grass. Dr. Charlton seconded the proposal, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Hylton Longstaffe read a paper entitled "*The Eve of the Pilgrimage of Grace*," preliminary to laying before the society, at an early meeting, a paper on the Pilgrimage itself. After an allusion to his authorities, he rapidly sketched the affairs in Church and State which had heralded the Pilgrimage. The low estate into which the Church had fallen he illustrated "by the fact of the offerings made at the shrine of St. Cuthbert at Durham having dwindled gradually down, until in 1513 the box was found empty ! To

estimate the change rightly, we must remember that from 1378 to the melancholy default of 1513, the shrine offerings had amounted to a sum computed to be worth £66,000 of our present money." In 1525, Wolsey, at once Archbishop of York and Bishop of Durham, effected, by papal authority, a fatal precedent, in an age when the dissolution of the monasteries was only a matter of time. Several small monasteries were dissolved to maintain his new college at Oxford. Alarm and tumults were the consequence ; and Henry, unconscious of the part which he was himself to play in this great drama, was temporarily displeased. But Wolsey was supported by "the grandest old man in England," Richard Fox, the blind Bishop of Winchester, who wrote to him, counselling "a reform of the clergy and the religious bodies," as a measure which would "appease the long growing discontent of the people, restore themselves to credit, and recover for them the favour of the king and the nobility." Most of all, said the venerable prelate, it would be "the best of all sacrifices which could be offered to the Most High God." Wolsey, as legate, had obtained an absolute power over the monasteries to the king and himself. He expressed a desire to see them abolished utterly, and their revenues applied to the forwarding of hospitals, schools, and colleges, from end to end of England. Wolsey was succeeded at Durham by Cuthbert Tunstall, and at York by Edward Lee, neither of them over well-affected to the religious supremacy of the king. No attempt at reformation of *Doctrine* seems to have been made in Henry's days. The clergy and the nobility and gentry of the mediæval faith were the instruments of the dissolution of the monasteries and other changes, and the eager recipients of church confiscations. Henry lived and died without changing his faith—severing, however, the abuses and corruptions of the Church from its doctrines. But an English school of reform in matters of faith was silently progressing ; and when, in 1531, Roger Dichaunte, a Newcastle merchant, confessed and abjured his extreme opinions in Auckland Castle, before Bishop Tunstall, he implied the existence of many participants in his views, by promising to inform of all others holding heresies. The important year 1532 saw the advancement of Anne Boleyn, Thomas Cromwell, and Thomas Cranmer ; and Strype narrates with becoming gravity one of the remarkable events of the *annus mirabilis*—the casting up at Tynemouth of "a fish of monstrous bigness"—"whales and suchlike huge fish," it appears, "by an old observation

in this kingdom," formerly "coming on our coasts and into our rivers" as the heralds of royal and noble deaths and other disasters. It was noticed that, in the month of the monster's appearance, Archbishop Warham died. In 1533, "popular preachers" roamed over the land, crying down the power of secular princes—one of whom, old Dr. Hubbard, with "action" enough to please even Demosthenes, so danced, and hopped, and leaped in the pulpit, as he told his tales and fables, his dialogues and dreams, that one rickety old rostrum, unable to stand it, fell beneath his repeated shocks, and the poor preacher was killed. In 1535, three friars were executed for "treason, blasphemy, and hypocrisy"—with which latter offence Archbishop Lee seems to have been tinged. Yorkshire was then, according to Lee, in a lamentable condition. In all his diocese he did not know twelve parish priests who could preach. There were a few friars besides, but almost none of any other order, preaching. In April, 1535, the Yorkshire clergy manifested so openly their attachment to the Pope that the Earl of Sussex was instructed to deal with them. But they were not restrained in their seditious practices. One of them, a priest of Holderness, disregarding the injunction to withdraw from the Bishop of Rome the title of Pope, openly maintained, in June, that "there was a Pope," and was sent to the gaol of the archbishop's liberty in Beverley. In Cleveland, the clergy, charged with the dissemination of the archbishop's books against the royal supremacy, begged the archdeacon to spare them the office, showing him how they were threatened if they published them. The least spark was sufficient to kindle these combustible materials. In the autumn of this disturbed year, commenced the general visitation of the monasteries. The visitors put forth all religious persons under 24 years of age, and all others who wished to go, closing up the residue, so that they could not come out of their establishments. The Yorkshire houses were stated by the visitors (the "blue-book" men of the 16th century) to have been as corrupt as those in the south, and in certain points "worse, if worse might be." The Abbot of Fountains, "a very fool and miserable idiot," six days before the visitors came, rifled the ecclesiastical treasury—assisted by Warren, a goldsmith of the Cheap. This goldsmith made him believe a ruby was but a garnet, and gave him nothing for it; and for an emerald he gave him but 20s. He bought the abbey plate unweighed, and the abbot knew not to what extent he was deceived. Following the resignation of this silly

knavish, came illustrations of Cromwell's corruption. One man would give him 600 marks for the preferment, and pay the king £1,000 in three years. The "contractor," a wealthy prebendary of Ripon, further placed his stall at Cromwell's disposal. The Abbot of Whitby, also, intended to resign; and the visitors undertook to Cromwell to find a man to succeed him to the king's honour "and your worship's profit." On the 4th of February, 1536, (the visitors' report bearing date the 20th Jan. in that year,) commenced the memorable session of parliament, the statutes of which evoked the Pilgrims of Grace. Chapter 10 corrected the conveyance of church-lands to trustees, resorted-to to nullify suppression, and restored them to the brethren, ripe for the royal service; and, in illustration of the recurrence of old events under new phases—(human nature remaining unchanged in essence)—Mr. Longstaffe reminded the society that the old corporation of Leicester (and perhaps other such fraternities) tried this time-honoured monastic trick of pre-alienation on the eve of the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835. The attempt, like that of the sixteenth century, gave occasion for the insertion of some clauses in the dreaded act of parliament: and that was all. Chapter 14, "recontinuing liberties in the Crown," substituted the jurisdiction of the Crown for that of the Church in civil and criminal causes in the county-palatine of Durham and like franchises—a statute referred to by our county historians, misapprehending its date, as a consequence of the Pilgrimage of Grace, whilst in fact it was enacted prior to that event. Chapter 25 was a rude attempt to amend the poor laws, and thereby to curb the vagabondage and mendicancy erroneously attributed by some writers to the dissolution of the monasteries, in the face of Blackstone's enumeration of mendicancy among the "bad effects" of monastic institutions, and "perhaps not one of the least." The new statute threw the destitute poor on the clemency of a voluntary system of taxation—a system to the hearts' content of rich churls, and which was accordingly in operation at the time of the Pilgrimage. Chapter 28 was the celebrated suppression of the smaller monasteries, not having lands above the yearly value of £200. The preamble of this remarkable statute details the corrupt and unthrifty stewardship of the petty religious houses, despite visitation after visitation, extending over a period of two centuries—vicious living having increased in defiance of every measure undertaken for its reformation; while, in "the great and honourable mo-

nasteries," which " were destitute of their full number of inmates," religion (in the words of the king) " was right well kept." In this part of his paper Mr. Longstaffe gave some interesting particulars of the controversy concerning the smaller monasteries. The Archbishop of York pleaded hard for Hexham. He endeavoured to show that the abbey was of greater annual value than £200 ; and urged that " some way there was never a house between Scotland and the lordship of Hexham"—wherefore, if the abbey were worth ten times £200 a-year to the king, its value would not countervail the damage likely to ensue from the suppression of this religious house on the Borders. The monks of Hexham did more than beg—they battled against the dissolution, but were overborne by numbers, and, according to tradition, " the maister of Ovingeham" was hanged over the walls. Having dealt with the monasteries as fountains of relief and of education, Mr. Longstaffe observed:—" The dangers arising from an uneducated mob, their personal interests affected, under advice from ecclesiastics reduced (or likely to be so) in worldly wealth, and all this in an unsettled period, the first reign in which the monarch's title was undisputed that had taken place for some time, may be readily conceived. To add to the natural difficulties of such circumstances, information was suppressed, and intrigue heightened, by the thin state of the population. The inhabitants of the whole kingdom cannot be reckoned at more than four millions ; and the northern counties, especially Lancashire and Cumberland, were very ill peopled." At this juncture (the summer of 1536), Convocation determined on articles of religion bearing the impress of Henry's transition-creed—carrying Protestantism just far enough to be consistent with the royal frame of mind, and consequently endangering and offending the more decided partisans on both sides. An injunction followed, restraining the number of holidays, then so excessive that scarcely was there time to gather the harvest of corn and hay and fruit. " Lord Herbert says that the poor, generally, approved this reformation, which allowed them to work more for their living ; but it was one of the complaints of the Lincolnshire rebels. It was not, indeed, to be expected that all would work on days which previously were unemployed ; and the drunkenness, vices, idleness, and riots of holydays had been so great that priests were still allowed to do duty in churches on all the days, and those who might hear them."

In September, Cromwell issued injunctions to the clergy, commanding them to

preach the king's supremacy every Sunday for a quarter of a year ; in expounding the articles, to teach the distinction between the real doctrine of salvation and institutions for the order of the church ; to read and preach the order abrogating superstitious holydays ; to refrain from extolling images, relics, miracles, and pilgrimages, but to exhort the people to keep God's commandments, to provide for their families, and to bestow what they could give away on the poor ; to admonish fathers to teach their children the paternoster, articles, and commandments in their mother-tongue, and to bring them up in learning or some honest occupation ; to administer sacraments and sacramentals duly and reverently ; if they were absent by license, to have learned curates to supply their benefices ; to provide a Bible in Latin and English in the quire for every man to read, as being the Word of God ; exhorting all to do so, but to avoid controversy among themselves, and, in places they understood not, to refer to the better learned ; to keep from haunting taverns or alehouses, and using tables, cards, and other unlawful games, and rather at their leisure to read Scripture and be examples of purity ; to distribute, whenever their incomes were as much as £20, the 40th part of them among the poor in the presence of the churchwardens ; (because say the injunctions) " the goods of the Church are the goods of the poor, and yet the needy in these days are not sustained with the same ;" in the larger livings of £100 or more, for every £100 to give an exhibition to maintain a scholar or scholars in grammar schools or universities ; and where the mansions or chancels of their churches were in decay, to bestow the 5th of their benefices on the repair of those edifices until they were fully repaired. These injunctions were to be observed on pain of sequestration and suspension.

We can scarcely conceive injunctions more moderate and suitable for the observance of all who acknowledged the king's supremacy, of whatever creed they might be. But the ancient law of tithes, which provided a portion for the poor, was revived, though the burden was lightened ; and this fruitless attempt to save the last remaining portion of the Poland of tithes, roused the clergy to resistance ; and, extraordinary as it seems, the poor went with them.

The articles preceding the injunction, only mention three sacraments—Baptism, the Eucharist, and Penance. As to the rest of the seven, it was intended that these, and many other points of doctrine not noticed, should be expounded by the clergy as before. But, by the influence of

the priests, (as Grafton says,) the Lincolnshire men were offended at this non-mention of all the sacraments, and the articles were ill received throughout the North. The members of the larger monasteries, alarmed at the prospect of the dissolution of their own foundations, fanned the flame with all their might. Open clamours were everywhere made that the three sacraments would fall after the four which were considered to be suppressed ; that the Christian religion would be utterly set aside ; and that it was the part of every Christian man to defend it to the death. But more clever appeals than these were made by the priests to the appetite, pocket, and independence of John Bull. They said that all prayer, all fasting, the whole service of God would utterly be taken away ; that no man would be allowed to marry, to partake of the sacraments, or at length even to eat a piece of roast meat, until he paid a sum of money for the occasion to the king ; and that they should be brought into more bondage and into a more wicked manner of life than the Saracens were under the Great Turk ! (Grafton.) Not a tavern coterie in the country but would with melancholy forebodings discuss these representations ever and anon. Cardinal Pole, the year afterwards, also speaks of Protestant doctrine under the name of *Turkism*. (Godwin.)

At this juncture, a parliamentary tax, called "the fifteenths," was demanded ; and its scope being much exaggerated by report, the long-threatened storm burst ; for the people considered themselves scarcely able to pay, from their poverty and former taxes. It was an error in Cromwell to hazard a call upon the purse of Englishmen while he wished to make his changes plausible.

The Tudors, with all their power, had great difficulty in raising taxes. In Henry VII.'s reign there had been serious disturbances in Durham and Yorkshire on this head, and Henry VIII. found that forced benevolences were preferable to regular taxes. In the collection of the benevolences he was aided by an unanswerable piece of logic, sometimes attributed to our Bishop Fox of Durham, but more generally to his colleague Archbishop Morton, and called "Morton Fork." The inventor told those who lived handsomely that their opulence was manifest by their expenditure ; and those who lived less sumptuously, that they must have grown rich by their economy. In Henry VIII.'s time, a servile parliament infamously released to the king all loans he had contracted—loans which had been negotiated as actual property, taken

in discharge of debts, and otherwise ordinarily dealt with.

It may be thought strange that the northern risings should perplex the rest of England and its iron Tudor-kings in their palace at Windsor. But the Crown was losing the interposition of the vast power of the peers. They had been as dangerous as protective to their monarch ; and the Tudors by all means impoverished and weakened them, raising untitled worth to the highest offices. The latter practice nettled descendants of the barons who had wrested Magna Charta for the people, and had been the setters-up and pullers-down of kings. Although the nobles mingled with resentment a selfish and pusillanimous subservience to those who delighted in their destruction, they met with sympathy from their dependants ; and the neglect which the nobles suffered was one of the great grounds of the Pilgrimage. Whatever affection the nobles might command, was not enthusiastically exerted in Henry's favour ; and although Henry ruled with considerable despotism, yet his was not a military tyranny. The kings of England had no standing army in time of peace, save a guard of 50 men. At every emergency both money and men were wanted. The North was a continual source of trouble, and its aristocracy kept up more of the barbaric pomp of their fathers than did those who nestled under the wings of royalty. By Wolsey's advice the Star-Chamber Court was augmented in authority ; "which was," says Sir Thomas Smith, "marvellously necessary to do, to repress the insolency of the noblemen and gentlemen in the north parts of England, who, being far from the king and the seat of justice, made almost, as it were, an ordinary war among themselves, and made their force their law, binding themselves, with their tenants and servants, to do or revenge an injury one against another as they listed. This thing seemed not supportable to the noble prince Henry VIII. ; and sending for them one after another to his court, to answer before the persons before-named, after they had remonstrance showed them of their evil demeanour, and been well disciplined, as well by words as by *Fleeting* (*i. e.*, confinement in the Fleet prison) a while, and thereby their pride and courage somewhat asswaged, they began to range themselves in order, and to understand that they had a prince who would rule his subjects by his law and obedience."

The noble family of Neville had been the great stay and the great changer of royalty in the North. The dominions of the Percys were wide, but in great part

barren, and split up; insomuch that the resources of Neville prevented any junction between their smiling manors of green Yorkshire and their ruder possessions in Northumberland. The Percys were brave and generous, but rash, and continually in treason, through an unhappy knack of choosing the failing side. The Nevilles, on the contrary, were strong-headed and somewhat unscrupulous statesmen; and we can readily understand Elizabeth's delight when a weak Neville arose on her hemisphere, and by his folly gave her an opportunity of blotting out for ever so dangerous a name from the powers of the North. On the present occasion the Earl of Westmerland was sick, and unable to turn the scales by his personal influence. The *Pilgrimage of Grace* was peculiar in all its circumstances. And now we wait its commencement.

The paper was received with much applause, and its continuation contemplated with great interest.

May 2. Dr. Bruce exhibited a rubbing of a Roman altar, found by Dr. Lingard in the Browney burn, near Lanchester, and now preserved at Ushaw College, near Durham—"Cocidius" occurring in the inscription.

Mr. Clayton reported that he and Dr. Bruce had pitched upon what they thought to be the fittest sites at Bremenium for further excavations; and, Mr. Thomas John Taylor having communicated with the owner of the land, Mr. Augustus Caesar Forster, on the subject, that gentleman had given his consent to the explorations proposed to be made by the society. An arrangement, however, had not yet been effected with the tenant.

Dr. Bruce laid before the meeting several interesting sketches of Roman remains (mural, sepulchral, &c.) at and near Bremenium, and suggested that one of their monthly meetings should every year be held in the country, to which neighbouring antiquaries might be invited to attend. Having enlarged on the pleasures and advantages of such an arrangement, he proposed that the July or August meeting of the present year should be rural; and a committee was appointed to take the preliminary steps towards carrying out the proposal.

The Rev. James Raine, jun., Principal of Neville Hall, Newcastle, read a brief Memoir of Anne, Countess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, prefaced with some account of her father and mother. The former, George third Earl of Cumberland, the head of the illustrious house of Clifford, was in many respects a remarkable man. As a courtier he was one

of the most distinguished ornaments of the Court of Elizabeth, towards the close of her long reign. He was also a member of the privy council of James the First. As a soldier the earl was especially famous, and worthily maintained the warlike reputation of his ancestors. On the land, he was governor of Carlisle and warden of the western marches. On the sea, he adventured his life in no less than nine voyages, many of them to the West Indies; and his numerous exploits, especially against the Spaniards, added greatly to the honour of his country and himself. While, however, as a public character, the earl was one of the most popular and distinguished men of his day, as a husband and father he is open to the gravest censure. His voyages and lawsuits—his profligacy and prodigality—almost destroyed a noble estate which he had received without incumbrance; and his reckless life, the cause of much domestic affliction, occasioned in the end his separation from his wife. At the early age of 47, his constitution, weakened by wounds and hardships, began to give way; a bloody flux assailed him; and he died in London on the 29th of October, 1605. Ten days before, he had altered his will—moved thereto by the consideration "that his debts had become much greater." To his daughter, the Lady Anne Clifford, he left 15,000*l.* To his wife the furniture of his house in Clerkenwell. To his brother, Sir Francis Clifford, his lands, with reversion to the testator's daughter, if his brother should die without issue male. To the two daughters of his brother, Margaret and Frances, 4,000*l.* each. The estate which he left to meet his debts and bequests comprised a license which the Earl had from the king for the exportation of undressed cloths. He had also been a long suitor to James for lands in Cumberland, and preferred a dying request to his "most gracious Sovereign" that he would be pleased to grant them to the testator's brother. To the Earl of Salisbury he left his diamond ring and silver basin and ewer; to Lord Wotton, his bald jennet; to Lord Wharton, his gelding called Grey Smithfield; to Sir William Ingleby, his gelding Grey Lambert; to Sir Richard Hutton, sergeant-at-law, 100 angels. His burial he desired to be with as little charge as possible, that his debts might be the more readily paid. Economical, however, as might be his burial, his daughter subsequently raised a sumptuous monument over his remains at Skipton. From the earl, Mr. Raine passed on to his exemplary consort, Margaret, youngest daughter of Francis Russell, second Earl of Bedford,

born in 1560, and married in the 17th year of her age. The union was by no means a fortunate one for her. The death of her two sons in their infancy was a source of deep affliction; and the profligacy of their sire removed her from a home which promised once to be bright and happy. She was present, however, with her only child, at the deathbed of her lord, and a witness of his repentance. On his death, she was placed, as the guardian of her child's interests, in a position of extraordinary difficulty. Her spirit rose with the occasion. Defending the scanty remnant of her daughter's inheritance against the ill-concealed enmity of the sovereign and the rapacity of her kinsman, she sued for a livery of all the Clifford estates; but without success—her failure arising, not from any flaw in her child's title, but rather from the personal hostility of the king. Undeterred by reverses, she prosecuted through life the claims of a daughter whom she loved so well; and no misfortune could check the flow of her piety and benevolence. She died May 24, 1616, at the Castle of Brougham, in the same room in which her lord was born; and was interred, not among her noble ancestors at Skipton, but in an humbler resting-place—the church of Appleby. Mr. Raine read a few extracts from her will, containing numerous legacies, but leaving the bulk of her estate to her noble and dear daughter, the Countess of Dorset, and her sweet grandchild, the Lady Margaret. "And thus," said she, "I take my leve of all the worlde, with assurance to meet with God's electe in the grate citye, in the presence of the Lambe, by whose victorye wee are delivered, and by whose meritts we are redeemed and addopted coheires with him of lyfe everlastinge."—We now come to the Lady Anne Clifford, the sole surviving issue of her illustrious parents, and the greatest lady of her age. She was born in Skipton Castle on the 30th Jan. 1589-90, and her infancy and youth were watched over by a mother who seemed to live for her alone. The celebrated Samuel Daniel was her tutor, and under his able guidance she made rapid progress in her studies. Her private accounts, which are still in existence, contain some interesting particulars of the expenditure of her earlier years—even to the copy-book in which she was to write her catechism. She was the pet of the aged Elizabeth, and the darling of her friends and kinsfolk. After the decease of her father, whose death-bed reconciliation with her mother she had the satisfaction of witnessing, she was at once forced into a prominent position, as a suitor for his lands—a claim long and

pertinaciously pressed, but always successfully opposed by her uncle. The death of her mother did not abate her indomitable courage in the pursuit of her inheritance; and when the king gave his final award against her, she scouted his offers of mediation with scorn. Prior to this judgment, she had married—Feb. 25, 1609-10)—Richard Sackville, Lord Buckhurst—who, three days after marriage, succeeded to the earldom of Dorset by the death of his father. Prodigal and licentious, his home was not a happy one; and the three sons borne him by his countess all died in infancy. They had also two daughters:—the elder of whom, Margaret, became the wife of John Tufton, Earl of Thanet; whilst the second, Isabella, took for her lord James Compton, Earl of Northampton. The Earl of Dorset died on his 35th birthday (March 28, 1624); the Lady Anne resolved to die his widow, but, although not given to change, she made an exception, in this case, in favour of Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, whom she married in 1630—a second unfortunate choice; for he, too, was a spendthrift and a libertine—from whom she was not released until his death in 1650. Some years before her second widowhood, the decease of her uncle, the Earl of Cumberland, without issue male, had brought her the vast inheritance, the object of her early aspirations, the ancient lands of the house of Clifford. To these Northern estates she now retired, her own mistress—and there passed the remainder of her life, going about going good. In spite of Parliament and Protector, she restored all her castles—those of Skipton, Appleby, Brougham, and Pendragon. The tower of Bardon was renovated. The churches and chapels of Appleby, Bondgate, Brougham, Ninekirks, and Mallerstang, were rebuilt or restored. She founded almshouses, and abounded in works of charity. The last 25 years of her life were spent in the castles of her ancestors, happy in the presence of her children's children, and scattering her benevolence with no sparing hand:—simple in her grandeur and lowly in her exaltation. Mr. Raine read copious extracts from her remarkable will—a christian and right womanly testament—"such a will as a queen would make"—and, moreover, "the composition of a lady who was in her 86th year." She called herself High Sheriffess of Westmerland by inheritance. She made affecting allusion to the cross which she had erected near Penrith, to mark the spot where she last parted with her loved and loving mother; and gave directions for her burial with no vanity of superfluous pomp. Her bequests were

innumerable, but the bulk of her property she left to her only daughter the Lady Margaret, Countess dowager of Thanet, and the Lady Alatheas Compton her niece. The will bore date May 1, 1674. She survived its date for more than a year, and dying March 22, 1675, aged 87, was interred in the parish-church of St. Lawrence at Appleby, near her beloved mother—where a magnificent monument remains for her commemoration. In her earlier years, to quote her own description of herself, she was a handsome woman. Her figure was exceedingly good. Her eyes were black, like her father's; and in the peak of hair on her forehead, and the dimple on her chin, she also resembled her sire. Her round face and full cheeks were derived from her mother. This favourable self-portraiture is corroborated by the engraving in Lodge. In advanced life, however, she had lost her personal charms—owing, mainly, to an attack of smallpox soon after the death of her first husband. Portraying her mind, Mr. Raine emphasises her indomitable independance and firmness of temper. When she was but a girl, she set at nought the unjust award of James. Twice had she crossed the path of Cromwell, and twice did the Protector give way in admiration. On the latter occasion she told the commissioners who had been appointed by the Commonwealth to settle the differences between her and her tenants, "that she would never refer any of her concerns of that kind to the Protector, or any person living, but leave it wholly to the discretion of the law; adding, further, that she that had refused to submit to King James on the like account, would never do it to the Protector, whatever hazard or danger she incurred thereby. Her learning was varied and extensive. She could talk, said the celebrated Dr. Donne, on any subject, from predestination to sleave silk. She was fond of reading works on alchemy and magic—was exceedingly well read in history—and, when her sight failed her, employed a reader, who marked upon his book the day on which he began and concluded his task. The countess was also fond of patronising literary men. She erected a memorial of her tutor in the shape of an epitaph. Spenser's monument in Westminster Abbey was of her raising. She employed the laborious Roger Dodsworth to collect materials for the history of her family, and was assisted in the arrangement of them by the renowned Sir Matthew Hale. Pious and devout, the Scriptures she knew almost by heart. The liturgy of the Church of England was regularly performed in her private chapel in times when it was almost

more perilous so to worship God than to serve the king. Attached to her family—passionately fond of her children—kind and liberal to the aged friends and servants of her house, and to the suffering loyalists of all degrees, she approached the close of a long life (in the words of Whitaker) in the uniform exercise of every virtue which became her sex, her rank, and her Christian profession. Removing from castle to castle, she diffused plenty and happiness around her—her home a school for the young and a retreat for the aged, an asylum for the persecuted, a college for the learned, and a pattern for all.

SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 27. A meeting of this society was held at Chertsey, and was opened in the Town-hall, where a temporary museum was formed, and Colonel Challoner took the chair.

Among the articles exhibited were a quantity of architectural fragments of Chertsey Abbey, discovered during the recent excavations, and a great number of encaustic tiles, found at the same time and place, on a floor of concrete (in connexion with these a number of beautifully-executed drawings, by Mr. Shurlock, from the designs on the encaustic tiles, were exhibited); a transcript of the inscription round the curfew bell of Chertsey, and a pen and ink drawing of old Chertsey Church, by Miss Bartrop; a series of carvings from the Palace of Cardinal Wolsey, at Esher, representing the armorial bearings of the Bishops of Winchester; a variety of ancient arms and armour; rubbings of Surrey and other monumental brasses; a sacramental flagon, found near Godalming; an early painting, by J. M. W. Turner, of Walton Bridge by Moonlight, and one by Russell, R.A., of St. Catharine's Hill, Guildford; various water-colour drawings of scenery about Windsor, by J. H. Le Keux; some ancient plans, photographs, &c.

On the tables were a number of ancient deeds, books, coins, models, seals, and specimens of ancient pottery, glass, and jewellery.

W. Wilmer Pocock, esq. read an historical paper on Chertsey abbey. It was remarked by Dr. Stukeley more than a century ago, that the destruction of this house had been so complete, that scarcely any vestiges were then to be seen. The only relics since discovered have been some stone coffins, and considerable fragments of encaustic pavements of unusual design, and much curiosity. Some of the tiles of which they were composed are not of the usual square form, but of various

shapes and sizes; and circles with inscriptions, &c. Others, when put together, form pictures of a king, bishop, and saint, under canopies, and perhaps were intended for wall-tiles, or substitutes for wainscoting.

The Rev. Charles Boutell read a paper to the meeting, on the subject of these encaustic tiles, and on encaustic tiles in general.

G. R. Corner, esq., F.S.A., then read a paper on the Anglo-Saxon grants of land by Frithwald (previous to 675) and by Alfred (the Great) in 890 to Chertsey Abbey. These grants comprised Chertsey, Thorp, Chobham, and Egham, and the boundaries of the lands granted are most minutely described in the charters. The object of Mr. Corner's paper was to trace the boundary marks by the names of places existing at the present day. Some of these are very curious, as: The Herestræte (the old military way or road), Wertwallen (the foot of the hill?), Curten Staple (the Gatepost?), the Hore Thorn (the old white thorn tree), Boggesley (Bowsley Farm?), Halewik (Hollick Farm), Wintredeshull (Wintersell, near Byfleet?), the Uergthe (the tilled land?), the Hore Stone (a boundary stone, see Mr. Hamper's paper on Hoar Stones in *Archæology*, vol. 25), Otershagh (Ottershaw Park), the Eccan Treow (the Oak Tree), the Threm Burghen (the Three Barrows, still existing on Mr. Pocock's estate near Long Cross), the Sihtran Sithren, or Shigtrene (the Tree of Victory?), the Hore Mapleture (the old maple tree), the Thrum treowen (the three trees), Wealegate (the Wall or rampart Gate?), the Blake Withig (the black withy or willow), Weales Huthe (the wall bythe or haven on the Thames, at the boundary between Thorp and Egham), Burgheye (Laleham Burway), Neteleyge (Nettle Eyt in the Thames), the Menechene Rude (the Nuns Rood or Cross; Mincing Ride on the Great Western Road at Chobham Common), Poddenhall (Pot-nall), Shrubbestede (Shrubs Hill), the Hore Apledure (the old apple tree), the Knepp (Knowle-hill?), the Quelmes (the Gallows, Gallows Hill Farm), Tigellebeddeburn (Tile-bed Burn), Lodderslake (Leatherlake).

The company then proceeded to inspect the site of the Abbey and some stone coffins recently discovered, and remaining in the places in which they were found. There were five stone coffins about five feet below the surface of the ground; two of them were cut each out of one entire stone; the others (which are believed to be earlier) are built as it were of several stones forming the bottom, sides and ends.

Some of the skulls and bones of the former occupiers of the coffins were remaining in them.

The next object of examination was the residence of Cowley the poet at Chertsey, the late residence of Richard Clark, esq., formerly Chamberlain of London, and now of his son the Rev. J. Clark, who kindly permitted this old and interesting residence with the grounds belonging to it to be inspected by the Company.

At five o'clock a cold collation was served at the Crown Inn, where about 120 ladies and gentlemen were present, Colonel Chailloner presiding with the same good humour which had marked the proceedings of the day.

On Saturday, the temporary Museum at the Town-hall was thrown open as a free exhibition to the inhabitants of Chertsey and its vicinity, and upwards of 1,000 persons availed themselves of the opportunity of viewing it. Many of the humbler classes also appeared much interested.

Another meeting is proposed to be held in July at Guildford.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the May meeting of this Society Henry P. Clarke, esq. presented a curious piece of ancient ordnance, which had been discovered in removing a portion of the original rampart in connexion with a bastion of the town wall of Kilkenny. It had obviously been mounted on a swivel, and possesses a moveable chamber at the breech. The actual gun is 5 feet 8 inches in length, and a handle or bar projects from the breech to the length of 2 feet 1 inch, intended for turning and directing the range of the gun upon the pivot. The average diameter is 3 inches, and of the bore only 2 inches. It is conjectured to be a relic of Cromwell's siege of Kilkenny, if not of still greater antiquity.

Capt. Geo. P. Helsham, of the Kilkenny Fusiliers, exhibited the bail-bond executed in 1769 by Harry Flood, one of Ireland's most famous orators and patriots, when required to stand his trial for killing James Agar, esq. of Ringwood, one of the Clifden family, in a duel, at the Triangle of Dunmore. The bond is for himself (Henry Flood, of Farmley, in Kilkenny, esq.) in 10,000*l.* and John Flood, of Flood-hall, and Charles Flood, of Ballamack, both in Kilkenny, esqs. in 5,000*l.* each; the successful belligerent was accused only of manslaughter in self-defence; and the testimony of the seconds, Richard Rothe and Gervaise Parker Bushe, esqs. was taken as if they had been casual spectators.

Mr. E. Fitzgerald made a communication on the identification of the persons mentioned in the old Irish inscriptions at Lismore, which he attributed to the ninth century. Mr. Prim communicated a letter relative to the notorious murder of the Lovells, at Purcell's Inch, in 1755. Mr. R. Caulfield, of Cork, communicated a commission issued by Thomas Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, in 1598, to John Liston, to raise a company of foot in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary; and an inventory of the goods of Edmond Romayne in 1665. The Rev. Samuel Hayman, B.A. communicated a second paper on the ecclesiastical antiquities of Youghal, comprising the nunnery of St. Anne's, the Franciscan Priory, or South Abbey, and the Dominican Priory, or North Abbey.

THE OLD TOWN-HALL, LEOMINSTER.

The picturesque half-timbered edifice which has long served as the Town-hall of Leominster, in Herefordshire, has lately been sold, for removal, to make way for a new and more extensive market-place. It was erected in 1633, by John Abel, an architect of some note. It was of timber and plaster, and adorned with grotesque figures, in good preservation, supported on twelve oak columns of the Ionic order, upon stone pedestals. The upper portion displayed a profusion of carving and quaint inscriptions. This fine old building was submitted to sale by auction on the 30th April, and was put up at 50*l.*; and the bidding advanced 5*l.* at a time, until the sum reached 95*l.*, at which price it was knocked down to Mr. Francis Davis, druggist. We trust it will be preserved entire, as one of the few remaining timber structures of old English design.

OPENING OF THE GREAT TUMULUS AT ST. WEONARD'S, CO. HEREFORD.

Large artificial mounds—or, as they are usually called, tumps—are scattered rather numerously along the English border of Wales. The magnitude of some of these mounds is so great, that many persons have doubted their sepulchral character, and contended that if (which some also denied) they were artificial they must have been made for purposes of defence, or that they served as a sort of gigantic watch-towers, by which an alarm might be spread over the whole extent of the Border. One of the finest of these mounds is situated in the parish of St. Weonard's, about half-way between Hereford and Monmouth, on the estate of Peter Rickards Mynors, esq. of Treago, in that parish, who, having some time ago declared his intention to cause an opening to be

made in the mound for the purpose of ascertaining its real character, carried this intention into effect during the Easter week of the present year, under the directions of Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A.

The mound at St. Weonard's is situated on the summit of a rather bold hill, in close proximity to the church, as is the case with most of these large mounds on the Border. This latter circumstance is a proof that these tumuli were at an early period popular objects of superstitious reverence, which the earlier preachers of the Gospel sought to turn off to another object by building a church near them. The mound at St. Weonard's stands less than a hundred yards to the south-west of the church. Its diameter at the base is about 130 feet, and its height about 20 feet, the summit forming a circular platform of about 76 feet in diameter, commanding a continuous panorama of the fine country around, bounded by a circle of distant mountains, presenting the most varied outlines. The edge of the platform is planted with fir-trees, and in the centre stood a lofty poplar, which is said to have been used formerly as the village maypole. For various reasons, the south-western side, where the mound was least encumbered with trees, was chosen for the excavation.

This excavation was begun on the morning of Tuesday, the 10th of April, and a cutting, nearly nine feet wide, at an elevation of about six feet from the ground, and exactly fourteen feet from the summit of the mound, was carried towards the centre. The reason for carrying the cutting no deeper was that circumstances led to the belief that this was the original level of the ground. On the afternoon of Thursday, when the workmen had arrived within fifteen feet of the centre of the mound, they came upon the foot of a heap of large stones, rudely built up one over another. It was then supposed that there was a cairn or mound of stones within the mound of earth; and it was thought advisable to clear away the earth from above before taking up the stones. The cutting was accordingly continued above to a little distance beyond the centre, and the poplar-tree was sacrificed. By Saturday evening the earth had been nearly all cleared away, and the stones were found to continue to the centre, but not at all in the form of a cairn. In the centre, however, the stones rose to a greater height than elsewhere, and presented somewhat the appearance of the roof of a vault. On Monday, the 16th, the stones in the centre of the mound were cleared away, and within them appeared a heap of finer mould than that of

the rest of the mound, which consisted of very dry sand. This mould also was cleared away to the level of the cutting; but no indications of a sepulchral interment as yet presented themselves. It was determined next morning to sink a shaft in the centre, and this soon led to the discovery of a mass of ashes, about a foot and-a-half thick, and some nine or ten yards in diameter, mixed with pieces of charcoal and fragments of burnt human bones. A piece of the thigh-bone, part of the bone of the pelvis, and a fragment of the shoulder-blade, were picked up here; and it appeared evident that the whole of the ashes of the funeral pile had been placed here on the ground, that a small mound of fine earth had been raised over them, and upon this had been built a rude roof or vault of large rough stones. As a somewhat similar vault, quite independent of that in the centre, appeared to have existed at the spot where the workmen had first fallen in with the stones, it was now determined to clear those away, and dig down there also; and the result was the discovery of another interment of ashes, also mixed with human bones in a half calcined state. This last operation was performed on Wednesday, the 18th of April; after which the excavations were, for the present, discontinued.

The manner in which the mound had been originally constructed was shown in a curious manner, by layers of different sorts of earth. When the small mounds roofed with stones had been raised over the deposits of ashes, a circular embankment was first made round the whole, and from this embankment the workmen filled up the interior inwards to the centre. A little way from the outside was seen a dark streak, which defined with tolerable accuracy the form of the first embankment. This was earth of a different kind from that of the mass of the tumulus, and no doubt lay as it was thrown down the inner side of the first bank (perhaps from baskets). Other similar streaks, but not quite so distinctly marked, were repeated towards the centre; and, when the mound was more nearly completed, the labourers

had made use of a large quantity of loose stones, and rubble, which formed a very distinctly-marked layer, like a wide but shallow basin.

These various discoveries are so far satisfactory that they leave no further room for doubt—first, that the mound at St. Weonard's is artificial; and, secondly, that it is a sepulchral monument;—and there is now every reason for believing that this is the case with all the other mounds of the same kind on the Border. The antiquary and the historian are therefore indebted to Mr. Mynors for having set this question at rest. Unfortunately, no relics were discovered to assist in determining the people by whom this monument was erected. It belongs, however, evidently to that class which, as they bear no resemblance to anything known to have been made subsequently to Roman times, and as they present no marks of a decidedly Roman character, have been generally classed together as ancient British. Perhaps we may consider it as covering the last remains of some great Border chieftain of the earlier period of the Roman occupation of Britain.

It is worthy of being recorded that Roman coins have been found in the churchyard of St. Weonard's, which are now in the possession of Mr. Mynors, on whose ancient and picturesque mansion in the valley below this mound looks down. Treago is an early castellated dwelling, probably of the fourteenth century, if not a century older, with a small round tower at each corner, and formerly inclosing a little court. When its present proprietor fitted it up for a modern residence, it was necessary to make great alterations in the interior, but he has preserved as much as possible of the external appearance. Here the ancient family of Mynors has been situated since a period almost contemporary with the Conqueror, in whose train its founder is said to have come to this country; while branches of the same family became owners of the manor of Burghill, in Herefordshire, and of Westbury, in Gloucestershire.—*From the Illustrated London News.*

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

France.—On the 7th May it was announced that M. Drouyn de l'Huys had resigned the post of Minister for Foreign affairs. A telegraphic message was immediately despatched to London, summon-

ing M. de Walewski to Paris as his successor, and his appointment appeared in the *Moniteur* of the 8th, together with that of M. de Persigny as ambassador to the British Court. By a decree dated the

3rd inst. M. Thouvenel, Minister Plenipotentiary of the 1st class, and Director of Political affairs in the Foreign offices, is appointed Ambassador to the Sublime Porte. The principal reason for the retirement of M. Drouyn de l'Huys is stated to be, that, after the departure of Lord J. Russell from Vienna, M. Drouyn de l'Huys discussed and arranged with Count Buol a proposition of terms of peace widely different from that on which the allied Courts had previously agreed. This scheme was unhesitatingly rejected by the Emperor of the French and the British Government, and led to the retirement of M. Drouyn de l'Huys from office on the termination of his Vienna mission.

A desperate attempt to assassinate the Emperor Louis Napoleon was made in the Champs Elysées, on the afternoon of the 28th April. The Emperor, accompanied by two of his household, Colonel Ney and Colonel Valabreque, in plain clothes, left the Palace of the Tuilleries about five o'clock to take his usual ride in the Champs Elysées, and join the Empress, who had preceded him, and was at that moment in the alley Dauphine, in the Bois de Boulogne. His Majesty was unaccompanied by an escort, and was only followed by two grooms at some distance. As he approached the Barrière de l'Etoile, a man advanced from the pathway on the right, and approached to within five or six paces of the Emperor. He put one hand to his hat as if to salute his Majesty, who was in the act of replying to the compliment, when he drew a pistol from underneath his paletot, deliberately presented it at the Emperor, and fired. At the same moment Colonel Ney, who was on the Emperor's right hand, but riding a very little to the rear, advanced his horse, when the assassin, supporting his pistol on his arm, fired a second shot. Neither shot took effect. The assassin was at once seized by two masons, and thrown by them on the ground. A police agent, whose duty it is to follow the Emperor when riding or driving without escort, leaped out of the small carriage he occupied, ran to the spot, and prevented him from drawing another pistol. The police agent inflicted on him, in the struggle, two wounds with a poniard cane, and with the assistance of a sergeant-de-ville succeeded in mastering and disarming him, but it required all their efforts to prevent him from being torn to pieces by the people. The Emperor did not lose his presence of mind for an instant. When he saw the assassin in the hands of the people, and his clothes torn, he called out to spare him, and his words were, "*Epargnez-le—ne le tuez pas, le misérable!*"

The name of the assassin proved to be Giovanni Pianori, a native of Faenza in the Papal States. His past life had been one of violence and crime, and there appeared little doubt that he had undertaken the assassination of the Emperor for a pecuniary reward, part of which he had already received. He was tried within a few days by the Court of Assizes and condemned to death. He appealed to the Court of Cassation, but, his appeal having been rejected, the sentence of the law was carried into effect on the 11th May at 5 o'clock A.M. He refused steadfastly to make any disclosures, and died with the shout of *Vive la République* on his lips.

The *Universal Industrial Exhibition* was opened on the 15th May by the Emperor in person. The spectacle was brilliant and effective. The interior of the building presented a gay and animated appearance, although the weather was somewhat gloomy. From the grey glass roof the flags of all nations and the provinces of France were displayed, affording a feast of colour for the eye, closed at either end by the two large painted glass windows. The Emperor left the Tuilleries at one o'clock. About 20 minutes past one o'clock the Emperor entered the grand doorway of the Palais de l'Industrie, when the band struck up "*Partant pour la Syrie*." The Emperor was dressed in the uniform of a general of division. Their Majesties ascended a crimson throne, erected in the centre of the principal building, on either side of which were elegantly disposed seats for the members of the Imperial family, the Ministers of State and their ladies, the corps diplomatique, and civil and military authorities. Their Majesties having taken their seats, H.I.H. Prince Napoleon approached the throne and read an address in his capacity of President of the Imperial Commission, which was briefly responded to by the Emperor.

Their Majesties then descended from the throne, and, accompanied by Prince Napoleon and immediate suite, proceeded to walk round the building. A dense crowd of spectators greeted them with enthusiastic cheers as they passed. In less than an hour the procession again arrived at the throne, and the imperial party shortly after quitted the building.

Notwithstanding the great exertions which had been made to complete before the opening the arrangements of the goods to be exhibited, much remained to be done, and 20,000 packages were still covered up.

Vienna. — The Negotiations. — Count Nesselrode has addressed a despatch, dated April 30, to M. de Glinka, the Russian representative at the Diet of

Frankfort, in which he justifies the course pursued by Russia in the conferences, and states that, notwithstanding the rupture on the third point, Russia regards the understanding agreed upon respecting the two first points as a useful and acquired result, to which the assent of both parties had been given, and that, as those two points concern particularly German interests, this declaration, in disengaging those interests, ought to confirm the States of Germany in their determination to remain strangers to the struggle and to maintain a strict neutrality.

Since the adjournment of the Conferences, the Austrian Cabinet has been engaged in endeavouring to find terms which may give satisfaction to both the belligerent parties. It appears, however, that those which they have suggested, the particulars of which have not been published, have been considered unsatisfactory by both.

The report of the death of Prince Menschikoff, mentioned in our last number, proves to be erroneous. The Prince is now at St. Petersburg, where he has been received with great honour by the Emperor.

The Crimea. Siege of Sebastopol.—On the 25th, 26th, 27th April, the fire on both sides was suspended, but on the night of the 27th it was resumed with great energy. On the night between the 1st and 2nd the French troops, under General Pelissier, attacked the Russian works in front of the Central Bastion, consisting of a work of counter-approach with a double enceinte. They stormed it, and maintained themselves there under a very heavy fire. Eight small mortars and about 200 prisoners were taken. The enemy suffered considerably. On the 2nd, at four p.m., the enemy made a sortie to attempt to retake the work. The troops of the Guard attacked the Russians at the point of the bayonet, routed them, and drove them back into the town. The enemy's artillery protected the departure and the retreat of the sortie by a very violent cannoneade, which was replied to by the batteries of the Allies.

On the night of May 2, the French having taken up a position before the Quarantine Bastion, attacked the advanced works of the Russians, and carried them at the point of the bayonet. In this attack the French took 12 mortars from the enemy. The Engineers immediately occupied the ground, and began to carry on the flying sap. At daybreak they had succeeded in establishing themselves in the conquered works. On the night of May 3, the Russians made a general sortie, with the object of retaking the lost ground.

GENT. MAG. Vol. XLIII.

After a sanguinary combat, they were driven back into the place. On the morning of the 4th the Russians had neither a man nor a gun outside the regular enclosure of the place.

On the 3rd of May, a division of the Allied Fleets, under Admirals Brut and Lyons, having on board 8000 French and 5000 English troops under the command of Sir G. Brown, left Kamiesch Bay and proceeded until Kertsch. Immediately on their reaching that point, a message of recall from Gen. Canrobert overtook the expedition, which returned to Kamiesch to the great dissatisfaction of all who were engaged in it.

On the 9th of May, Gen. La Marmora with 4000 of the Piedmontese contingent arrived at Balaklava, and about the same time the greater part of the French reserve from Constantinople, nearly 50,000 strong, joined the troops before Sebastopol.

On the 16th May, General Canrobert resigned the chief command of the French forces in the following despatch :—

"Crimea, May 16, 10 a.m.

"My shattered health no longer allowing me to continue in the chief command, my duty towards my Sovereign and my country compels me to ask you to transfer the command to General Pelissier, a skilful and experienced leader. The army which I leave him is intact, hardened to war, full of ardour and confidence. I beseech the Emperor to leave me a soldier's place (*place de combattant*) as commander of a simple division."

The Minister of War replied as follows :—

"Paris, May 16, 11 p.m.

"The Emperor accepts your resignation. He regrets that your health has suffered; he congratulates you upon the sentiment which makes you ask to remain with the army, where you shall have the command, not of a division, but of the corps of General Pelissier. Deliver over the chief command to that General."

Gen. Pelissier is senior to Gen. Canrobert, and one of the most distinguished of the French African Generals. He succeeds to the command of an army more than 100,000 strong, and, with its allies, numbering not less than 220,000. During the early part of the month of May, continual sorties were made by the Russians without success or material result.

In the night between the 22d and 23d the French attacked the works of a large *place d'armes* which the Russians had formed, between the central bastion and the sea, for the purpose of assembling large forces for sorties. The combat lasted nearly the whole of the night, and the French remained masters of half the

works. On the next night they attacked and carried the remainder. The Russian loss is said to amount to 5,000 or 6,000 men. On the 25th, a successful movement was made across the Tchernaya, when the Russian troops retired to the mountains.

The following telegraphic despatch from Lord Raglan was received at the War-office on the morning of the 28th :—

" Crimea, May 27.

" We are masters of the Sea of Azoff without a casualty. The troops landed at Kertch on her Majesty's birthday (May 24), and the enemy fled, blowing up their fortifications on both sides of the straits, and destroying their steamers; some vessels and 50 guns have fallen into the hands of the allies."

A more recent despatch gives the number of ships taken as thirty, and thirty destroyed by the enemy to prevent their falling into the hands of the allies. Great quantities of provisions also were taken or destroyed.

The Camp Railway, which is now complete, has been of the greatest service to the allies. The line commences from both sides of the Harbour of Balaklava, and proceeds direct up the valley to Kadikoi, and through the French camp to the Flagstaff at the top of the plateau, about half a mile from head quarters. The line then diverges to the north, and proceeds direct to the Woronoff road, about seven miles from Balaklava. There is also a branch about one mile long, to accommodate the third and fourth divisions and left siege train. The railway daily takes up about 112 tons supply of provisions and fuel to the front, as well as enormous quantities of shell and shot, small arms, guns, platforms, huts, &c. The railway was commenced on the 8th February by the navvies; it conveyed commissariat stores to Kadikoi on the 23rd; and on the 26th of March it conveyed shot and shell to the summit at head-quarters, four miles and a half from Balaklava.

Turkey.—Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has been on a visit to the Crimea, and his absence appears to have been the signal for a ministerial crisis. Mehemet Ali, brother-in-law to the Sultan, was recalled, against the will of Reschid Pasha. The latter resigned, and Mehemet Ali was made Grand Vizier in his stead. Fuad Effendi has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Russia.—An imperial ukase declares the governments of St. Petersburg, Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia, under martial law. On the 21st April the cannon of the fortress announced to the inhabitants of St. Petersburg that the

navigation of the Neva was open. A decree of the Russian Government, dated the 3d ult., orders the service of the lighthouses, which had been re-established in the Gulfs of Finland, Bothnia, and Riga, after the departure of the allied fleets and the raising of the blockade, to be again suspended. The buoys in the Wiborg Straits will also be removed. At Cronstadt the boom of last year has been replaced, and Jacobi's infernal machines again resorted to. Telegraphic despatches from Sebastopol arrive now at St. Petersburg three days earlier than formerly, and a direct electric line is now carried to Kiew.

Private letters from St. Petersburg confirm the reports of the insurrection of the peasants in the Ukraine, and state, that it had already extended to the governments of Pultawa, Tchernigoff, and Kharkoff. The names of twenty landed proprietors whom the maddened mujiks have destroyed, together with their wives and children, have reached St. Petersburg. M. Poletien, one of the richest proprietors in the government of Tchernigoff, was burnt alive in his country house at Beletz.

The Baltic Fleets.—Admiral Dundas, with thirteen screw ships-of-the-line, five steam frigates, and two steam gunboats, left Kiel harbour on the morning of the 3d of May. The entrance to the Gulf of Finland is blockaded from Hango Udde to Dagerort.

Denmark.—The ex-Ministers who have been impeached and are to appear before the High Court of Justice on the 4th June are six in number:—M. Ørsted, President of the Council; M. de Tillich, Minister of the Interior; Gen. de Hansen, War; M. Bluhme, Foreign Affairs; Adm. Steen-Bille, Marine; and M. de Scheel, Justice. They are accused of ordering measures involving the expenditure of the public funds without obtaining the authority of the Diet. The High Court of Justice consists of 16 judges, namely:—8 members of the Volksthing and 8 of the Supreme Tribunal.

Spain.—May 23. An ex-Carlist chief who had entered the Queen's service after the convention of Bergau has deserted from Saragossa with 60 men of the garrison. Troops of the line and militia have been sent in pursuit.

Naples.—An eruption of Vesuvius on a very large scale commenced on the 1st of May, and has continued during the greater part of the month. The eruption had been for some time expected. The wells at Resina had been dried up. More than once since 1850, the mountain has thundered and smoked, and in the begin-

ning of the year a portion of the crater fell in. On the morning of the 1st of May there were a thousand reports as of cannon, and then was thrown up a discharge of red-hot stones. Two new craters opened near the foot of the Somma, between that mountain and the great cone.

On the 10th the lava had advanced ten miles from its source, and had done terrible damage. The houses on the borders of the village of Massa di Somme had fallen, a small chapel was swallowed up, and a gentleman's villa, and a great extent of vineyard and garden ground. On the other side of the great lava bed another stream was branching off to San Sebastiano. At one point the lava had formed a magnificent cascade, which was visited by all the Neapolitans, including the king and royal family. The latest accounts which we have seen report the eruption at an end.

India.—A treaty was signed with Hyder Khan at Peshawur on the 30th March by Mr. Lawrence, containing three articles: "1. Perpetual peace between Dost Maho-

med and the English. 2. The English to respect the territories of Dost Mahomed. 3. Dost Mahomed to recognise the territories of the East India Company."

China.—The Imperialists have re-occupied Shanghai, the rebels having evacuated it. At Canton the Imperialists have gained a victory over a large rebel fleet, and the river traffic was again open to native craft. The insurgents have been driven from their head-quarters near Whampoa, the greater part of their fleet taken or destroyed, the town of Sanchow burnt, and the Blenheim Fort re-captured. Between 100 and 200 prisoners were made by the Imperialists.

Japan 22nd Feb.—The Island of Nippon was visited on the 23rd of December with a most severe earthquake, whereby the towns of Ohosaca and Simoda were destroyed, and Jeddo much injured. The Russian frigate Diana, which was at Japan with Admiral Pontiatin, on a diplomatic mission, was totally wrecked, but all hands saved.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

May 18. The parade in front of the Horse Guards having been prepared in order that her Majesty might personally present the Crimean Medal to such of the officers and men returned from the East as could be assembled for the occasion, the ceremony took place this morning. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at eleven o'clock, and proceeded to a platform erected for the purpose. The Life Guards, Blues, and Carabineers, were drawn up on the left, and the Foot Guards in a line facing the Royal station. A number of young soldiers from various depôts took up a position to witness the ceremony. After her Majesty and the Royal party had taken their places the distribution commenced. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, and the naval officers, seamen, and marines, marched past the platform, and her Majesty handed the medals, each recipient saluting. There appeared to be about 500, and amongst them a number of wounded. Two officers who were drawn in Bath chairs received particular notice. The bands played appropriate airs as each branch of the service presented itself. At the conclusion of the ceremony the cavalry and infantry paraded, and, after giving three hearty cheers, moved off the ground. The Duke of Cambridge and Earl of Cardigan were most warmly received.

About seven years ago, Sir Samuel

Morton Peto built, at his own expense, a large chapel in Bloomsbury, for the Baptist denomination, capable of holding from 1,500 to 2,000 persons, at an expense of £12,000. The sole condition which he imposed upon the congregation was that they should repay, at their convenience, one-third of the expense, which he, on his part, undertook should be laid out in opening another chapel in some other part of the town. The experiment proved eminently successful, and the congregation having some time ago discharged the burden laid upon the chapel, Sir Samuel Peto purchased the building known as the *Diorama*, in Regent's Park, which, at an expense (including the purchase of the property) of £18,000, he has fitted up so as to render its interior one of the most splendid chapels connected with the Dissenting interest in the kingdom. The architect employed has been Mr. John Thomas, of Paddington, and the style he has adopted is the Byzantine (see engravings in the *Builder* of the 5th May).

At *Lovestoft* a new Fish-market, erected on the north pier of the outer harbour, was opened on the 1st of May. It is 350 feet in length, provided with pumps and every convenience, the fish being loaded into railway trucks alongside. About 130 lasts of herrings (13,000 to a last, fisherman's tale) were delivered from 43 boats on the first day.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

April 25. Cornelius Kortright, esq. to be President and Senior Member of the Executive Council of the Virgin Islands.

April 28. The Right Hon. Francis Graham Moon, of Portman-square, Lord Mayor of the city of London, created a Baronet.

May 1. Lord John Russell sworn one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.— Knighted, Henry Muggeridge, esq. and Charles Decimus Crosley, esq. Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

May 2. James Hudson, esq. C.B., Envoy to the King of Sardinia, to be Knight Commander of the Bath, of the Civil Division.—Viscount Donegall elected a Representative Peer of Ireland.

May 3. Charles Henry Darling, esq. Administrator of the Government of Newfoundland, to be Governor and Commander-in-chief of that island and its dependencies.

May 10. The Rev. John Wills Weeks, D.D. to be Bishop of Sierra Leone.

May 14. Howard Maillard Clifton, esq. M.D. to be a Member of the Council of the Island of Saint Christopher; John James Hughes, esq. to be a Member of the Council of the Island of Saint Vincent; and Col. Henry Keene Bloomfield to be a Member of the Executive Council of New South Wales.

May 15. The Island of Labuan and its dependencies to be a Bishop's See and Diocese, to be called the Bishopric of Labuan, and the Rev. Francis Thomas McDougall, D.C.L. to be Bishop of the said see.—Lord Raglan, G.C.B. and Vice-Adm. J. W. D. Dundas, C.B. to accept the Imperial Order of the Medjidie of the First Class.

May 17. Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Fox Burgoyne, G.C.B., Lieut.-Gen. Sir Geo. Brown, K.C.B., and Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, G.C.B., to accept the Imperial Order of the Medjidie of the First Class.

May 18. Henry James Meller, esq. to be Resident Magistrate for the county of D'Urban, in the district of Natal, in South Africa.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Ayrshire.—Sir George Ferguson, Bart.

Cork Co.—Richard Deasy, esq.

Renfrewsh.—Sir Michl. R. Shaw Stewart, Bt.

BIRTHS.

April 6. At Whitmore rectory, Staff. Mrs. C. H. Mainwaring, a son.—18. In Hamilton place, the Marchioness of Stafford, a dau.—At Southsea, the wife of Lieut. T. Bridgeman Lethbridge, a dau.—At Stoke Hammond, Bucks, Lady Julia Bonwens, a dau.—20. In Pont st. Belgrave sq. the wife of the Rev. Fitzherbert A. Marriott, a dau.—At Bickleigh rectory, the wife of the Rev. Robert Baker Carew, a dau.—22. At Hythe, Kent, Mrs. Fewtrell Wyld, a son and heir.—24. At Cheltenham, Lady Hope, a dau.—25. At Weaverling, Maidstone, Lady North, a son.—26. At Kemberton rectory, Shropshire, Mrs. George Whitmore, a son.—At Portsmouth, the wife of Lieut. J. F. Tottenham, R.N. a son.—28. In Eaton pl. the Countess of Enniskillen, a dau.—In Eaton sq. Lady Gilbert Kennedy, a dau.—The Hon. Mrs. Caulfield Pratt, a son.—29. At Portledge house, North Devon, the wife of Henry J. Curteis, esq. late Capt. 37th Regt. a dau.

May 1. At Mereworth castle, Viscountess Falmouth, a dau.—At Rufford hall, Lady Arabella Hesketh, a dau.—In Eaton pl. the Hon. Mrs. Brand, a son.—At Paris, the wife of Fred. Peere Williams Freeman, esq. a son.—2. In Chester pl. the wife of Osgood Hanbury, Jun. esq. a son.—3. At Woodlands, Reigate, the wife of Philip Hanbury, esq. a son.—5. At Pau, the wife of George Baker Forster, esq. of Seaton Delaval, a dau.—6. At Aldercar hall, Derbysh, the wife of Charles Scott Jessop, esq. a dau.—7. At Norbiton, Surrey, the wife of Sir Edward Walker, a dan.—9. At Kensington, the Hon. Charles E. Petre, a dau.—11. In Upper Harley st. Lady Caroline Garnier, a dau.—At Woolwich, Mrs. Wm. Edward Buller, a dau.—12. In Great Stanhope st. Lady Cromorne, a son.—14. The wife of Capt. Powys, 9th Lancers, a son.—At Ayot St. Lawrence, Lady Emily Cavendish, a son.—15. In Eaton place South, the Hon. Mrs. George Denman, a dau.—At Bury St. Edmund's, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Donaldson, a dau.—16. In Chester sq. the wife of Henry Ley, esq. a son.—At Withcote hall, Leic. the wife of Francis Leslie Pym, esq. a son.—At the deanery, Peterborough, Mrs. Saunders, a dau.—At Sampford hall, Mrs. Myles Formby, a son and heir.—17. At Skipton grange, Yorksh. the wife of Robt. D. Oxley, esq. a son.—At Hargrave, co. Northampton, the wife of John Lake Baker, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 19, 1854. At Adelaide, George-Wright, fourth son of Major *Hawkes*, to Edith-Jane-Stewart, only dau. of John Bayley, esq. nephew of the late Sir John Bayley, Bart.

Feb. 19. At Roorkee, Lieut. Edgar Gibson Clark, 21st Bengal N. I. son of Matthew Clark, esq. of Hanover terr. Regent's park, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Major Neville A. Parker, 58th Bengal Nat. Inf.

March 7. At Gya, George T. *Cheesey*, esq. Bengal Eng. to Annie-Louisa, eldest dau. of the late George Palmer, esq. of Purneah.

8. At Lahore, East Indies, the Rev. Charles Sloggett, Chaplain of Simla, to Mary, dau. of *Annes Cannon*, M.D. of Cheltenham.—At Jerusalem, the Rev. R. G. *Brown*, Missionary at Alexandria, to Susanna-Frances, third dau. of Robert Crawford, esq. of Bath.

April 3. At St. George's Hanover sq. Fred. Mansell St. Amour, esq. of Ostend, to Maria, only dau. of the late William Turner, esq. Dep. Lieut. of Oxfordshire.

10. At St. Margaret's Westminster, Frederick, eldest son of F. *Couper*, esq. of Carleton hall, Cumb. to Mary, dau. of the late Thos. Rooke, esq. of Wandsworth.—At Whitney, Heref. the Rev. Charles *Amphlett*, of Four Ashes, Staff. younger son of the late Thomas Dunne, esq. of Bircher hall, Heref. to Lucy-Beatrice, fifth dau. of the late Tomkyns Dew, esq. of Whitney court.

11. At Egyhayastain, Hungary, Gustavus Fred. *Brown*, esq. son of Col. Gustavus Brown, C.B. late 95th Regt. to the Countess Alexandra, eldest dau. of Count Festetics.—At Westmill, Herts, William *Lyon*, esq. fourth son of the Rev. J. R. Lyon, Rector of Pulford, Cheshire, to Jane, eldest dau. of Chas. Soames, esq. of Coles.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Walter Glennie *Smith*, esq. of Fiume, son of William Edward Smith, esq. of Tonbridge, to Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of Rev. J. D. Glennie.—At Manningtree, the Rev. Charles Welland

Ross, Curate of Great Bromley, to **Susan-Anne Russel**, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Norman.

12. At Dinnington, Northumberland, O. Bryen Bellingham **Woolsey**, esq. Capt. Royal Art. second son of the late John Woolsey, esq. of Milesdown, co. Louth, to Anna, eldest dau. of Sir John Walsham, of Knill court, co. Hereford.—At Manchester, the Rev. Charles Fred. **Gore**, B.A. Curate of Hampstead, Middx, only son of Fred. Robert Gore, esq. of London, to Susan-Jane, only dau. of the Rev. N. Germon, M.A. Highmaster of Manchester School.—At Upper Edmonton, the Rev. G. A. **Holdswoorth**, M.A. eldest son of the late George Holdsworth, esq. of Wakefield, to Fanny, youngest dau. of Mr. William Tyrell.—The Rev. V. B. **Johnstone**, Curate of Hurstmonceux, Sussex, only surviving son of C. P. Johnstone, esq. formerly of Newbold manor, Staff. to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Jonathan Scarth, of the Flash, near Shrewsbury.—At Cottisford, Oxf. F.F.C. **Hamilton**, esq. Comm. R.N. son of Col. Hamilton, late of Scots Fusilier Guards, to Laura, youngest dau. of J. B. Parry, esq. Q.C.—At St. George's Hanover sq. William Grey **Pitt**, esq. late 11th Hussars, to Fanny, widow of the Rev. Willoughby Burrell, and second dau. of late Wm. Jones Burdett, esq. of Stowey house, Som.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Henry **Calley**, esq. of Burderop park, and Overton, Wilts, late Major 19th Regt. to Frances-Elizabeth, only child of Charles Bowyer, esq. of Farleigh house, Hants.—Robert Follett **Syng**, esq. Capt. 67th Regt. eldest son of the Rev. Robert Syng of Walwyn's castle, co. Pemb. to Catherine-Weddie-Boyd, youngest dau. of David Miller, esq. of Kircudbright.—At Inkberrow, Worc. the Rev. John Benjamin **Riky**, second son of late Benj. Riky, esq. of Dublin, and Ballynoe house, co. Carlow, to Eliza-Frances, only dau. of the Rev. George Robert Gray, Rector of Inkberrow.—Henry Tyrwhitt **Frend**, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Marianne, only dau. of the late George Fishbourne, esq.

14. At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. William **Crowther**, to Susannah, third dau. of John Bendyshe, esq. of Barrington hall, Camb.—At Bedhampton, Henry Leslie **Hunt**, esq. Lieut. R. Wilts Militia, and late of 67th Regt. to Anne-Caroline, second dau. of late John S. Hubert, esq. of Stokes hill lodge, Hants.

16. At Funtington, Sussex, Francis William **Hastings**, esq. Capt. R. Art. third son of the late Sir Charles Hastings, K.C.H. to Emma-Sophia, third dau. of Henry Lawes Long, esq. of Hampton Lodge, Surrey, and the Lady Catherine Long.

17. At Clifton, the Rev. Henry F. **Huet**, M.A. of Oxford, to Eliza-C.-Guest-Scale, dau. of the late Edw. Hutchins, esq. of Clifton, and niece of the late Sir John Guest, Bart.—At All Saints, Ennismore place, the Earl of Munster to Withelmina, eldest dau. of the late Hon. John Kennedy Erskine, uncle of the Marquess of Ailesa, and Lady Augusta Gordon Halliburton; also, Hay **Wemyss**, esq. of Wemyss and Torni, Fifeshire, only surviving son of the late Adam Wemyss, to Millicent-Ann-Mary, sister of the above.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Edward **Dixon**, esq. only son of the late Edward Dixon, esq. of Dudley, to Eliza-Maria, widow of Geo. P. O'Malley, esq. Capt. 88th Regt. only dau. of the late John Gray, esq. of Whamlands, Northumb. and Trefview hall, Flintshire.—At Eastrington, the Rev. Jas. **Battersby**, M.A. to Julia-Marian, eldest dau. of H. J. Raines, esq. M.D. of Newport, near Howden.—At Ampney Crucis, co. Gloucester, the Rev. Frederic **Bulley**, D.D. President of Magdalene college, Oxford, to Margaret, second dau. of the Rev. E. A. Daubeny, Vicar of Ampney Crucis.—At Great Baddow, Essex, Henry **Hare**, esq. M.D.

to Eliza-Emma, youngest dau. of the late Thos. King, esq. of Edmonton.—At Dublin, the Rev. Isaac **Brock**, of Queen's college, Oxford, eldest son of the Rev. William Brock, Rector of Bishop's Waltham, Hants, to Ruby-Roberta, eldest dau. of T. C. Butler, esq. of Roseville, co. Carlow.—At St. Margaret's Westminster, the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Gascoigne **Douglas**, Rector of St. Olave's Southwark, son of the Earl of Morton, to Anna-Maria-Harriett, youngest dau. of Richard Richards, esq. of Caerwvnch, Merionethsh. and Park cresc. Portland pl.—At Welchpool, Edward **Horner**, esq. of Dulwich common, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Robert Wilding, esq.—At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. the Count de **Lalaing**, to Julia-Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of the late T. Gowen Vibart, esq. H.E.I.C. Civil Service.—At Albrighton, Major Josiah **Smith**, Madras Army, to Mary-Harriet, eldest dau. of the late John Stanley, esq. of Newport, Shropshire.—At Whitchurch, Sir William Ridley Charles **Cooke**, Bart. of Wheatley, to Harriet-Eloise, only dau. of late Rev. Jonathan Trebeck, of Melbourne, Camb.—At Brighton, Walter King **Fooks**, esq. of Bengal Art. to Emma-Fanny, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Cecil Greene, Rector of New Fishbourne, Sussex.—At Llanbadarnvawr, the Rev. Thomas **Whitney**, of Almondbury, Huddersfield, to Anne-Jane, eldest dau. of the late James Morice, esq. of Wallog. Aberystwyth.—At St. Paul's Herne hill, the Rev. J. J. **Day**, Curate of St. Matthew's Denmark hill, to Ann, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Stone, M.D. and niece of William Stone, esq. of Dulwich-hill.—At Paddington, Samuel-Thomas, second son of Geo. **Baker**, esq. of Prince's gate, Hyde park, to Wilhelmina-Emma, second dau. of George Burnand, esq. of Sussex square.—At Leyton, the Rev. William Spence **Hemming**, M.A. Rector of Bayne, Essex, to Emma-Cope land, eldest dau. of late Sam. Jas. Capper, esq.

18. At Stonehouse, Devon, Henry **Nosworthy**, of the Admiralty, Somerset House, son of the late Capt. Henry Nosworthy, 92nd Highlanders, to Harriet-Mary-Louisa, dau. of the late Capt. Churchill, R.M.—Thomas Wilson **Crawhall**, esq. of Alston, Cumberland, eldest son of Isaac Crawhall, esq. of Bradley hall, Newcastle, to Fanny-Portmore, younger dau. of Francis F. Fothergill, esq. of Cambridge st. Hyde park.—At Kensington, the Rev. John E. Scott **Moncrieff**, to Arabella-Sarah, only surviving child of the late J. J. M. Morgan, esq. 63rd Bengal Nat. Inf.—At Chipstead, Surrey, the Rev. J. Cecil **Wynter**, Rector of Gatton, to Mary, eldest dau. of John Cattley, esq. Shabden park.—At Woodchurch, Cheshire, the Rev. Philip R. **Robin**, of Barnston, Chesh. to Catharine-Frances, dau. of late John Len Edwards, esq. of D'Arcy Hey, Yorksh.—At Whatfield, Suffolk, Major **Strickland**, of Douro, Canada West, and Reydon hall, Suffolk, to Katharine, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Rackham, esq. of Ayisham.—At Hamburg, the Rev. Dr. A. **Stern**, Chief Rabbi of Hamburg, to Jeanette, second dau. of the Rev. Dr. N. Adler, Chief Rabbi of Great Britain.—At St. Mary's Tothill fields, the Rev. William **Beck**, M.A. to Louise, eldest dau. of Charles Goiffrey, esq. of Vincent sq.—At Cheltenham, William Cornwallis **Phillips**, esq. Madras Army, third son of the late W. E. Phillips, esq. Governor of Penang, to Mary-Bruère, second dau. of George Tod, esq. Bengal Civil Serv.—At Whitchurch, the Rev. James **Skinner**, son of William Skinner, esq. J.P. of Stockton, to Georgiana, third dau. of Gideon Smales, esq.

19. At Knightsbridge, Capt. Lionel S. W. **Dawson-Damer**, only son of the Hon. George Lionel Dawson-Damer, to the Hon. Harriet Lydia Montagu, second dau. of Major-General Lord Rokey; also, Francis **Sulton**, Capt. Royal

Horse Guards, third son of Sir Richard Sutton, Bart. to Evelyn-Mary-Stuart, third dau. of the Hon. G. L. D. Damer.—At Cheltenham; Lieut.-Col. Montagu *Watts*, Madras Art, second son of the late J. N. Watts, esq. of Hawksdale hall, Cumb. to Catharine-Jane, youngest dau. of the late John Bird, esq. Madras Civil Serv.—At Harrow-on-the-Hill, Fitzjames *Stephen*, esq. barrister-at-law, eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, K.C.B. to Mary-Richenda, dau. of the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, Vicar of Harrow.—At Wethersfield, Essex, the Rev. William *Marsh*, Vicar of Wethersfield, son of W. C. Marsh, esq. of Gaynes park, Essex, to Emily-Mary, second dau. of Thos. White, esq.

—At East Woodhouse, Hants, the Rev. William Eycott *Martin*, younger son of Richard Martin, esq. of Parkfields, Whitminster, to Sarah-Jemima, dau. of the Rev. Douglas Hodgson, Rector of the parish.—At St. John's Notting hill, the Rev. Edmund *Hall*, Rector of Myland, Colchester, to Katharine-Mary, only surviving child of John Maddison, esq. of Fotherby, Linc.—At Cheltenham, Geo. *Smythe*, esq. Comm. R. N. son of the late John Groome Smythe, esq. of Hilton, Salop, to Georgiana, second dau. of James Allardice, esq. M.D.—At St. Stephen's by Launceston, the Rev. George T. *Kingdon*, Rector of Pwytorthy, Devon, to Anne, youngest dau. of Henry Badcock, esq.—At Leamington, John Francis *Ward*, esq. eldest son of the Dean of Lincoln, to Charlotte-Elizabeth, second dau. of Capt. George Baker, R.N.—At New Brentford, Allan Douglas *Mackay*, esq. B.A. of Worcester coll. Oxford, to Marian, youngest dau. of George Cooper, esq. J.P.—At Roehampton, William-Dickason, eldest son of Sir William *Clay*, Bart. to Mariana-Emily, eldest dau. of Leo Schuster, esq.—At Oxendon, Northamp. the Rev. W. Morris *Mousley*, only son of the Rev. W. Mousley, Vicar of Cold Ashby, to Elizabeth-Sarah, elder dau. of Geo. Harrison, esq.

21. At Stratford, Essex, Charles, youngest son of Thomas *Venables*, esq. of East Hain, to Janet, only dau. of John E. Bromley, esq. of Stratford green.—At All Souls' Langham pl. the Rev. Nathaniel *Heywood*, son of Richard Heywood, esq. of Bath, to Frances-Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Henry Usborne, esq. of Branches park, Suffolk.—At Newington, Oxf. the Rev. Henry Pennant *Cooke*, Rector of Nuneham Courtney, to Janetta, youngest dau. of the late Rev. James Baker, Chancellor of Durham, and Rector of Nuneham Courtney.

22. At Paris, Lieut.-Col. W. D. P. *Patton*, 74th Highlanders, eldest son of Thos. Patton, esq. of Bishop's Hull and Stoke court, Som. to Julia, only dau. of Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart.

21. At Welton, Northampt. Robert-Arthur-Walter-Charles, youngest son of the Hon. Andrew Godfrey *Stuart*, of Crevenagh house, co. Tyrone, and grandson of the first Earl of Castiestuart, to Louisa-Frances, third dau. of Edmund Singer Burton, esq.—At Knaresborough, the Rev. Travers *M'Intire*, to Sarah-Anne, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Aaron Manby, Vicar of Nidd.—At Swanage, Dorset, the Rev. Robert Leach *Bartlett*, Curate of Durweston and Bryanstone, youngest son of the Rev. T. O. Bartlett, late Rector of Swanage, to Christiana, only child of the late Joseph Adams, esq. surg. E.I.C.—At Bury St. Edmund's, Alfred *Stringell*, esq. B.A. of Queen's college, Cambridge, to Elizabeth, only dau. of Jacob Thomas, esq. of Clapham rise, Surrey.—At Sandford, William D. *Bragginton*, esq. of Bidna, Northam, to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late J. S. Ley, esq. of Durrant house, near Bideford.—At St. John's Paddington, Francis Day *Lockwood*, esq. of St. John's wood, to Louisa, youngest dau. of John Sturges, esq. of

Connaught sq.—At St. Antholin's, Watling st. the Rev. J. M. *Barrett*, Curate of Willingale, Essex, to Charlotte-Mary, eldest dau. of Henry Blenkarne, esq. of Dowgate hill.

23. At Southampton, the Rev. A. C. *Irvine*, Incumbent of Longfleet, Dorset, to Frances-Octavia, youngest dau. of J. R. Keele, esq. of Southampton.—At Malmesbury, Geo. *Miller*, esq. of Westbury-on-Trym, Glouc. to Mary, youngest dau. of Thomas Luce, esq. M.P.—At Hampstead, Augustus-Hullock, son of the late George *Morant*, esq. of Wimpole st. and Hendon, to Christiana-Jane, younger dau. of Alex. Howden, esq. of St. John's wood park.—At Hackney, Joseph, eldest son of Joseph *Haines*, esq. of Rotherby hall, Leic. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Cumberland, esq. of Tufnell park, Holloway.—At St. Mark's Kensington, the Rev. C. H. *Gaye*, Rector of St. Martin's, Ipswich, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Thomas Shuttleworth, esq.—At St. James's Westbourne terrace, George *Leslie*, esq. Capt. R. Art. to Albina-Jane, third dau. of the late James Shaw, esq. Judge at Calcutta.

26. At Knightsbridge, the Hon. Charles Spring *Rice*, second son of Lord Monteagle, to Elizabeth-Margaret, eldest dau. of William Marshall, esq. M.P.—At Oxford, Edward, son of James *Hoskins*, esq. of Gosport, to Ellen-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Richard Carr, esq.—At Oxford, the Rev. Arthur Adolphus *Fanshawe*, to Sarah, youngest dau. of John Parsons, esq. of the Old Bank, Oxford.—At Tunbridge Wells, Charles *Sterrey*, esq. Royal Mint, to Sarah-Marie, second dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Carr, Vicar of St. Peter's, Colchester.—At Bath, the Rev. Thomas *Deatly*, M.A. only son of the Bishop of Madras, to Harriett, dau. of the late John Wing, esq. of Wisbech.—At Clifton, Thomas Lane *Coulson*, esq. of Clifton, to Elizabeth, widow of Charles Julius Berger, esq. and dau. of the late J. Cave, esq. of Brenty, Glouc.—At Old Shoreham, Sussex, George, eldest son of Geo. *Orme*, esq. of Worthing, to Emma, second dau. of Harry Colvill Bridger, esq. Buckenham house.—At Didsbury, the Rev. George Langton *Beckwith*, son of the late Rev. H. A. Beckwith, Vicar of Collingham, Yorkshire, to Eliza, third dau. of late Joseph Birley, esq.—At Gresford, Denb. the Rev. Philip *Mules*, Fellow of Exeter college, Oxford, and Chaplain to the Duke of Rutland, Belvoir castle, to Annie, third dau. of the late Wm. Egerton, esq. of Gresford lodge.—At Thorhill, Yorksh. William *Lipcomb*, esq. of Lees house, to Laura-Helen, eldest dau. of the late William Stansfeld, esq. of the Manor house, nr. Wakefield.—At Plymouth, Comm. William L. *Partridge*, R.N. sixth son of H. Y. Partridge, esq. of Hockham hall, Norfolk, to Helena, fourth dau. of the late Joseph Linden, esq.—At St. John's Hampstead, the Rev. Dr. *Higgs*, Rector of Hanborough, to Catherine-Day, dau. of Charles Pope, esq. of Hampstead heath.—At Kensington, Edward *Fox*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Julia-Ann, youngest dau. of Henry Johnson, esq. of Brompton, and granddau. of the late Rev. Henry Johnson, Vicar of Bywell, Northumberland.

May 8. At Hendon, James Scott *Smith*, esq. of the Distillery, Whitechapel road, and of the Phoenix Distillery, Mile End, to Clara, widow of Major Baron De Schmiedern, K.H. of Calverley park, Tonbridge Wells.

10. At St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Borlase Hill *Adams*, esq. of Lincoln's inn, barrister-at-law, second son of the late William Adams, esq. LL.D. and the Hon. Mary Anne Adams, of Thorpe, co. Surrey, to Harriet-Anne, widow of Thomas Rose, esq. of Dollys, Llanidloes, North Wales, and daughter of John Cobbold, esq. of the Cliff, Ipswich.

OBITUARY.

VISCOUNT LIFFORD.

April 22. At Brighton, in his 72nd year, the Right Hon. James Hewitt, Lord Viscount and Baron Lifford, of Lifford, co. Donegal (1781 and 1768).

He was born on the 29th August, 1783, the elder son of James second Viscount Lifford, by his second wife, Alicia, eldest daughter of the Ven. John Oliver, D.D. Archdeacon of Ardagh. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, April 15, 1830.

His Lordship never sat in either house of parliament, but for many years he took an active part in the county business of Warwickshire, residing chiefly at his country seat, Astley castle, near Nuneaton.

He married, April 15, 1809, the Hon. Mary Anne Maude, 8th daughter of Cornwallis first Viscount Hawarden; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue three sons and five daughters, of whom two sons and three daughters are living. The eldest daughter was married in 1841 to Sir Edwin Pearson.

The Hon. James Hewitt, the elder son, has succeeded to the peerage. He married in 1835 Lady Mary Acheson, eldest daughter of Archibald second Earl of Gosford; and secondly, in 1851, Lydia Lucy, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Digby Wingfield, Rector of Geashill, co. Kildare, and widow of Charles Purdon Coope, esq. By his first wife he has a numerous family.

SIR WILLIAM M. S. MILNER, BART.

March 24. At Nunappleton, near York, aged 75, Sir William Mordaunt Sturt Milner, the fourth Baronet (1717).

Sir William Milner was born on the 21st Oct. 1779, the eldest son of Sir William Mordaunt, the third Baronet, M.P. for York, by Diana, eldest daughter of Humphrey Sturt, esq. of Critchell House, Dorsetshire. He succeeded to the title and estates on the demise of his father, on Sept. 8th, 1811. His many amiable qualities and kind disposition were duly recognised by the citizens of York, but particularly in the immediate neighbourhood of his own mansion.

He was twice married: first, in 1803, to Selina, only daughter of the Right Hon. Henry Theophilus Clements, brother to the first Earl of Leitrim; who died in 1805, leaving two daughters; and secondly, in 1809, to Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Edward Charles Cavendish Bentinck, son of William second Duke of Portland.

By the latter lady, who survives him, he had further issue two sons and eight daughters.

The daughters by his first marriage were, Selina Diana Catharine, who died unmarried in 1834; and Catharine Frances Nannette, married in 1827 to the late Rev. David Fred. Markham, Canon of Windsor, and Rector of Great Horkestone, Essex (son of the late Dean of York, and grandson of Archbishop Markham), and left his widow in 1853.

The children of his second marriage were, 3. Harriet Emily Mary, married in 1828 to George Saville Foljambe, esq. of Osberton, Notts, and died in 1830; 4. Charlotte Catharine, married in 1836 to the Rev. Thomas Egerton, Rector of Middle, co. Salop, third son of Wilbraham Egerton, esq. of Tatton Park, Cheshire, and was left a widow in 1847; 5. a daughter who died in 1815; 6. Caroline Elizabeth Mary, married in 1844 to Sir John Craven Carden, Bart., and died in 1850; 7. Fanny Frederica Sophia; 8. Georgina Selina Septimia, married in 1850 to Charles William Strickland, esq. eldest son of Sir George Strickland, Bart.; 9. Louisa Diana; 10. William Mordaunt-Stuart, his successor; 11. Henry Beilby Williams; and 12. Laura Emma.

The present Baronet Sir William Mordaunt Edward Milner, was born in 1820, and married in 1844 Georgiana Anne, daughter of the late Frederick Lumley Saville, esq. and niece to the Earl of Scarborough; by whom he has issue two sons and three daughters. He sits for York in the present Parliament.

The funeral of the deceased Sir William took place on Saturday, the 4th of April, at the church of Aeaster Selby, which was built and endowed by him in 1850. The procession left Nun Appleton Hall at noon, consisting of the hearse, four mourning coaches, and a few carriages belonging to the gentry of the neighbourhood. In the first mourning coach were the Dowager Lady Milner, Sir W. M. E. Milner, Bart., M.P., Miss Milner, and the Ven. Archdeacon Bentinck; the second contained Mrs. Egerton, Mrs. Strickland, Miss Louisa Milner, and Miss Laura Milner; the third, Lady Milner, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Milner, and General Riddell; and the fourth, the Hon. E. Lascelles, M.P., C. W. Strickland, esq. (chairman of the East Riding sessions), Dr. Shann and Mr. Forge (medical attendants of the deceased), and Mr. Masters (the steward).

SIR ROBERT H. INGLIS, BART.

May 5. At his residence, 7, Bedford Square, in his 70th year, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, the second Baronet (1801), of Milton Bryant, co. Bedford, and a deputy-lieutenant of that county, D.C.L., F.R.S., V.P.S.A., F.R.A.S., a Trustee of the British and Hunterian Museums, Professor of Antiquity in the Royal Academy, &c. &c.

Sir Robert Inglis was the only son of Sir Hugh Inglis, the first Baronet, by Catharine, daughter and co-heir of Harry Johnson, esq., of Milton Bryant. His father, who was grandson of Robert Inglis, esq. some time M.P. for Edinburgh, was for many years a leading director of the East India Company, of which he was twice chairman and twice deputy-chairman, and some time M.P. for Ashburton. A brief memoir of him will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for Sept. 1820, and a further memoir was published in 1821, 8vo.

Sir Robert was born in London, on the 12th Jan. 1786. He was educated at Winchester College, under the immediate care of the late venerable Bishop Huntingford, and at Christ Church, Oxford, under Dr. Cyril Jackson. He graduated B.A. 1806, M.A. 1809; and the degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him in 1826. On the 8th June, 1818, he was called to the bar, by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn. He was subsequently elected Recorder of Devizes, and was for some years chairman of quarter sessions in Bedfordshire; but he did not pursue the law as a profession, being in early life for some time private secretary to Lord Sidmouth, and in 1812 appointed one of the commissioners for the settlement of the affairs of the Carnatic, which office he retained for many years.

He first entered Parliament in 1824, as member for the Irish borough of Dundalk, through the patronage of the Earl of Roden; and, in 1826, was elected for Ripon, on the nomination of Miss Lawrence.

In Feb. 1829, when the change of policy in Sir Robert Peel, in regard to the Roman Catholic claims, had offended his supporters in the University of Oxford, and when he, in consequence, accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, in order to replace himself in the hands of his constituency, Sir Robert Inglis was selected by the Protestant party as his substitute, and was returned, by a majority of 755 to 609. From that period Sir Robert continued to represent the University until his retirement, on account of impaired health, in 1853. So long as he was able to perform his Parliamentary duties he was one of the most assiduous and laudable members of the Senate. He was

not only very attentive to all the actual business of the House, but he was ever ready to take part in debate, in defence of our ancient institutions in Church and State. His firm and consistent assertion of his sentiments was, however, always tempered by good sense and moderation, and by invariable courtesy of demeanour. Few persons have, in that respect, been more remarkable. He had a kind recognition and a few words of conversation for perhaps a larger circle of acquaintance than any other public man who survives him. It will be long before Sir Robert Inglis is entirely forgotten in those societies which he has long cheered by his *bонhomie*; and the younger members of the House of Commons will, for many years to come, recal to mind, among the early associations of their senatorial life, the member for Oxford University, moving quietly on towards his place in the House, with a fresh flower at his button-hole, and with a genial smile and courteous word for every one.

Some of Sir Robert Inglis's speeches in the House of Commons were printed as pamphlets: as, 1. Speech on the third reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, May 10, 1825; 2. Substance of two speeches on the Roman Catholic Question, May 10, 1825, and May 9, 1828; 3. The Universities and Dissenters, substance of a speech, 26th March, 1834.

Sir Robert Inglis took an active part in many public societies, both of the learned and the religious class. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Feb. 22, 1816, and from 1846 had been one of its Vice-Presidents, excepting during the past year, when he retired in rotation. He was a member of the Record Commission during the reign of King William the Fourth. He was elected a Trustee of the British Museum in the room of the Earl of Hardwicke in 1834; and was also a Trustee of the Hunterian Museum at the Royal College of Surgeons. He had for many years been a Vice-President of the Royal Literary Fund Society, and was elected Professor of Antiquity in the Royal Academy in 1850. He was also President of the Literary Club, the same which is usually called Dr. Johnson's Club.

He was an active supporter of the religious and educational societies connected with the Established Church. He was one of the Royal Commissioners for Building Churches and a trustee of the Metropolis Churches Fund. He had for many years been one of the Treasurers of the fund for the Sons of the Clergy; he was also a Vice-President of the Clergy Orphan Society, a Life Governor of King's College, London, a Vice-President of the

Literary Fund Society, and President of the National Truss Society. He was a Director of the University Life Assurance Society, and of the Phoenix Fire Office.

He was an elegant scholar both in classical and English literature, and in every private relation an upright, charitable, and benevolent man.

Sir Robert married in 1807, the eldest daughter (by the first marriage) of Joseph Seymour Biscoe, esq. of Penhill, Surrey, but had no issue. The baronetcy has consequently become extinct. Sir Robert's last surviving sister, who resided at the manor-house of Milton Bryant, died there in Oct. 1853 (see our vol. xl. p. 652).

There is a characteristic portrait of Sir Robert Inglis, by Richmond, in the present year's exhibition at the Royal Academy.

One was published some years since in Ryall's series of Eminent Conservative Statesmen.

Rt. Hon. JOHN CHARLES HERRIES.

April 24. At his seat, St. Julian's, near Seven Oaks, after a very short illness, aged 77, the Right Hon. John Charles Herries.

The Rt. Hon. John Charles Herries, the representative of an ancient Scotch family, was the eldest son of Mr. Herries, a London merchant, and Colonel of the Light Horse Volunteers, which was the earliest force of that description raised during the last war. Mr. Herries was born in 1778, and received his education at the university of Leipsic. In 1798 he entered the public service as a junior clerk in the Treasury, where his abilities and zeal soon attracted the favourable notice of his superiors. Without fortune or political connections, he owed his advancement to his own merit. He was made private secretary to Mr. Vansittart, afterwards Lord Bexley, when he was Secretary of the Treasury, and was attached in the same character to Mr. Perceval during the greater part of his administration, from 1807 to 1811. In the latter year he was appointed to the office of Comptroller of Army Accounts, and almost immediately afterwards to the very important place of Commissary-in-Chief, which he filled until the conclusion of the war. In this position Mr. Herries was at the head of a department of the government upon the good administration of which results of the greatest moment depended. The duties of the office were extensive, and comprised provision for the payment and supplies of the British troops engaged in all parts of the world, as well as those upon the Continent, and of the forces of the allied and subsidized powers in concert with whom the war was being

carried on. This was a matter of peculiar difficulty under the extreme financial pressure at that time existing, with a large paper circulation at home and a shaken credit abroad. There was everywhere a great scarcity of specie, and the naturally high price of money and of all supplies was exaggerated by the competition of a multitude of agents (all, in effect, representing the same interests) in the different markets of Europe. The injurious confusion thus created was reduced to order by the wise suggestions and indefatigable labours of Mr. Herries, who succeeded in bringing all the necessary arrangements under the control and direction of a single authority, and the service was thus conducted by him with increased efficiency and with a vast reduction of expense to the public.

His next occupation was in the financial reform of the Civil List, for which purpose an office was created to which was to be confided the special superintendence of the accounts and expenditure of the Royal Household; a delicate and onerous task, which was executed by Mr. Herries, as Auditor of the Civil List, in such manner as to procure for him the approbation of the Prince Regent, and also so as fully to realize the intentions of Parliament in creating the office.

In 1821 an Act of Parliament was passed giving special powers to a Commission of Inquiry, who were to examine and report upon the condition of the great Revenue Boards of England, Scotland, and Ireland, at that time separately administered, and Mr. Herries (resigning his last office) became a member of this Commission. The labours of the Commissioners led to a complete alteration in the constitution and practice of the Customs and Excise departments, which were in various ways improved, and centralized in London, so as to secure uniformity and economy of administration. They also recommended that entire consolidation and reconstruction of the Customs laws which Mr. Herries, when Secretary of the Treasury, subsequently carried through Parliament, and which may be considered as the foundation of all the succeeding reforms in the management and collection of this branch of the revenue.

In 1822 Mr. Herries entered political life, as distinguished from his previous official career, by accepting the office of Secretary of the Treasury; and shortly afterwards was elected member for the borough of Harwich, which he continued to represent until 1841. After the death of Mr. Canning, in 1827, Mr. Herries became Chancellor of the Exchequer in the cabinet over which Lord Goderich pre-

sided. It was not long, however, before the Prime Minister found himself inadequate to the maintenance of that fusion of opposite parties which had been the object of his illustrious predecessor: Mr. Herries tendered his resignation in consequence of differences which arose between his colleagues and himself; and it has always been understood, that his withdrawal was the occasion of the dissolution of that government.

In the Duke of Wellington's administration of 1828, Mr. Herries was a member of the cabinet as Master of the Mint and President of the Board of Trade; and he took an active part in the proceedings of Sir Henry Parnell's finance committee, which sat in this year. In 1830 he left office, together with his political friends, upon the accession to power of Lord Grey, but returned again as a member of Sir Robert Peel's short government in 1835, when he was Secretary at War.

At the general election of 1841, Mr. Herries unsuccessfully contested the borough of Ipswich; and he remained without a seat in Parliament, and out of office, during the next six years. Great changes took place in this interval: Sir Robert Peel had been again in office; had carried the repeal of the corn laws; and had been compelled to resign in consequence of his abandonment of the principle of protection to commerce and agriculture. In 1847 Mr. Herries was earnestly solicited to re-enter the political arena by the leaders in Parliament of that large section of the Conservative party who were opposed to the free-trade policy of Sir Robert Peel; and, yielding to their demands for his assistance in support of the principles steadfastly maintained by himself, he again sat in the House of Commons as member for the borough of Stamford.

Upon the formation of Lord Derby's government, in 1852, his cabinet was strengthened by the abilities and long experience of Mr. Herries, who held office in it, for the last time, as President of the India Board, and resigned with the rest of his party when that administration terminated. In the spring of 1853, his health being no longer equal to the fatigues of public life, he finally retired from Parliament, to pass the remainder of his days in the enjoyment of domestic repose.

Mr. Herries may be regarded as, perhaps, the only English statesman of recent times who has passed through all grades of the public service, rising from a subordinate position in the Treasury to the highest offices in the cabinet. A sincere and consistent Conservative, he was always faithful to his own convictions, but he viewed those of his adversaries with an

enlightened toleration. Entering Parliament in middle life, and not possessing any of the highest natural gifts of an orator, he seldom addressed the house; and the attention which he commanded when he rose was due rather to the weight of his arguments, than to the manner of their delivery. His zeal as a public servant was the result of his sense of duty, and not of any desire for applause; and it belonged to the habit of his mind rather to retreat from notice than to court it. He had a mind essentially generous and liberal, and a disposition ready for every act of kindness and charity. To profound sagacity, and extraordinary administrative resources, there was added a rare independence and integrity of character, and a treasure of wise counsels whose value was enhanced by their uniform moderation. In literature and the fine arts Mr. Herries had a refined and cultivated taste: he was well acquainted with the ancient and modern languages of Europe; and when a young man he published a translation from the German of the work of Frederick Gentz on the State of Europe before and after the French Revolution, which had made a considerable sensation on the Continent. This appeared in 1802, and went through a second edition.

In 1814 Mr. Herries married the daughter of John Dorington, esq. principal committee clerk of the House of Commons; and had to mourn her loss in 1821. Mr. Herries leaves of his family surviving him: his sister, Miss Herries; two daughters; and two sons—Charles John, a Commissioner of Inland Revenue; and Edward, in the diplomatic service, and now Secretary of Legation at Berne. Another son, Major William Herries, a most promising officer, was aide-de-camp to Lords Ellenborough and Hardinge, when Governors General of India, and was killed at the battle of Moodkee, in 1845. Major-General Sir W. Herries, for some time chairman of the Audit Board, is a younger brother of Mr. Herries.

GENERAL PINSON BONHAM.

April 19. At his seat, Great Warley Place, Essex, in his 93d year, General Pinson Bonham.

Longevity would appear to be heritable in this family, as his father reached the same ripe old age. The deceased General entered the army so far back as 1789, even before the breaking out of the French revolutionary war, which now appears to belong to another age; and worked his way up in the active period that succeeded.

On the 24th April, 1789, he was appointed to an ensigncy in the 4th battalion of the 60th Foot, and immediately joined

his regiment in the West Indies. He received a lieutenancy in the 3d battalion on the 26th Jan. 1791. The 9th June, 1793, he obtained a company in the 4th battalion of the 60th, and in 1794, exchanged into the 69th, and was appointed Major of Brigade to General Cuyler, second in command at Portsmouth. In 1795 he was appointed Major in the 2d battalion of the 82d Foot, reduced on full pay, and continued Major of Brigade until transferred to the 2d battalion of the 69th, the 30th May, 1797. On the 9th Sept. 1797, he was gazetted Lieut.-Colonel. He served at Martinique as Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, General Cuyler, and afterwards as Deputy Quartermaster-general, in which situation he continued till the 30th Sept. 1805, when he was appointed Colonel by brevet; the 25th Aug. 1807, Brigadier-General; the 4th June, 1811, Major-General; the 12th Aug. 1819, Lieut.-General; and General the 15th Jan. 1837.

He served altogether for more than twenty-two years in the West Indies, during which he had one leave of absence of six months to negotiate for his company. He was ten years Deputy Quartermaster-General, during which he was three times at the head of the department by deaths and removals, and transacted all the duties of it for several months at each time. He also acted as chief of the Quartermaster-general's Department in the two expeditions under General Grinfield, one against St. Lucia and Tobago, the other against Demerara, Berbice, and Essequebo; in the latter he was second in command. In the peace of 1802 he had six months leave of absence, which was not completed when he was again ordered to the West Indies, where he arrived in time to be present at the storming of Morne Fortunée, St. Lucia, on the night of the 2nd June, 1803. He had served in every colony, English, French, Dutch, Swedish, and Danish, within the Leeward Islands command. He commanded the troops in the Islands of Dominica and St. Kitt's. After commanding his Majesty's troops nearly twelve months at Surinam, he was, on the death of Governor Bentinck, appointed Governor of that colony, and continued to command his Majesty's troops as Major-General from the 11th Oct. 1811, till the 26th Feb. 1816, when by orders from home he surrendered the colony to the Dutch force, under the command of Major-General Van Pankuys, and Vice-Admiral Van Braam. For a short time he commanded the troops at Antigua. His name appeared in the list of officers receiving rewards for distinguished military services.

REAR-ADMIRAL FORBES.

Jan. 13. At Worthing, Sussex, aged 67, Rear-Admiral Henry Forbes.

He was the youngest son of General Gordon Forbes, of Ham, in Surrey. He entered the Navy in 1799 as a volunteer on board the Cambrian 40, and in 1802 became a midshipman of the Phœbe 56. In 1804 he was wounded in the Mediterranean at the cutting-out of a man-of-war brig; and in consequence received a grant from the Patriotic Fund. In 1805 he bore a part in the battle of Trafalgar, and he officiated as acting Lieutenant of the Donegal 74, in the action off St. Domingo, Feb. 6, 1806. Having been confirmed to that ship by commission dated April 9, 1806, he was still serving in her when she formed part of the escort of Sir Arthur Wellesley's army from Cork to Portugal in 1808, and in 1809 at the destruction of three frigates at Sable d'Olonne, and the discomfiture of the French shipping in Basque roads. He was afterwards attached, as Lieutenant, to the Nymph 36, Inconstant and Crescent frigates, and Victory 100. He was made Commander Feb. 1, 1812, and appointed, in 1814, to the Martial 12, and Challenger 16, in 1816 to the Zebra 18, in 1818 to the Grasshopper 18, and in 1819 to the Larne of the same force, serving successively on the Channel, East India, Halifax, and Mediterranean stations.

He attained post rank on the 7th Dec. 1819. On the 14th Nov. 1822, he was appointed to the Pique 36, from which ship, then stationed in the West Indies, he was superseded Oct. 1, 1846. He accepted the rank of a retired Captain, Oct. 1, 1846, and subsequently he was for some time Commissioner of Pilotage at Shoreham. He resided for many years at Laneing, near that town, and was an active magistrate on the Worthing bench, where, on all occasions, he acted with independence and straightforwardness, and he was universally respected, both in and out of his profession, for his high principles, generous, kind-hearted, and courteous manners.

He married Sept. 28, 1822, Jane, eldest sister of Sir James Everard Home, Bart. Captain R.N.

REAR-ADMIRAL A. L. CORRY.

May 1. At Paris, aged 62, Armor Lowry Corry, Esq., Rear-Admiral of the White, late Second in command of the Baltic Fleet.

This highly esteemed officer entered the Navy on the 1st Aug. 1805, as a first-class volunteer on board the Diadem 64, Capt. Sir H. Popham, and, after assisting in the operations against the Cape of Good Hope

and Buenos Ayres, returned to England in May 1807, as midshipman of the Sampson 64. He then joined the Leda 38, assisted at the bombardment of Copenhagen, and was afterwards wrecked near the entrance of Milford Haven on the 31st Jan. 1808. He afterwards served on the Home and Mediterranean stations, on board the Warspite 74. He received his first commission April 28, 1812, and was appointed in the following month to the Nereus 32, and in July 1813 to the Montague 74, (both commanded by Capt. Peter Heywood, on the Brazil station); in May 1814 to the Impregnable 104, flag of H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence, in which he escorted to this country the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia; and in Sept. following to the Tay 24.

Having been promoted to the rank of Commander on the 13th of June, 1815, he obtained in Oct. 1820, the command of the Satellite 18, in which he sailed for the East Indies, and there became Flag-Captain to the Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood, in the Leander 60, (July 23, 1821,) with whom he continued until Feb. 1822, when he invalidated home on board the Samarang 28. On the 4th April 1835, he took command of the Barham 50, and conveyed the Earl of Durham to Constantinople; and while subsequently stationed in charge of a squadron on the coast of Spain he received the thanks of the Queen, her Ministers, and the Captains-General of the various provinces, for his exertions in landing with the ships' companies under his orders, and preserving to Her Majesty the towns of Barcelona and Valencia. The Barham was paid off in 1839. In 1844 Captain Corry commissioned at Portsmouth the new paddle frigate Firebrand, for the purpose of commanding an experimental squadron of new class 12-gun brigs, and testing them with the old class. This squadron consisted of the Daring, Espiegle, Mutine, Osprey, Flying Fish, Pantaloan, Waterwitch, and Cruizer; on concluding these trials he was appointed on the 13th Dec. 1844, to the Superb 80, and took an important part in other experimental squadrons of larger ships. He was subsequently Admiralty Superintendent of the Packet Service at Southampton, and lastly second in command of the Baltic Fleet of 1854, under Napier, with his flag in that noble and matchless sailing three-decker Neptune 120, Captain Hutton, from which he invalidated with broken spirits and impaired health.

He was appointed a Naval Aide-de-camp to Her Majesty Sept. 3, 1847; and attained the rank of Rear-Admiral March 8, 1852.

He married Sept. 10, 1842, Eliza-Massy-

Dawson, widow of Eyre Coote, Esq. of West Park, Fordingbridge, Hampshire.

CAPTAIN POWNEY, K.H.

Jan. 27. At St. Leonard's, Exeter, John Powney, esq. Captain R.N. and K.H.

Capt. Powney was the youngest son of the late Pennyston Portlock Powney, esq. of Ives-place, Maidenhead, Lieut-Colonel of the Berkshire Militia, Custos Rotulorum of that county, and for many years M.P. for Windsor, who died in 1794. He entered the navy in 1800 as first-class volunteer on board the Cambrian 40, employed in attendance upon the royal family off Weymouth, and in escorting a large East India fleet to St. Helena, until paid off at the peace of Amiens. He was afterwards midshipman in the Immortalité 36, the Nemesis, Magicienne, and Fortunée frigates, and Phaeton 38. While that vessel was employed in the blockade of the Mauritius and the Isle of Bourbon, he frequently distinguished himself in boat expeditions, and on one occasion in particular, at the capture and destruction of a ship which had run ashore for protection under a fort situated on Pointe Cannonnière. On his return to England in the Howe 38 (having on board the Marquess Wellesley, then returning from the chief government of India) he removed early in 1806 to the Clyde 38, and subsequently to the Niobe 40. He was made Lieutenant Sept. 13, 1806, into the Bergère sloop, attached to the force in the Mediterranean; and was subsequently appointed in Dec. 1807, to the Zenobia 18, in which he assisted at the capture of Flushing, and in all the operations of 1809 in the Scheldt.

After about three years of half pay, he was appointed in 1813 to the Endymion 40, stationed on the coast of North America, where he was actively employed until obliged to invalid in Sept. 1815. In June 1814 he was appointed to the Caledonia 120, at Portsmouth, and in Sept. 1815 to the Vengeur 74, at Plymouth. In June 1818 he assumed the command, for three years, of the Cameleon revenue cutter, in which he cruised with much success, and was in occasional attendance on King George the Third during his aquatic excursions. On the 20th March 1823, he was appointed to the command of the Arrow cutter, of about 160 tons and 10 guns, at the particular request of her constructor, Capt. John Hayes: she was employed in protecting the oyster fisheries near Jersey, and in the suppression of smuggling. On the 4th Oct. 1825, he was appointed to the Royal George yacht; and while on the books of that vessel he

was entrusted with the command of the Calliope tender, and ordered to convey the Mexican chargé d'affaires, Senor Rocafuerte, with a treaty of commerce from England to New Spain, where he was presented by the government of that republic with a table-service of plate. On his return home with a valuable freight in the spring of 1827, he was lent, with the crew of the Royal George, to the Royal Sovereign yacht, Capt. Sir W. Hoste, in which he escorted the Queen of Wurtemberg to England, and accompanied H.R.H. the Lord High Admiral and the Duchess of Clarence on several marine trips, at the termination of which he was presented with a Commander's commission, bearing date June 26, 1827.

From April 1831, until the commencement of 1834, Captain Powney acted as an Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard at Aldborough. He was nominated a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Jan. 1, 1837. Capt. Powney was twice married, first to Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Carleton, of the 16th Foot, and niece to Lord Carleton, Chief Justice of Ireland; secondly, in Sept. 1838, to Isabella-Carleton, daughter of the late William Willie, esq. purser and paymaster R.N., by whom he had issue a son and two daughters.

CAPTAIN CHRISTIE, R.N.

May 1. At Kamiesch, Capt. Peter Christie, R.N., late superintendent of transports in the Baltic.

Capt. Christie was one of the sons of James Christie, esq. of Durie, co. Fife, by Mary-Turner, daughter of the Hon. Charles Barclay Maitland, and granddaughter of the sixth Earl of Lauderdale. His elder brothers, Gabriel and William, were both Lieutenants in the Royal Navy.

He entered the service on the 13th April, 1810, as first-class volunteer, on board the Emerald 36, commanded by his cousin Capt. Fred. Lewis Maitland, under whom he assisted at the capture of l'Auguste privateer of 18 guns in April, 1811. He afterwards served as midshipman on board the Tigre 74, Goliath 74, Boyne 98, and Bellerophon 74, in the last of which he was present at the surrender of Napoleon Buonaparte. He was also on the Home station in the Alhion, Queen, and Northumberland 74's. In 1818 he joined the Tartar 36, on the coast of Africa, where he assisted in the capture of many slave-vessels, and was confirmed a Lieutenant Sept. 9, 1820.

On the 6th July 1824 he was appointed to the Cambrian 48, and whilst attached to that ship he shared in numerous boat-affairs with the pirates of the Greek archi-

pelago, and in particular, on the 31st Jan. 1825, bore part in a very gallant conflict, in which the British lost 6 men killed and 13 wounded. He was first of the Cambria at the battle of Navarino, and in consequence obtained a Commander's commission, Oct. 22, 1827.

He was subsequently employed on the coast guard from March 1835 to March 1838: and served, in command of the Rose 18, on the Spanish and Brazilian coasts, from Aug. 1838, until posted on the 23d Nov. 1841.

During the late perilous and fatal winter Captain Christie had the chief command of the transport service in the Baltic, and he had incurred considerable blame for the dreadful state of the harbour of Balaklava. Admiral Dundas, in his recent examination before the Sebastopol committee, gave his opinion that this censure was undeserved, and that Capt. Christie was "a good steady officer, who worked very hard." In a recent debate, Sir James Graham, late First Lord of the Admiralty, informed the House that he thought well of Captain Christie's conduct in general, but deemed it necessary that he should be put upon his trial for two mistakes—one, that of allowing the Prince to remain off Balaklava riding at a single anchor; the other, that of sending a vessel to Varna to fetch Turkish troops to Balaklava, instead of Eupatoria. With regard to the first, Sir James subsequently said that there might have been difficulties connected with the management of the Prince; for she was a long ship, and the gale had been blowing on shore for several days before the fatal catastrophe.

The trial of Capt. Christie was to have taken place at Kamiesch on the 25th April, but the mental excitement was too much for him, and produced fever and delirium, and the trial was on that account deferred.

In a letter dated from Balaklava on the 26th April, and addressed to Mr. Layard, he remonstrated with that gentleman upon the remarks he had made in the House of Commons, and stated in reply, "I beg to acquaint you that, instead of being above 70, I am under 60 years of age, and, so far from being afflicted with disease of any kind, I have, thank God, never been a day off duty since I left England, and no man in the army or navy could enjoy better health."

"With regard to the harbour arrangements, I have had nothing to do with them. They are, and have been, under a captain and harbour-master, appointed by the Commander-in-Chief; consequently cannot be interfered with by me."

CAPT. THOMAS BLAKISTON, R.N.

April 30. At Thorpe, near Norwich, aged 64, Thomas Blakiston, esq., Commander R.N.

He was the fourth son of the late Sir Matthew Blakiston, Bart., by Anne, daughter of John Rochford, esq., of Clogranne, co. Carlow. He entered the navy in 1803 as first-class volunteer in the Magnificent, Capt. Wm. Henry Jervis, in which ship he was wrecked off Brest on the 25th March, 1804. He then became midshipman in the Tonant 80, and afterwards in the Medusa 32, and Revenge 74, on the East India and Home stations. On the night of the 18th July, 1806, while employed with the boats of a squadron in an attempt to bring out a convoy of 50 sail, lying under the protection of two brig-corvettes in the river Gironde, he was taken prisoner, and he remained in captivity until the close of 1809, when he contrived to escape from the prison of Givet, and reached Flushing, then in possession of the British. He passed his examination early in Jan. 1810, and on the 11th of the same month was made Lieutenant into the Harpy 18. On the 4th Sept. following, he rejoined Sir John Gore, in the Tonant, stationed in the channel, and on again accompanying him into the Revenge, assisted in the boats of that ship at the cutting out of a French felucca privateer, from the harbour of Palamos, on the coast of Spain, Nov. 8, 1813. The Revenge was paid off in Sept. 1814.

In March 1818, Mr. Blakiston was appointed flag-lieutenant to his friend Sir John Gore, the commander-in-chief at the Nore, in the Bulwark 74; and on the 2d July, 1821 he was promoted to the rank of commander, after which time he was not again employed.

He married, Aug. 9, 1827, Harriet, fourth daughter of John Harvey, esq., of Thorpe Lodge, near Norwich, and had issue three daughters, of whom Julian Harvey, the eldest, was drowned at Stisted hall, Essex, on the 6th July, 1853.

WILLIAM FORBES, Esq. M.P.

Feb. 10. At Callander House, near Stirling, aged 48, William Forbes, Esq., of Callander, M.P. of Stirlingshire, and Vice-Lieutenant of the same.

He had stood several contests for that county, first in 1832, when the Hon. Charles E. Fleeming was elected by 995 votes, and Mr. Forbes polled 465; again in 1835, when he defeated Mr. Fleeming with 779 votes to 759; a third time in 1837, when he polled 859 votes, and

Colonel the Hon. George R. Abercromby polled 858, and the latter, on petition, was declared duly elected. Mr. Forbes stood a fourth contest in 1841, when he defeated Sir Michael Bruce with 1019 votes to 895. In 1847 and 1852 he was re-elected without opposition. His politics were Conservative, and in favour of agricultural protection.

Mr. Forbes married, Aug. 14, 1832, Lady Louise Antoinetta Charteris, fourth daughter of the Earl of Wemyss and March. She died in 1845, leaving issue.

JOHN HENRY VIVIAN, Esq., M.P.

Feb. 10. At Singleton, near Swansea, aged 69, John Henry Vivian, esq., M.P., for Swansea, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of Glamorganshire, Major in the Royal Stannary Artillery, one of the directors of the South Wales Railway, and Fellow of the Royal and Geological Societies.

This gentleman was the second son of John Vivian, Esq., of Truro, and brother of the first Lord Vivian (better known as Sir Hussey Vivian), and consequently uncle of the present baron. His mother was Eliza, daughter of the Rev. Richard Cranch.

Mr. Vivian served the office of High Sheriff of Glamorganshire in 1827. He was one of the most influential and popular men in South Wales, and from his commanding position in the copper trade, was well known in the commercial world.

He had represented Swansea, with its united boroughs, from the enactment of the present constitution of Parliament in 1832, and on every occasion (six in all) his election had been wholly unopposed. His politics were those of the Liberal party, even to the extent of the Ballot.

He married, Oct. 30, 1816, Sarah, eldest daughter of Arthur Jones, esq. of the Bryn, and formerly of the Priory, Reigate, by whom he had issue four sons and five daughters. The former were: 1, Henry Hussey Vivian, esq., now M.P. for Truro, born in 1821, who has married first, in 1847, Jesse-Dalrymple, daughter of Ambrose Goddard, esq., of Swindon, Wilts; and secondly, in 1853, Flora Caroline Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Montague John Cholmeley, Bart.; 2, William-Graham, born in 1827; 3, Arthur-Pendarves, born in 1834; and 4, Richard-Glynn, born in 1835. The daughters: 1, Betsy Sarah, married in 1840 to Sir William Gibson Craig, Bart.; 2, Frances Mary, died 1824; 3, Caroline Gertrude Walker, married in 1848 to William Jones Loyd, esq., third son of Edward Loyd, esq., of Manchester; 4, Henrietta Letitia Victoria; and 5, Julia Charlotte.

At a public meeting held at Swansea on the 13th March, resolutions were passed to erect a suitable memorial to commemorate the public worth and private virtue of Mr. Vivian. It has since been announced that the subscriptions amount to £500., and that it has been determined that the funds shall be devoted to the erection of a fountain in some conspicuous part of the town, to have, as its centre, a statue of the deceased.

JOHN BENBOW, Esq., M.P.

Feb. 24. At Hastings, aged 86, John Benbow, esq., of Mecklenburgh Square, M.P. for Dudley.

Mr. Benbow was formerly in practice as a solicitor, but retired from that profession many years ago. He was trustee and auditor for Lord Ward, and also a director of the North Western and of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railways.

He was an unsuccessful candidate for Wolverhampton at the general election of 1837, and was first returned to Parliament for Dudley, in August 1844, on the retirement of Mr. Hawkes, defeating William Rawson, esq., by 328 votes to 175. He was re-elected in 1847, without opposition, and in 1852 by 400 votes, in a contest with Alderman James Baldwin, who polled 231. His politics were those of a liberal Conservative.

He became a widower in 1825.

JOHN O'BRIEN, Esq.

Feb. 5. At his residence, in St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, John O'Brien, esq., of Elmvalle, co. Clare, late M.P. for Limerick.

Mr. O'Brien was a son of James O'Brien, esq., of Limerick. He was returned to Parliament for the city of Limerick, at the general election of 1841, together with Sir David Roche, Bart. In 1847 there was a third candidate, and the poll terminated thus:—

John O'Connell, esq.	583
John O'Brien, esq.	537
Richard O'Gorman, jun., esq.	37

At the dissolution of 1852 he retired from the representation.

He was for many years an active and prominent member of the Liberal party in Ireland, and, during the struggle for Catholic Emancipation, the constant supporter of O'Connell. In private life his character was that of an amiable, generous, and high-minded Irish gentleman.

He married a daughter of Jeremiah Murphy, esq., merchant, of Cork, sister to the present Mr. Serjeant Murphy, M.P. for that city, and niece to the late Dr. Murphy, Roman Catholic Bishop in Cork.

JAMES DENNISTOUN, Esq.

Feb. 13. Aged 52, James Dennistoun, esq. of Dennistoun and Colgrain, N.B., a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Renfrew, and a member of the faculty of Advocates.

Mr. Dennistoun was born in Dumbartonshire in 1803, and was the representative of the knightly house of Danzielstoun, in Renfrewshire, one of the oldest Scotch families. He was educated at the college of Glasgow, and qualified himself for the bar in Edinburgh; but his taste took a different direction, and, being possessed of sufficient fortune, he turned aside from the legal profession and devoted his whole attention to literature, in connection chiefly with the Fine Arts. He was an amateur of Art according to the true and proper meaning of that designation—he loved and admired Art, and studied to appreciate the best examples that the world possesses. Though in following out these studies he devoted much of his time to the Italian school, as there painting first arose in strength, yet he was no bigoted admirer, and could appreciate the qualities of all kinds of Art, whether Italian or German, ancient or modern. He then aimed at giving to the public the ideas he had formed regarding its principles, and the facts he had collected as to its history. He could not unfold before all his friends and visitors portfolios filled with sketches done by himself, of passes in the Alps, or of scenery in the Tyrol, or of views of the Temple of the Sibyl at Tivoli, of Mount Vesuvius, &c.; but to all who wished to learn, he could impart in a manner the most simple and unpretending, but with a clearness and elegance that impressed and charmed all who were privileged to hear him (and these were many), information and instruction on almost everything relating to Art; while he often explained and illustrated what he stated by reference to examples he had himself collected—many of them of great rarity and value.

He was a member of most of those societies formed for collecting materials for, and adding to and illustrating the literature of Scotland, and, besides editing several important publications by the Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs, contributed many interesting papers on subjects connected with Art to most of the leading periodicals, particularly to the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews.

His first work, we believe, was the edition of Moysis's Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland from 1577 to 1603, which he contributed to the Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs in 1830. This was followed by the Cartularium Comitatus de Levenax, ab initio seculi decimi tertii usque ad

annum MCCCXCVIII., edited by Mr. Dennistoun, and printed for the Maitland Club by Mr. Campbell, of Barnhill. In 1834 another illustration of Lennox history proceeded from Mr. Dennistoun's pen, in a reprint of The Lochlomond Expedition, with some Short Reflections on the Perth Manifesto, 1715. He also edited the volume of The Coltness Collections, 1608—1840, for the Maitland Club, in 1842. The Ranking of the Nobility, 1606, was printed, along with some other papers, in The Miscellany of the Maitland Club.

A residence in Italy gave a new bent to his pursuits. One of the first-fruits of these Transalpine studies was a deeply-interesting paper on "The Stuarts in Italy," published in the *Quarterly Review* for Dec. 1846. But by far the most considerable result of Mr. Dennistoun's Italian sojourn was his Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino, published in three volumes in 1852. This work is of great value, as illustrating the state of Italy during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the portion devoted to the Arts of the period being particularly interesting; and it is to be regretted that from a delicacy carried perhaps too far, he has curtailed this important section—the one he could best handle—from fear, as he states in the preface, of trenching on ground entered on by his friend Lord Lindsay.

Mr. Dennistoun was the writer of the article on Mr. Barton's History of Scotland in the *Edinburgh Review* for Oct. 1854; and also of the analysis lately given in the same periodical of the Report by the Commission on the National Gallery, which is very masterly, and indeed the only successful attempt yet made to grapple with that huge accumulation of facts and opinions of all kinds.

He had just lived to complete another very interesting work,* consisting of the Memoirs of Sir Robert Strange, the excellent engraver, and of his brother-in-law, Andrew Lumisden, secretary to the Stuart princes, and author of the "Antiquities of Rome." Sir Robert Strange was the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Dennistoun. To that lady, Isabella-Katharina, eldest daughter of the Hon. James Wolfe Murray, Lord Cringletie, a Lord of Session, Mr. Dennistoun was married in 1835.

JOSHUA WATSON, Esq. D.C.L.

Jan. 30. At Clapton, Hackney, in his 84th year, Joshua Watson, esq. D.C.L.

This gentleman, whose name has long been known as one of the pillars of the

Church of England, was born on Ascension Day, the 9th May, 1776, in Mincing Lane, London, where his father was a wine-merchant. The late Venerable John James Watson, D.D. Rector of Hackney and Archdeacon of St. Alban's, was his brother, and the late Rev. H. H. Norris, M.A. Rector of South Hackney and Prebendary of Landaff, his brother-in-law. He was trained in the nurture of the Lord by wise and religious parents; and he had before his youthful eyes the example of such good men as the late Bishop Horae, the Rev. William Jones of Nayland, and Mr. William Stevens.

At the age of fourteen he was taken from school, and placed in his father's business, in which he laboured in the fear of God; and God prospered the work of his hands. But he often confessed in later years that, while he cheerfully undertook this state of life in obedience to the wish of a beloved father, he had longed in early youth for a more liberal education, and lamented that the discipline of his mind in childhood had come to an end at so early an age. It was a want of which none who conversed with him in later years could have been sensible; so perfectly had private study and self-discipline supplied whatever was left unfinished in the days of his youth. There was with him in boyhood something of that winning grace which shone forth so remarkably in his declining years. His schoolfellows loved him, and were ready to serve him, because he was a friend to all; and there was a pure and lively spirit of gladness which bore him up under youthful trials, and made him very quick to take in all innocent persuasions to pleasure; so that good King George III. who once observed him near to himself at a place of public amusement, was heard to say to some of his attendants, "Who is that happy boy?"

With such a cheerful frame and absence of all self-ends he resigned the early wish of his heart, that he might have been a clergyman, and was well content, as the event proved he had good reason to be, when his equally kind and gentle brother was dedicated to the office of the Christian ministry; but, more than this, he felt that dedication of his brother as a call of God to himself and his father's house. He ever thought of it as something that brought a sanctity on all the family, and as a new motive to himself to flee from youthful follies, and seek the promise to the pure in heart; and with entire unity of counsel and of holy purposes did he seek to aid his brother in his consecrated task. Nor did this communion cease with life; for he may be said to have executed his excellent brother's last wish for the

* Of this work we have spoken at length in a former portion of our present Magazine.

parish over which he had so long presided, in completing the erection of the beautiful district church of St. Barnabas, Homerton, the schools, and parsonage, and abundantly contributing to the endowment.

In early life Mr. Watson was a diligent and successful merchant; but in the prime and vigour of manhood he resolved to bid farewell to worldly business, and to devote himself entirely to those works of piety and charity by which a layman can best promote the cause of the Gospel, and minister to the necessity of the saints.

The skill which he had acquired as a man of business was now turned to a more sacred use, when he toiled unsparingly and with admirable success as the treasurer of many public charities. In that capacity he was officially connected with the venerable societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and that for Building Churches; he was one of the founders and first treasurer of the National Society for the Education of the Poor, and of the Additional Curates' Fund; he was one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for Building new Churches; he took a leading part in the institution of King's College, London, and St. Augustine's College, Canterbury; and was a wise and zealous friend of the Clergy Orphan School, the completion of which, on its new site at Canterbury, was what he most wished to see in this world, and the munificent benefactions of the Rev. Dr. Warneford to that valuable charity were transmitted through his hands, in reliance on his judgment, and in pursuance of his recommendation.

It appears from evidence that has come to light since his decease that he exceeded the measure of Zacchaeus, and bestowed more than "half his goods" in works of charity and piety.

There were other undertakings of a more simply charitable character, when there were sufferers to be relieved under war or famine, or other distressing pressure. Among these one of the most remarkable was the administration of a fund collected in England for the relief of the German sufferers at the close of the last continental war. The vast extent of the field for the distribution of this fund, and the many complicated claims which it embraced, made it a work of extraordinary labour and difficulty; but Mr. Watson accomplished his task with such success as to win the most uncommon testimonies of his diligence and skill. The Kings of Prussia and Saxony sent him ornamental presents. The university of Hamburgh

GENT. MAG. VOL. XLIII.

gave him a diploma of honour. But what he valued most was, that our then gracious Queen Charlotte desired that he should be presented to her, and spoke to him in those most gracious words, so dear to a faithful subject from royal lips, "I wished to thank you, sir, for your goodness to my poor countrymen."

To promote more readily the pious works to which he had devoted himself, Mr. Watson in 1823 took up his residence at Westminster, when his house became a kind of public office of the church, and hospitable home to those "who laboured in the word and doctrine." There were received, not only as guests, but often as permanent inmates for a season, the men whose piety and learning pointed them out as the best teachers of Christian doctrine in their time. Such was William Van Mildert, some time Royal Professor of Theology at Oxford, afterwards Bishop of Llandaff and Durham, at which latter see he became the munificent founder and promoter of a new university, to the lasting benefit of the north of England. He was a man worthy of the friendship of the deceased; but it speaks something for the discernment which found him out when a London clergyman nothing rich in this world's goods, and invited him to share his home. It was there that the future bishop, not without communion of counsel with his host, prepared his Boyle Lectures, a learned work which appeared near fifty years ago, and has ever been valued as one of the soundest safeguards against the infidelity of the time. It would be easy to mention others who remained till death among the honoured preachers of truth and righteousness in the Church of England, and whose writings were ever submitted to the judgment of their generous friend before they were entrusted to the public eye.

There, too, was first fostered the good design of sending bishops to the British colonies. At that time there were only one or two chief pastors in our possessions to the north of North America. In the East Indies, in Australia, and in all the other colonies there were none. Mr. Watson, with the approving aid of Archbishop Manners Sutton, laboured in many ways for the supplying of this vital want, and especially by representing it in a memorial to the then Prime Minister, the just and beneficent Earl of Liverpool; and these efforts, although not immediately successful, were at length rewarded in the appointment of another highly-gifted friend, Thomas Fanshawe Middleton, as first Bishop of Calcutta. But what he did beside for the cause of Christianity among the natives of India "can never," as is

testified by those who know, "be adequately acknowledged." * We know that the flourishing missionary college, Bishop's College, Calcutta, from its first foundation, was under unknown obligations to his bountiful charity, as well as to his abundant influence with other wise and good men at home.

When the impulse had been once given, and the colonial church was extended under the care of its duly ordained chief ministers, his charitable counsels and labours were extended with it. The late good Bishop of Nova Scotia, the venerable John Inglis, ready at every call of duty, was ever wont to resort to him as his counsellor and friend; and the true-hearted Bishop of Sydney, the excellent William Grant Broughton, still to the last in every difficulty was cheered and comforted when he had laid his troubles before the adviser whose wisdom had never failed him in distress. Bishop Selwyn honoured him as a parent. He cherished tender sympathies with the church in the United States of America, through Bishop Hobart; and nearer home he took secret counsel with such noble and gentle spirits as those of Beresford and Jebb.

No doubt one chief cause of his great influence with other men was his entire disinterestedness, his pure-minded independence of character. He desired only that the works of public piety and charity should be sustained; and when he did most, he most shrank from all notice as the doer. This was so remarkable, that in speaking of any good work which had been done, or good counsels in which he had borne a part, he would never use the pronoun "I," but rather leave the hearer in innocent doubt from whom the suggestion came. This was not lost upon the noble primate already mentioned, who was sometimes thought, in the dignity of his office, to be less accessible to well-meant counsel than was desirable; but it became a kind of proverb, that Mr. Watson could prevail with him when others tried in vain; and in the direction of many public trusts the same high-minded but generous primate would lean with ready confidence on his counsel, as was attested by his venerable brother primate of York, Archbishop Vernon Harcourt: "When we were in doubt (he said to the present Archdeacon Churton) we asked Joshua Watson, and what he said we did."

* See the words of the late learned Principal of Bishop's College, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Mill, afterwards Hebrew Professor at Cambridge, in his dedication of his "Analysis of Bishop Pearson on the Creed to Joshua Watson."

Among the other friends who shared his counsels were the late Christopher Wordsworth, the learned and benevolent Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the devout and eloquent Hugh James Rose. Nor was the honour paid to him less in the sister university of Oxford, which conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. June 14, 1820.

His favourite studies lay in the practical and devotional treatises of Bishop Jeremy Taylor. No man probably ever understood that excellent divine better, or had transcribed more of his precepts into his own practice. Several of Bishop Taylor's shorter writings he had printed separately, turning them into little manuals for devout readers, but without attracting notice to himself as the editor. What he especially admired in Bishop Taylor was his high standard of duty, which yet he had the art of showing to be attainable by persuasions not to be resisted; not diminishing anything from the perfectness of God's holy law, but aiding and comforting all honest endeavours to obey it. He often found comfort in that well-considered practical rule of Bishop Taylor's for persons feeling the languor of sickness or the debility of age, "Be patient in the desires of religion." "We can never be quite safe," he said, "in any labour of Christian love, unless we can feel as well content to fail as to succeed, or at least to have the work done by others as by ourselves." So he taught, and so he acted; healing jealousies, and drawing good men together, and bringing out the good which he found in them, to be shown in their doctrine or in their actions; for there was a refined courtesy in his manner to those with whom he conversed—a refinement which no outward cultivation could have given him, but what is best represented in the words of an accomplished living preacher and poet,—

The gift of winning hearts, so largely given
To minds that have been born again of heaven.

It was the power, which no doubt he sought in his constant prayer, and which God had given him in answer to his prayers, of making holiness lovely. And thus he found men good, or made them so; for all who saw that outward flowing of the fountain of peace within his heart, desired to understand the inward source from which it came.

It pleased a mysterious but merciful Providence, a few years after he had lost his wife, a woman of high mental endowments, who had shared all his best thoughts and counsels (and of whom he speaks in the preamble to his will as one "who had been for thirty-four years the overflowing channel of God's abundant mercies to

him"), to bereave him also suddenly of his only child; but the only effect which this bereavement made discernible in him to those around, was that it made him more loving and more gentle, more thankful in the midst of sorrow, more ready to be the comforter of others' griefs, and to make another's joy his own. His cheerfulness, which was undisturbed by the approaching darkness of the grave, was an earnest of the brightness of a better world shining in upon a soul whose warfare was accomplished, whose iniquity was pardoned, and whose labour of love had been accepted. It would be a wrong to his humble and gentle spirit to tell how calmly he received what he felt to be the warning of approaching death; how each interval of pain or weakness he passed in prayers, or listening to holy texts, or some of the sacred poems which he had always loved; yet with the deep humility which ever characterised him, seeming even now to shrink from applying to himself all those texts which expressed more confident hope, till one of his faithful pastoral friends came for the last time to pray by his dying bed. Then, as long as strength remained, he joined his voice with the Church's prayers, he repeated the words or promise from Holy Scripture which he heard; and shortly afterwards the look of suffering gave way to an expression of fixed calm and peace, which showed that he had indeed passed from death unto life.

Mr. Watson resided at Clapton, in the parish of Hackney, between the years 1811 and 1823; from that time to 1840 in Park-street, Westminster; after which he returned to Hackney, and he breathed his last at no great distance from the church of St. Barnabas at Homerton, which has been already mentioned. His life was preserved, to the good of the church and the glory of God, for nearly fourscore and four years. They who had remembered his slender frame, seemingly frail even in middle life, had little thought that such would be the will of God; but he seemed to possess a principle of life,—a well-spring of vitality,—in his mind and heart, which refreshed and invigorated his whole being. He lived as it were on a perennial flow of serene and quiet cheerfulness and beautiful resignation and conformity to the divine will, and so he attained a great and happy old age, and it pleased Almighty God to spare him the lassitude, languor, and pain of lingering sickness.

In his last will he expressed his desire that his body might rest in the churchyard of St. John's at Hackney, where, in his own expressive words,—“lies all that was mortal of my honoured parents and be-

loved brother, and of her who, by God's blessing, was for thirty-four years of my life the overflowing channel of His many and great goodnesses to me; to these therefore I greatly desire to be gathered.” That wish was fulfilled: his funeral was attended by the Bishops of London and Lichfield, and many others of his most attached friends. On the following Sunday two funeral sermons were preached: in the morning one at the parish church by the Rev. Edward Churton, M.A. Archdeacon of Cleveland; and in the evening one at St. Barnabas, Homerton, by the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D. Canon of Westminster. The preceding portions of the present memoir are derived in part from both those discourses, but chiefly from the former; from the latter we add the following passages.

“No English layman was ever known to be better qualified to form a just opinion concerning the doctrines and practice of the English Church, by soundness of judgment, personal experience, and study of the past. Few have ever more fully understood the mind of the Church of England, and realised her spirit, and displayed her temper, in their lives; he was tolerant without laxity, uncompromising without uncharitableness. He had many qualifications for being a leader of others, and for filling stations of eminence and dignity. He was a rich man furnished with ability. (*Ecclesiasticus*. xliv. 6.) He had much knowledge of men and affairs, he was endued with sagacity and clearness of intellect, soundness of judgment, and accuracy of memory; he had great quickness of apprehension, and was able to express his thoughts with precision in writing—for he spoke little in public—and with terseness and felicity of style.

“His affectionate reverence to the Church of England was grounded on a careful study and sound knowledge of her history, constitution, and doctrines, particularly as distinguished, on the one hand, from those of the Church of Rome, and of Puritanism on the other. He showed his love for her sacred services by a constant and devout attendance at her public worship, and by the erection of this sacred fabric, which by its holy beauty, and its appropriate and edifying adornments, may be a model of an English church.

“He was capable of instructing others, yet he published nothing of his own. But he declared his principles and promoted the general good by a re-publication of some among the best works of our standard divines, adapted to the exigencies of the times, such, for example, as *Bishop Taylor's Letters on Popery*, and *William Law's*

Letters to Hoadley; and, of a devotional character, such as Bishop Taylor's Introduction to his *Holy Living*, a Selection from his *Prayers*, Bp. Patrick's Consolatory Discourses, and Dean Stanhope's *Holy Week*.

"Especially are we bound to record with thankfulness the revival due to him—after an interval of more than a century—of one among the most scriptural and comprehensive Manuals of Piety in the English language, whether for private or household prayer, whether for the use of the clergy or laity, whether in the sick chamber or at the Lord's table—Hele's Offices of Devotion, of which, through his instrumentality, more than two hundred thousand copies have been circulated, in whole or in parts, and have refreshed many pious souls on their weary pilgrimage on earth, and have cheered them onward in their way to Paradise and Heaven. That volume was daily in the hands of the late saintly archbishop of this province, and has been publicly commended by his successor in the see of London. The proceeds of the reprint were given to the Clergy Orphan Corporation."

Mr. Watson had two daughters, of whom one died unmarried, and the other, Mary, was the second wife of the Rev. Henry Mitchell Wagner, the present Vicar of Brighton; she died leaving two sons, Joshua Watson Wagner and Henry Wagner.

At a meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, held on the 6th Feb. a resolution was proposed by the Rev. W. Short, seconded by the Rev. R. Harvey, and carried unanimously:

"That this meeting, having had its attention called by the Standing Committee to the death of Joshua Watson, esq., desires to record its deep sense of the loss which the Society has sustained by this event, and of its veneration for Mr. Watson's character. The Society bears in mind that Mr. Watson was one of its members for nearly sixty years, during sixteen of which he zealously devoted himself to the duties of the Treasurership; and that he continued to promote, in important ways, to the latest period of his valuable life, the objects and interests of this Society.

"That this resolution be inserted in the Minutes of the Board, as a tribute of respect and affection for his memory."

SIR HENRY R. BISHOP.

April 30. Aged 68, Sir Henry Rowley Bishop, Mus. Doc., Professor of Music in the University of Oxford.

Henry Rowley Bishop was born in London in 1786, and his principal musical instructor was Signor Francesco Bianchi, an

opera composer settled in this country. As early as 1806 he composed the music of a ballet produced at Covent Garden, and in 1808 the music for 'Caractacus,' a pantomime ballet at Drury Lane. In 1809 he fairly took his place as composer of operas by contributing to the same theatre his 'Circassian Bride,' which was only performed once,—since, ere it could be performed a second time the theatre was burnt down, and the score with it. From that period to the year 1826, when his career may be said to have terminated by the failure of his 'Aladdin' (an opera produced in injudicious rivalry of Weber's 'Oberon'), he wrote incessantly for the two great theatres; operas, burlettas, melodramas, incidental music to Shakspeare's plays, patchings and adaptations of foreign operas—the list of such productions, original and concocted, numbering more than seventy efforts. Besides stage-music, he composed glees, ballads, canzonets in ample number, succeeded Sir John Stevenson as arranger of the airs selected by Moore for his Melodies—and, later still, attempted to emulate the foreign composers by producing, at the instance of the Philharmonic Society, a serious *cantata* or two, which were less successful than his more hastily-written and less imitative music of other days had been. In 1810 he was appointed director of the music at Covent Garden, a post which he retained till 1824. He was for many years director of the concerts of Ancient Music. On the establishment of the chair of music at Edinburgh, founded by the late General Reid, the Town Council unanimously offered to Sir Henry Bishop the appointment, which he accepted in Nov. 1841, but resigned in Dec. 1843, as residence in Edinburgh was incompatible with other professional engagements. He was afterwards, on the death of Dr. Crotch in 1848, elected Professor of Music at Oxford, an appointment chiefly honorary, which he held till his death. The degree of Doctor of Music had been conferred upon him at that university in June 1839; and he received the honour of knighthood from the Queen in 1842.

In Sir Henry Bishop, we have lost the most distinguished representative of the English School of composition, and one whose name will ever rank high in the history of music. Purcell alone, of past generations, will be mentioned as of a higher order of genius, and Arne will share with him the distinction of having produced many memorable national melodies; but, no English musician has composed so much,—few so well, as Henry Bishop; and probably none has produced so many things that are likely to endure.

No ordinary grace, delicacy and freshness distinguished his melodies. In the best of his airs and stage-glees the words are followed and set with taste (and some of his best words, when not Shakspere's, were the spirited opera lyrics and chorusses of Mr. Planché). The concerted pieces in his dramas, though demanding less action than is now required, are constructed with an ease and natural fancy referable to no model. His treatment of the orchestra was simple and clear,—neither feeble nor thin,—always appropriate, often elegant, generally effective. There is music in *The Slave*, *The Miller and his Men*, *Guy Mannering*, *Maid Marian*, *The Virgin of the Sun*, *The Englishman in India*, and half a score besides of his operas,—there are settings by him, for one or two voices, of Shakspere's choicest words,—to which singers and audiences return with delight, after a thousand works, more assuming and more elaborate in semblance, have been tried, tested, and laid aside.

In every house where music, more especially vocal music, is welcome, the name of Bishop has long been and must long remain a household word. Who has not been soothed by the sweet melody of 'Blow, gentle gales,' charmed by the measures of 'Lo! here the gentle lark,' enlivened by the animated strains of 'Foresters, sound the cheerful horn,' touched by the sadder music of 'The winds whistle cold'—who has not been haunted by the insinuating tunes of 'Tell me, my heart,' 'Under the greenwood tree,' or 'Where the wind blows,' which Rossini, the minstrel of the south, was wont to love so well—who has not felt sympathy with

'As it fell upon a day
In the merry month of May.'

admired that masterpiece of glee and chorus, 'The Chough and Crow,' or been moved to jollity at some convivial feast by 'Mynheer Van Dunck,' the most original and genial of comic glees?

Changes in the popular taste, or rather in that of the fashionable world, have for some years left little scope for Sir Henry Bishop's talents as a writer of dramatic music, and his latter days witnessed great reverses in his personal fortune, compared with the times when the English opera flourished. An advertisement lately informed the public that he was "without means of meeting his immediate necessities, or for making any provision for his two youngest children." To provide for these immediate wants some concerts have lately been given, consisting of selections of the choicest pieces from his various works. The friendly and kind exertions of the committee have since his death been continued

for the benefit of the family, and their appeal has been generously responded to. The Covent Garden Theatrical Fund with 50*l.* and Mr. Broadwood 50*l.*, head a goodly list of subscriptions. In a recent advertisement the committee announce that they have received a communication from a member of the family, to the effect that "he is ready and desirous of taking charge of the children,"—"with the assistance of relatives, at once willing and able to provide for their support." Consequently no more subscriptions are required. Previously to the decease of Sir Henry, the committee had the satisfaction of arranging with his creditors, and the balance remaining in their hands, after the payment of expenses, will be paid over to the guardian of the two children appointed by Sir Henry Bishop's will.

HECTOR GAVIN, M.D.

April 21. At Balaklava, aged 39, Hector Gavin, M.D. one of her Majesty's Sanitary Commissioners in the Crimea.

The death of Dr. Gavin is one of those deplorable accidents that awaken sudden interest and sympathy. After having undergone the worst dangers of the sea and hospital, he was shot through the body by his own revolver-pistol, which he was in the act of handing to his brother Mr. William Gavin, a veterinary surgeon, on service with the 17th Lancers.

Although devoted to a learned profession, Dr. Gavin's life has been adventurous in the highest sense of the word. He loved the science of medicine, and sought that branch of it which is most widely beneficial—the development of its sanitary or preventive application. And this he pursued with a generosity and zeal almost reckless of his private interests. A Scotchman by birth, he began his studies at Edinburgh, (where his father is still living,) but came to England; took part in the sanitary reform movement of which Southwood Smith was the originator; aided in founding the Sanitary Society and Health of Towns Association, and thus assisted in forcing the Board of Health upon Government. Under the Board he first received pay as an Inspector; but in spite of place and pay he did his work, wherever he was wanted, with all the zeal of a volunteer—whether it was in London, in the West Indies, in Newcastle, or, we may now say, in the Crimea—wherever pestilence reared its head. Burning sun, fetid atmosphere, jealous local self-governors, biliary and peppery West Indians, could not anger him or obstruct him; the fire that was in him always expended itself in fervid labour. An example of this in a professional man and an official

extraordinary ; where routine appoints 10 as the earliest hour of attendance, for himself he fixed 7 in the morning. He pursued science and the welfare of his kind, not money. He had warm affections ; he could not remain alone in the world ; although always ready for distant service, he was married ; and, suddenly cut off in the midst of active life, he leaves his wife and their only child, a boy, actually destitute. Dr. Gavin was scarcely wrong in calculating that he would still have the opportunity of providing for the future ; for he was identified with a rising branch of his profession and foremost in it. If he had buried his useful energies in a shop, his conscientious labour would have accumulated something to leave behind him ; that something remains in the possession of his country. It consists of what Dr. Gavin might have earned by devoting himself to his personal interests, but what he waived in giving his energies and intellect to the public service. A more distinct case of debt was never made out, and the creditor is represented by the widow and the orphan.—*Speculator.*

REV. ANDREW CRICHTON, LL.D.
Jan. 9. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Andrew Crichton, LL.D.

This gentleman was a graduate of the University of St. Andrews. He was long an office-bearer in the church of Scotland, and sat repeatedly in the General Assembly. For eighteen years, down to the year 1851, he acted as editor of the Edinburgh Advertiser, and he was the author of the following highly creditable literary works :

Memoirs of the Rev. John Blackader ; with Appendix, containing the History of the Isle of Bass. 1823, 8vo. 2d edit. 1826.

Life and Diary of Lieut.-Colonel Blackader, of the Cameronian Regiment, and Deputy-Governor of Stirling Castle. 1824.

Memoirs of the Rev. Thomas Scott, Rectory of Aston Sandford. 1825.

Converts from Infidelity ; or, Lives of Eminent Individuals who have renounced Libertine principles and Sceptical opinions, and embraced Christianity. 1827. 2 vols. 12mo.

A Translation of Koch's History of the Revolutions in Europe. 1828. 3 vols. 12mo. (In Constable's Miscellany.)

History of Arabia and its People, 1833. (In the Edinburgh Cabinet Library, vols. 13 and 14.) Reprinted at New York, 1845. Second Edinburgh edition, 1852.

Scandinavia, Ancient and Modern, being a History of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway ; written in conjunction with Henry Wheaton, LL.D. 1838. (In the

Edinburgh Cabinet Library, vols. 23 and 24.) Reprinted at New York, 1846.

Biographies of Burckhardt, and others in the Naturalist's Library.

At the time of his death he had nearly finished a work on Russia, which has since been published.

GIBBONS MERLE, ESQ.

Jan. 19. At Paris, Gibbons Merle, esq. one of the editors of Galignani's Messenger.

Many years ago Mr. Merle was the editor of the London Courier ; and he was also for a long period the correspondent in London of the Journal des Débats. He had been attached to Galignani for more than a quarter of a century, and during the same period he was the Paris correspondent of the Globe. He was the author of A Letter to Lord Sidmouth, 1818, 8vo. ; The Domestic Dictionary and Housekeeper's Manual, (the medical portion by John Reitech,) London, 1842, 8vo. ; The new Patent Law in France, with observations. London, 1844, 8vo.

Some twenty years ago Mr. Merle proposed himself as a candidate for the city of Salisbury, but he did not go to a poll.

FREDERIC ROWTON, ESQ.

Nov. 9. Frederic Rowton, esq. one of the Directors of the National Freehold Land Society.

Mr. Rowton held for some years the position of one of the secretaries of the Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, and was the author of an essay, entitled "Capital Punishment Reviewed."

He also published,—The Debater; a new theory of the Art of Speaking, being a series of complete debates, outlines of debates, and questions for discussion, with reference to the best sources of information on each particular topic. 1846. 16mo.

Female Poets of Great Britain, chronologically arranged, with copious Selections and Critical Remarks. 1848. Square 8vo.

In the title-page of "The Debater" he styled himself a "lecturer on general literature."

CHARLES VEASEY, ESQ.

April 25. At Huntingdon, aged 70, Charles Veasey, Esq.

Mr. Veasey had, with brief intervals, passed the whole of his life in his native town, and was, until within these few years, actively engaged in mercantile pursuits, as well as one of the partners in the old-established bank of Messrs. Veasey, Desborough, and Veasey, and for

several years treasurer to the county. He was an alderman of the old corporation of Huntingdon, and was elected one of the first members of the town council when that body superseded the former one, and on several occasions filled the office of mayor of the borough, with his accustomed zeal and diligence in whatever he undertook to do. Possessing a cheerful and contented disposition, it was his great delight to see every one happy around him, and he was at all times ready to aid in any benevolent object which had for its aim the benefit of his fellow-men. To the several charitable institutions of the town he was a large contributor, and his private benevolence was on an extensive scale, whilst to most of the religious societies he was at all times ready to lend a helping hand, and acted as treasurer to several of them. Although he had attained the age of threescore years and ten, it was not until within these few months that any outward appearance of decay of nature exhibited itself; and his usually robust health and active habits gave a hope that his career of usefulness might for many years be prolonged. His body was interred in the family vault in St. Mary's churchyard.

CLERGY DECEASED.

March 10. At Scutari, of fever, the Rev. *George Henry Proctor*, Assistant Chaplain to the army in the Crimea. He was the eldest and only surviving son of the Rev. George Proctor, D.D. Rector of Hadley, Middlesex.

March 11. On board the Africa, on his voyage to England, the Ven. *Robert Young Keays*, Archdeacon and Commissary of Bombay (1850), and Chaplain to the Hon. East India Company (1823). He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1820, M.A. 1823.

March 13. At Mellington near Lancaster, in his 70th year, the Rev. *John Beetham*, Vicar of that parish (1851), and for forty years Head Master of the Free Grammar School, Lancaster.

March 14. Aged 24, the Rev. *William Simson Longmore*, Curate of Cheriton, Devon. He was of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, B.A. 1853.

March 15. At Carlton in Coverdale, Yorkshire, aged 48, the Rev. *George Cockayne Tomlinson*, Incumbent of Coverham and Horsehouse (1842), and Chaplain to the Bishop of Gibraltar.

March 19. On his journey from Cairo to Mount Sinai, the Rev. *William Withers Ewbank*, M.A. Rector of St. George, Everton, near Liverpool (1841). He was of Christ's coll. Camb. B.A. 1830. Mr. and Mrs. Ewbank, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Skinner, one of the Curates of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, left Cairo on the 5th of March, and the deceased was the same day attacked with dysentery, under which he suffered until his death.

March 23. At Canterbury, aged 36, the Rev. *John Bowes Bunce*, B.A. Chaplain of H.M.S. Conway.

March 26. At Croxwith, Norfolk, aged 58, the Rev. *Thomas Beckwith*, B.A. Rector of that parish (1846).

At Earsham, Norfolk, aged 72, the Rev. *William Grainger Caudle*, Rector of that place, and Chaplain to H.M.'s Forces. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, proceeded to Pembroke college, Camb. in 1801, and graduated there B.A. 1805 as 15th

Wrangler and 2nd Chancellor's Medalist; he was also Member's Prizeman in 1806 and 1807. In 1808 he was elected Fellow of Clare hall, and about the same time was appointed Chaplain to the Forces, and officiated for some years at Madeira, where his agreeable manners and faithful attention to his duties secured to him many valuable friends: one of whom, Sir Wm. Wyndham Dalling, Bart. presented him to the living of Earsham in 1831. By this preferment he vacated his Fellowship at Clare hall, where, however, he had never regularly resided: for, having graduated at another college, he did not feel much interest in that which had adopted him, and he contented himself by paying a short visit at the college audit, when his entertaining society was always acceptable. He died unmarried.

March 28. At Canterbury, in his 76th year, the Rev. *John Peckey Francis*, Rector of St. Peter with Holy Cross, in that city (1804), and of Newenden (1812). He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1801, M.A. 1804. He was brother-in-law to the late Dr. Broughton, Bishop of Sydney, Australia. Having suffered for some time from despondency, he shot himself in his study: a coroner's jury returned their verdict "mental insanity."

March 29. At Wickenden vicarage, Linc. The Rev. *Charles Atkinson West*, Curate of that parish, of a fever caught in visiting the sick. He was the third surviving son of the late Rev. John West, Rector of Chettle, Dorset, and of Farnham, in the same county (of whom a memoir was given in our Magazine for Feb. 1846), and nephew to William West, esq. of Farnham (who is since deceased, on the 7th of April). He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1807. He married in 1853 Eleanor, dau. of the late Dudley Cary Elwes, esq. of Brigg, Linc. and leaves an infant daughter, born 31 March, 1854.

March 30. At Sawston, Camb. aged 58, the Rev. *Edwin Daniel*, M.A. Vicar of that parish (1836). He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1820, M.A. 1825.

At Towcester, co. Northampton, the Rev. *Joseph Garton*, Vicar of that parish (1840), a Canon of Peterborough (1848), and Curate of Easton Neston.

March 31. At Windsor, aged 58, the Rev. *William Pearl*, M.A. of Clare hall, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. 1818, M.A. 1821.

In London, aged 75, the Rev. *Walter Mathew Ward*, M.A. Vicar of Hartington, Derb. (1826), and Perp. Curate of Walton, Salop (1828). He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1804.

At Beeston, near Leeds, aged 73, the Rev. *Joseph Wardle*, M.A. for 23 years Incumbent of that chaperly.

Lately. The Rev. *James Balfour*, B.D. Head Master of the Royal Grammar School of Raphoe.

April 1. Suddenly, in his church, the Rev. *George Dover*, Perp. Curate of Kirkdale, Lanc. (1853). He was of St. Catharine's hall, Camb. B.A. 1837, M.A. 1841. After three or four weeks' absence from indisposition, he had just ascended his pulpit, and fell when delivering his text.

April 3. Aged 41, the Rev. *Olive Watford*, Second Master of the Charterhouse School. He was of Trinity coll. Camb. B.A. 1836, as 3d Senior Optime and in first class of Classics, M.A. 1839.

April 5. At Portstewart, aged 68, the Rev. *David Hill Creighton*.

April 6. At Notting-hill, aged 81, the Rev. *Michael Maurice*.

April 9. The Rev. *James Noel Pigott*, Rector of Grindon Underwood, Bucks (1808). He was of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 1805, M.A. 1812.

April 11. At Dr. Baster's hydropathic establishment, Blarney, by his own hand, the Rev. *William Hamilton*, Curate of New Ross, Wexford.

At Castletown, Isle of Man, aged 59, the Rev. *George Parsons*, for more than thirty years Incumbent of St. Mary's, Castletown, and Chaplain to the Governor and Forces of the island.

April 12. In Upper Berkeley-st. Portman-sq. aged 73, the Rev. *Henry Mears*, late of Stowe hill, Suffolk. He was of Merton college, Oxford, B.A. 1803, M.A. 1808.

April 13. At Ostend, aged 48, the Rev. *Salisbury Humphreys*, eldest son of the late Admiral Sir Salisbury Humphreys (afterwards Davenport), of Bramhall hall, Cheshire. He was of Brasenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1830, a licentiate in theology of Durham 1840, and Rector of Fleet Marston in Suffolk on his own presentation.

At Terrell Lodge, Westmerland, aged 36, the Rev. *Thomas Unthank Gibson*, M.A. Vicar of Barton in that county (1847), and Chaplain to the Farnham bridge workhouse. He was brother to the Rev. John Gibson, formerly Fellow of the University of Durham. He was of University college, Durham, B.A. 1845, and a licentiate in theology; and some time Curate of Dacre.

At Lowton rectory, near Warrington, the Rev. *Thomas Joyce Whittington*, M.A., Rector of that parish (1853). He was of Queen's coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1828, as Senior Optime and 3d class Classics.

April 14. At Tenby, Pemb. aged 25, the Rev. *John Duncan Myers*, B.A. of St. John's coll. Oxf.

At Langrigg parsonage, Lincolnshire, aged 62, the Rev. *William Robinson*, M.A. for nearly 30 years Incumbent of Thornton-le-Fen and Langrigg village chapelries.

April 16. At Todenhall, Glouc. aged 79, the Rev. *Gilbert Malcolm*, Incumbent of that parish for 43 years. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity coll. Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1796, as 6th Wrangler, M.A. 1799.

April 20. Aged 34, the Rev. *Nicholas Archer Hoey*, L.L.D. youngest son of the late William Parsons Hoey, esq. L.L.D.

April 22. At Dublin, the Rev. *William Robertson*, late general agent of the Dublin City Mission.

April 23. At Mattersey, Notts, aged 72, the Rev. *William Carr Fenton*, Rector of Cowthorpe, Yorkshire, and Vicar of Mattersey. This gentleman was son of William Fenton, esq. of Glasshouse, near Leeds, where he was born in 1782. He was ordained in 1805, and was subsequently curate at one or two places in Yorkshire. In 1824 he was presented by the late R. F. Wilson, esq. to the rectory of Cowthorpe, near Wetherby, and in 1835 he was collated to the vicarage of Mattersey, by the late Archbishop of York. Mr. Fenton was the originator of the Yorkshire institution for the Deaf and Dumb. He married in 1823 Caroline Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Robert Myddleton, D.D. of Gwanyngog, and Rector of Rotherhithe, Surrey, by whom he had a numerous family, of whom only three daughters survive.

At Monkstown, near Dublin, the Ven. *Charles Lindsay*, M.A. Archdeacon of Kildare, and Perpetual Curate of Monkstown.

April 24. At Hanbury, Worc. aged 61, the Rev. *William Vernon*, Rector of that parish (1820). He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1818, M.A. 1821.

April 27. At Erpingham, Norfolk, aged 80, the Rev. *Stephen Allen*, Rector of Wolterton cum Wicknere (1801), and Vicar of Dunton cum Doughton, Norfolk. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1797, as 13th Senior Optime, M.A. 1801.

At Cheltenham, aged 71, the Rev. *Mark Wilks*, formerly of Paris.

May 3. At Northleach, Glouc. aged 52, the Rev. *Joseph Asken*, Head Master of the Grammar School in that town. He was formerly Fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, B.A. 1823, M.A. 1827.

May 5. Aged 54, the Rev. *Thomas Remington*, of Aynscombe, Lancashire, Senior Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. 1824 as 22d Wrangler, and in the first class of the classical tripos, M.A. 1827. He arrived on a visit to his mother at Crow Tree Melling, near Lancaster, from a tour, and in a few days showed signs of the small-pox, of which he died—after vaccination.

May 6. At Skerton, near Lancaster, aged 59, the Rev. *Robert Simpson*, Perp. Curate of that chapeiry (1850).

May 8. At Bywell, Northumberland, aged 31, the Rev. *Henry Parr Dwaris*, M.A. Curate of that parish, youngest son of Sir Fortunatus Dwaris. He had been resident at Bywell about 18 months as Curate to his brother the Rev. Brereton E. Dwaris, the Vicar of Bywell St. Peter. Together with his brother he was crossing the river Tyne in a skiff, when it was suddenly capsized, and both were thrown into the water. The Vicar, though not a swimmer, succeeded in reaching the land.

At Russhock rectory, aged 86, the Rev. *George Henry Piercy*, Vicar of Cheddlesley Corbet, Worc. (1805). He was of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 1790, M.A. 1790.

May 9. At his residence, in Bath, aged 71, the Rev. *Charles Milman Mount*, Rector of Helmdon, Northamptonshire (1814), and a Prebendary of Wells (1834). He was of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1808.

May 11. At Workington, Cumberland, aged 42, the Rev. *Patrick W. Malone*, M.A. late Curte of Clifton, near Workington.

At Walkeringham, Notts, aged 71, the Rev. *Joseph Kirkman Miller*, Vicar of Walkeringham (1819), Perp. Curate of Bockleton and Laysters (1830), Worc. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1807, as 5th Wrangler and senior Chancery's medalist, M.A. 1810.

Aged 41, the Rev. *Jacob Banister Sadler*, of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1839, M.A. 1843.

May 12. At Sparkes, Roivenden, Kent, the Rev. *John Riché Coombe*, the eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Coombe, D.D. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1798, M.A. 1805.

At Swan, near Lympstone, Hants, aged 51, the Rev. *William Jones*.

The Rev. *William Charles Ridley*, M.A. Incumbent of St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Glasgow.

May 13. At Gillingham, Norfolk, aged 85, the Rev. *John Lewis*, Rector of that place (1797) and of Kirstead (1795).

May 14. At Great Malvern, aged 51, the Rev. *Henry Thompson*, of Workington, Cumberland, a Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. 1838, as a Junior Optime and first class in Classics, M.A. 1841.

May 17. At Walton-on-the-Hill, near Liverpool, aged 60, the Rev. *James Case*, M.A.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Dec. . Aged 57, Mr. *Edward Prantis*, one of the early members and most steady supporters of the Society of British Artists. His pictures are principally representations of incidents of domestic life, some of them of a humorous character, others are appeals to the affections and sensibilities. Several of them have been engraved, and on their first appearance were very popular. He has left a widow and eleven children.

Jan. 15. At Dalystown, co. Galway, Charles Farrell, esq. M.D. He entered the army, medical department, in 1799; served for many years in the Mediterranean, Egypt, and the Peninsula; and afterwards in Ceylon, and at Gibraltar as Inspector-general of hospitals. Since his retirement he had become an active magistrate and an enterprising agriculturist in his native country.

Jan. 19. Aged 22, Edmund, youngest son of the late Capt. Leslie Eckley, E.I.C. by the upsetting of a boat in the Gulf of Martaban.

Jan. 22. Lost overboard by a heavy sea, on the passage from Manilla to London, Capt. Arthur Smith, H.C.S. second surviving son of the late David Smith, esq. of Arbroath.

Feb. 6. At Moulmein, Lieut.-Colonel George Green, 84th Regt.

Feb. 9. At the camp before Sebastopol, Patrick

M'Geath, esq. for 24 years Paymaster of the 23d Regt. and formerly Lieut. 63d Foot.

Feb. 10. At St. John's, Newfoundland, aged 24, Jane-Caroline, wife of P.G. Tessier, esq. third dau. of Robert Carter, esq. Colonial Treasurer.

Feb. 12. Aged 31, Mr. C. Blair Leighton, the senior partner in the firm of Leighton, Lithographers, of Red Lion-square. He was an Academy student and frequent exhibitor. He was one of the earliest translators of water and oil pictures by the chromatic process.

Feb. 17. At Singapore, aged 21, Ann-Isabel, wife of Walker H. Medhurst, esq. H.M. Consul at Foo-chow-Foo.

Feb. 28. On the river Indus, near Sukker, Major A. Campbell, 88th Bengal N. Inf.

March 2. At Poplar, at the great age of 108, Mr. G. Fletcher, a Methodist minister. He was born at Clareborough, co. Nottingham, on the 2d Feb. 1747. He spent 83 years in active occupations; being for 21 years a farmer, 26 years in the army, during which he was in the battle of Bunker's Hill, and in the campaign in Egypt, and 36 years in the service of the West India Dock Company. He had been a Methodist from the age of six. His portrait, from a photograph taken on his 104th birthday, has been published in the Illustrated London News of the 10th of March.

March 7. At Bengal, Henrietta, wife of the Rev. John Foy, Chaplain of Jessore, youngest dau. of the late Mr. Rosenberg, of Chelsea.

March 10. At Jacmel, Haiti, Jeanne Catherine Scholastique Louis Dufrene, wife of Wm. Larke, esq. and dau. of the Duke of Thiburon.

March 11. At Cambridge, aged 91, Mr. John Willimott, the oldest inhabitant of the town. He was born, educated, and lived for more than eighty years in one parish. His last wishes were to be interred in the same vault as his late wife; but the difficulty arose of the churchyard being closed for interments. Application was made to the Home Office; and, the permission having been given, this venerable and esteemed man was committed to the tomb in St. Edward's churchyard.

March 13. At Edinburgh, John Dickinson, esq. of Peelwalls, Berwickshire.

At Maida-hill-west, aged 73, John Galsworthy, esq.

In his 4th year, Charles-John, only surviving child of Commander Tysen, R.N. of Spring Hall, Stanstead, Essex.

March 15. At Racine, U.S., Lucy, wife of T. G. Hale, esq. M.D. late of Bury St. Edmund's.

March 20. Aged 30, of chloroform, which she was in the habit of taking for toothache, the wife of R. C. Elwes, esq. of Aisly Hall, near Whity.

March 22. In the trenches before Sebastopol, whilst gallantly leading a detachment of his regiment against a sortie of the enemy, aged 25, the Hon. Cavendish Browne, Capt. Royal Fusiliers, third son of Lord Kilmaine.

At Scutari, Major William Pitcairn Campbell, 23d Welsh Fusiliers, and Dep. Asst. Quartermaster-gen. youngest son of the Rev. Aug. Campbell, Rector of Liverpool, nephew of Sir John Campbell, K.T.S. formerly of the Portuguese Cavalry and Staff, and of Major Gen. William Campbell, of Peninsular and Waterloo Staff.

In the trenches before Sebastopol, whilst gallantly repulsing a sortie of the enemy, aged 28, Hedley Shatto Vicars, Capt. 97th Regt. eldest son of the late Capt. Vicars, Royal Engineers, and brother to Lady Rayleigh. His father was the fifth son of George Vicars, esq. barrister-at-law, by Deborah, dau. of the late John Hedley, esq. alderman of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

March 24. At Dublin, Ensign Rollo Burslem, of the 68th Cambridgeshire militia.

March 26. In the camp before Sebastopol, aged 19, Lieut. Fred. Parr, 20th Regt. second son of Thomas Parr, esq. of Grapenhall Heyes, Warrington.

March 29. Of fever, taken in the discharge of

his duties as resident pupil at the Whitworth Hospital, Dublin, aged 20, Andrew Edward Blake, only son of the late Andrew Blake, M.D. formerly in the 5th Fusiliers and 7th Dragoon Guards.

On board the Indiana, coming from Scutari, aged 26, Carrick Darby, Capt. 9th Regt. only son of Edmund Darby, esq. late of Aston, Herts.

March 30. Edward Batten, esq. of Dulwich.

March 31. At Rustington, near Arundel, Edward Greenfield Penfold, esq. formerly a Capt. in the Royal Sussex Militia, and in the commission of the peace for Sussex.

At Aberdeen, aged 79, the widow of John Urquhart, esq. of Craigston.

Lately. At Boston, America, Mr. James Brown, the English partner of the house of Little and Brown. He had been in the habit for the last twenty years of visiting England to make purchases, and had dealings in old as well as new books in a very wholesale way.

The Baron Camillo Ugoli, author of an elegant translation of the Commentaries of Caesar, as also of Essays on Petrarch, written in English by Ugo Foscolo, and he wrote the Continuazione di Secoli della Letteratura Italiana, by Corniani.

At Lisbon, the Rev. Thomas Hurst, better known as the most charitable Padre Thomar dos Inglezinhos, who had resided at the English college in Lisbon upwards of sixty years.

Killed in the Crimea, Lieut. W. Weather Jordan, of the 34th foot, cousin to Capt. Joseph Jordan, of the same regiment, and nephew to Wm. Lettley Scater, esq. of Hoddington House, Odham, Hants.

Killed in the French lines before Sebastopol, it is supposed by mistake of a sentry, Dr. Le Blanc, surgeon of H.M.'s 9th regiment.

April 2. At Constantinople, aged 28, Edwin Bertram, esq. Assistant Postmaster to H.M. Forces in Turkey, and late of the General Post Office, London, eldest surviving son of the late Charles Bertram, esq.

April 3. Drowned by the upsetting of a boat on Lough Gowna, aged 55, John Dopping, esq. R.M. stationed at Arva; with three of his companions, aged 32, Lieut. Irwin, of the Revenue Police, son of the Dean of Ardfert; Capt. White, and Lieut. Fox, both already recorded in p. 549.

April 4. By the bursting of a shell, fired from the Russian works at Sebastopol, whilst directing the construction of a battery, aged 24, Lieut. Edward Bainbridge, R.Eng. son of Lieut.-Gen. Bainbridge, C.B.

At Scutari, aged 28, Mr. Harvey Ludlow, F.R.C.S. of Charter House-sq. London, eldest son of Mr. Ludlow, of Christ's Hospital, Hertford, and late one of the surgeons of the Metropolitan Free Hospital. He was an acting Assistant Staff-surgeon to Her Majesty's forces.

April 5. At Bicester, aged 70, Elizabeth, wife of James Atkins, esq.

At the camp before Sebastopol, of fever, brevet Major Thomas Davis, 95th Regt. eldest son of Thomas Boys Davis, esq. of Cerne Abbas, Dorset. This officer served at the Alma, at the brilliant affair of the 26th of October, and at Inkermann. He received his promotion after the last battle, where he greatly distinguished himself, having succeeded to the command of the regiment, which he retained until a few weeks before his death.

Aged 47, Richard Thos. Shell, esq. youngest son of the late Richard Shell, esq. of Cadiz.

April 6. At Fossum, in Norway, aged 45, James Reeves, esq. younger son of John Reeves, esq. of Clapham, Surrey.

At Brighton, aged 59, Anna-Cuyler, relict of the Rev. Hugh James Rose, B.B. Principal of King's College, London, and Chaplain of the late Archbishop of Canterbury. She was the dau. of Peter Mair, esq. of Richmond, Yorkshire, and sister to the late Colonel Mair, Governor of Grenada; was married in 1819 and left a widow in 1838; see the memoir of Mr. Rose in our vol. xi. p. 319.

At Dorchester, aged 16, Edwin-Simeon, youngest child of Major-Gen. Swinhoe, E.I.C.S.

April 7. At Cheltenham, aged 67, Nancy, relict of Thos. Eaton, esq. R.N.

William West, esq. of Farnham; uncle to Rev. Charles Atkinson West, Curate of Wickenby, Linc. who died on the 29th March.

April 8. At Rugby, aged 10, Walter-Robinson, youngest child of Rev. Charles A. Anstey.

At St. Pierre, near Calais, Capt. Samuel John Bever, only son of the late Edw. Bever, esq. of Mortimer, Berks.

At Westerham, Kent, Harriet, dau. of the late Rev. Matthew Thompson, Rector of Mistley, and Vicar of Bradfield, Essex.

April 9. Killed in the trenches before Sebastopol, aged 25, Samuel Twyford, Lieut. H.M.S. London, eldest son of the late Rev. Charles Edward Twyford, Rector of Trotton, Sussex.

April 10. At Great Yarmouth, aged 65, Maria, widow of Capt. Alexander Nesbit, R.N. daughter of the late William Fisher, esq.

At Gillingham, aged 70, Harriet, relict of John Noble, esq. R.N.

April 11. In Weymouth-st. Portland-pl. aged 58, Professor Joachim Simeon Luce.

At Torquay, Elizabeth, widow of Major Monson Molesworth Madden, late of the 92d Regt.

At Hemington Hall, Suffolk, aged 53, Richard Bartholomew Martin, esq.

Aged 81, David Riddall Roper, of Stamford-st. London, and the New Steine, Brighton.

At Hastings, aged 18, Mary, eldest dau. of Thomas Hayward Southby, esq. of Carswell, Farningdon.

In London, Francis Henry, son of the late Henry Waller, esq. of Faversham.

April 12. At Brighton, aged 39, Anne, wife of R. I. R. Campbell, esq.

Aged 78, Frances, wife of Mr. Wm. Fairbanks, solicitor, Frome.

At Sharnbrook House, Beds. Mary, widow of John Gibbard, esq.

At York, aged 62, Thomas Harker, esq. surgeon, late of Hutton Rudby, near Yarm.

At Surbiton, aged 77, Lister, eldest son of Sir John Lister Lister-Kaye, Bart. He married in 1852 Lady Caroline Pepys, third daughter of Lord Chancellor Cottenham, and has left issue a son and heir, born in 1853.

At Portsmouth, Emily, wife of Lieut.-Colonel Maitland.

Aged 5, Francis-Arthur-Mordaunt, only child of Arthur Mills, esq. of Hyde-park-gardens, and grandson of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart. M.P.

In the Lower Ward, Windsor Castle, aged 84, Margaret, wife of Major Charles Moore, Governor of the Military Knights.

At Hereford, aged 69, John Story Penlaze, esq. formerly M.P. for Southampton, and 14 years British Consul at Barcelona.

April 13. At Alexandria, of typhus fever, aged 21, Lieut. George Francis Aston, R.N. son of the Rev. F. Aston, Vicar of Northleach, Gloucester.

At Dieppe, aged 59, George Beale Brown, esq. late of Liverpool.

At Dorchester, aged 92, Capt. John Burnet, half-pay 16th Lancers.

At Trutham, near Truro, aged 73, Edward Collins, esq. for many years a magistrate and deputy-lieut. for Cornwall, for which he served sheriff in 1830. He married in 1831 Elizabeth, 2d dau. of Francis Drake, esq. late Minister at Munich, and has left issue Edward, born in 1833, and two other sons.

Aged 46, Charles Barron Courtenay, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-Fields.

At Eaton, Norfolk, aged 77, Henry Francis, esq. for 55 years deputy registrar of the Archdeaconry of Norfolk.

At Colchester, aged 66, W. W. Francis, esq.

At Charlton, Kent, aged 79, Leah, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Gossip, of Thorpe Arch Hall, Yorkshire. She was the dau. of the Rev. J. Currey, was married in 1798 and left a widow in 1833, having had issue the present Mr. Gossip, four

other sons (who assumed the additional name of Wilmer), and three daughters.

At sea, on board the Hotspur, when near his native land, after an absence of fifty years, General Edward Gwatkin, of the Bengal Army, eldest son of the late Robert Lovell Gwatkin, esq. of Killion, Cornwall.

At Twickenham, Miss Hunloke, only surviving sister of the dowager Countess of Albemarle, and of the late Sir Windsor Hunloke, Bart. of Wingerworth, Derbyshire.

At Brighton, aged 14, Isabella-Eleanor, dau. of Wm. Johnson, esq. Rose-hill, Dorking.

At Darmstadt, near Needham Market, aged 62, James Medows Moore, esq.

At Bletsoe, Beds. in his 42d year, George Augustus Cranley Onslow, esq. eldest son of Col. the Hon. Thomas Cranley Onslow, by Susanna-Elizabeth, 2d daughter and co-heir of Nathaniel Hillier, esq. of Stoke Park, Surrey. He married in 1845 Mary-Harriet-Anne, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Wm. F. Bentinck Loftus.

At Norwood, aged 78, James Sutherland, esq. late of Fen-court, Fenchurch-st.

John Thompson, esq. M.D. of Witherley, Warwickshire.

At Hurworth, aged 48, Wilson Walker, esq. late of Marylebone, London.

At Cheltenham, aged 72, Lieut.-Gen. John Woulfe, Madras Army.

April 14. At Great Waltham, aged 77, Ann, widow of Lieut. Hugh Montgomery Campbell, 44th Regt. of Foot.

At Stonesby, aged 66, Zebedee King, esq.

At West Brompton, aged 22, Alicia-Caroline-Ether, dau. of the late Charles Frewin Laurie, Lieut. E.I.C.S.

At Earl's Court House, Brompton, at an advanced age, Miss Susannah Loftus.

In the advanced battery before Sebastopol, Lieut. Rodney Ashbrook Mitchell, R. Art. son of J. C. Mitchell, esq. of Torquay.

At Tott rectory, Camb., Scott Powell, esq. late Capt. 23d R. Welsh Fusiliers.

At Ilfracombe, aged 52, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Tauria Savary, of the Bengal service, which he entered in 1821, and retired in 1845.

At Rochford, aged 53, Elizabeth, wife of Frederick Tabor, esq. of Bocking, eldest dau. of the late Mr. T. Dowse, of Rochford.

At Menchion, Witheridge, aged 61, Mary, relict of Francis Taylor, esq. of Sampford Peverell.

At Jersey, aged 78, Elizabeth, widow of Robert Townley, esq. of Ramsgate.

April 15. At Dunstow, Oxf. aged 10 months, Henry-William-Spencer, youngest son of Henry William Dashwood, esq.

At Shrewsbury, Henry Howlet, esq. formerly of York, solicitor.

At Stratford Green, Essex, aged 62, Alfred Richardson Mason, esq.

At Winchester, aged 26, George-Frederick, youngest son of William Maffey, esq.

At Long Sutton, Linc. aged 44, Mr. George Parsons, surgeon, formerly of Devizes.

At Dover, aged 78, Henry Perkins, esq. of Hanworth Park, Middlesex.

At Bowdon, Marion, the wife of Josiah Roberts, esq. of Sharston, Cheshire.

At Grove Place Lunatic Asylum, Southampton, aged 65, William Symes, esq. who, for upwards of 30 years, had devoted his skilful care and attention to those mentally afflicted.

April 16. At Hartley Wespall, Hants, aged 80, Margaretta, dau. of the late Sir Chas. Brown, M.D.

At Cheltenham, aged 59, Charles Withy Clibey, esq. R.N.

At Arundel, aged 66, Mrs. Flood, formerly landlady of the Norfolk Arms Hotel. She was brought up respectably, and twice married. At the time she kept the Norfolk Hotel there were about forty pairs of post-horses standing in the stables. This was before the railway passed by Arundel; and as Arundel was the only thoroughfare between

Portsmouth and Brighton, a considerable business was done. Mrs. Flood acquired a considerable local reputation for her successful art of forming pictures from the wings of insects, and at one time she had collected a museum at the hotel, including many articles of her own work. Becoming embarrassed in circumstances, she was compelled to sell the whole by auction, and being gradually further reduced, and deserted by her husband, she applied for parish relief. She had been an inmate of the workhouse for nearly six years before her death.

At Fish Hall, Hadlow, Kent, aged 84, Miss Susanna Grange.

In the Wandsworth-road, aged 87, Sarah-Ann, the widow of Henry Gibba, esq. of Old Broad-st.

Harriet, wife of Robert Gilbert, esq. of Ashby Hall, Norfolk.

At Hadspen, aged 34, the Hon. Charlotte Etruria, the wife of Henry Hobhouse, esq. She was the fifth and youngest dau. of James third Lord Talbot of Malahide by Anne-Sarah, 2d dau. and coh. of Samuel Rodbert, esq. of Evercreech House, Som., and was married in 1853.

At Newton, Ellen Rose, the wife of William Hurrell, esq. of Newton, and youngest dau. of the late F. F. Seckamp, esq. Ipswich.

At Rottingdean, near Brighton, aged 80, Mrs. Mary Law, the last surviving dau. of the late Ven. John Law, D.D. Archdeacon of Rochester.

At Groby, the widow of Wm. Martin, esq. of Stoweshaw-lea, Leic.

At Cambridge, aged 49, Jasper-King, eldest son of the late Jasper Taylor, esq. of Holborn.

April 17. At Beaconsfield, aged 73, John Charsley, esq. for 34 years coroner for Buckinghamshire.

At Compton, near Wolverhampton, aged 82, William Fleeming, esq.

At Islington, aged 72, Frances, relict of Edward Hull, esq. collector of Customs, Portsmouth.

At Blackheath, aged 76, John Milthorpe Maude, esq. formerly of Peckham.

At Camberwell, aged 52, Charles Phillips, esq.

Aged 76, Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Shaw, esq. of Kilburn Priory.

Aged 18, Samuel, third son of James Starling, esq. mayor of Saffron Walden.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 78, Isabella-Agnes, widow of Dr. Thomas Trotter, R.N. formerly physician to the Channel Fleet.

Aged 29, Sarah-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John M. Ward, Curate of Claypole, Lincolnshire.

April 18. At Brighton, aged 65, William Batley, esq. formerly of Blackheath.

At Bath, Lady Louisa Bushe, dau. of William 1st Earl of Listowel, by his first wife Mary, only dau. of Henry Wrixen, esq. of Ballygiblin. She was married to John Bushe, esq. in 1817.

In Dover-st. Piccadilly, aged 71, Elias Champion, esq.

At Hampstead-villa, abbey-road, aged 85, Mary, relict of William Daniell, esq. R.A.

At Crookham, Ann, second dau. of the Rev. John Darke, late Rector of Kelly, Devon.

At Clifton, aged 46, William Drake, esq.

At Clifton, Miss Margaret Gore, eldest dau. of the late George Gore, esq. of Lansdown, Queen's County.

At Hyeres, in the South of France, Alicia-Juliana, wife of Major Wm. Leeves, late of Tortington House, Sussex, and Major of the Royal Sussex Light Infantry Militia.

Aged 82, George Murray, esq. of Ancoats Hall, Manchester.

At Kendall's Hall, Herts, aged 43, Anne-Whitchurch, wife of the Rev. S. Ramsden Roe.

At Knaresborough, at an advanced age, Mrs. Elizabeth Simpson.

At Chelsea, Maria, widow of John Soane, esq. eldest son of the late Sir John Soane.

At Dorchester, aged 78, Anna, widow of William Williams, esq. M.P. for Weymouth, and P.G.M. for Dorsetshire, and sister to the late Sir Colman

Rashleigh, Bart. of Prideaux, Cornwall. She was married in 1797, and left a widow in 1839, having had issue Charles Montague Williams, esq. Herbert Williams, esq. banker at Dorchester, and Louisa-Anne, wife of Sir Henry Loraine Baker, Bart.

April 19. At Willington Quay, aged 74, Mr. William Coe, engineer, in early life the fellow-workman and companion of the late G. Stephen-son, esq. whose esteem and friendship he retained until his death.

At Torquay, aged 70, Alfred Daniell, esq. late of Harewood-sq. London.

Of fever, on board the Walmer Castle, in the Crimea, aged 18, Lieut. Percyall Hart Dyke, Rifle Brigade, eldest son of Sir Percyall Hart Dyke, Bart. of Lullingstone Castle, Kent.

In battle, before Sebastopol, aged 20, Capt. Audley Lemrière, 77th Regt. eldest son of Rear-Adm. Lemrière, of Felham, Hampshire.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, by accidental drowning, aged 9, Henry Markham Mills, second son of the Rev. Markham Mills.

Aged 26, Tryphena-Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of Edmund Reeve Palmer, esq. of Yarmouth.

At Hull, aged 47, Mr. Perritt, solicitor.

At Somerton House, Winkfield, Berks, Charles Pilcher, esq.

Aged 33, Alfred George Prescott, esq. second son of the late Sir George Beeston Prescott, Bart.

At Exeter, aged 84, Charity, relict of Richard Tremlett, esq. of St. David's Hill.

At Broadclough, aged 65, James Whitaker, esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for the county palatine of Lancaster and the west riding of Yorkshire.

April 20. In St. George's-terrace, Hyde-park North, aged 61, Mary-Christian, relict of George Abbey, esq. of Northampton, solicitor.

At Walmer Barracks, Herbert Henry Blake, esq. 19th Regt. He was killed by the discharge of his pistol while in the act of cleaning it.

At Midhurst, Emily-Sarah-Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Commodore Sir James Brisbane, Kt., C.B., K.H.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 60, J.H. Cohen, esq.

Aged 51, Amelia, wife of the Rev. James Cooper, M.A. Incumbent of St. Jude's, Bradford, Yorkshire.

Before Sebastopol, killed in encounter with the enemy, aged 42, Colonel Graham Egerton, commanding 77th Regt. eldest son of Gen. Sir Charles Egerton, Col. of the 89th Foot. He was a man of great personal strength and a very gallant officer.

Murdered near Algeciras, in Spain, Mr. William Fenton, from Yorkshire.

At Bunting-crescent, aged 62, Isabella, widow of Theophilus Moon, esq. late of the Audit Office, Somerset House.

At Torquay, Margaret, only surviving dau. of the late Thomas Elliot Ogilvie, esq. of Chesters.

In Vernon-pl. Bloomsbury-sq. aged 20, Thomas Neame, son of the Rev. John Oliver.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Sarah, widow of Wm. Pattinson, esq.

At Harwich, aged 86, Ann-Maria, widow of Capt. N. Saunders, formerly of the Post Office Packet Service at that port.

At Ponsonby parsonage, aged 78, Samson Senhouse, esq. He was the second son of Lieut. Wm. Senhouse, R.N. surveyor of Barbados, by Eliza, dau. of Samson Wood, esq. of the same island; and married in 1801, Mary, dau. and coh. of Nich. Le Mesurier, esq. of Guernsey, but had no issue.

At Worcester, aged 77, Miss Shapland.

At Maclesfield, aged 90, Ann Watson, only dau. of the Rev. John Watson, Rector of Stockport, and author of the Lives of the Warrens Earls of Surrey, who died March 14, 1783.

April 21. In Paris, aged 55, Aretas Akers, esq. of Malling Abbey, magistrate, and Deputy-Lieut. of Kent.

At Morras-ton, Heref. aged 87, Whaley Armitage, esq.

In London, aged 71, Mary-Ann, widow of Mr.

W. Barsham, of Cambridge, and dau. of the late W. Wiles, esq. of Chesterton.

At Taunton, aged 80, Elizabeth Bluett, eldest and only surviving sister of the late John Bluett, esq. of Haygrass House, near Taunton.

Aged 79, John Warren Cary, esq. of Trowbridge, one of the oldest medical practitioners of the county of Wilts.

Augusta, wife of George Chasemore, esq. of Waddon, Croydon, Surrey.

In Bedford-pl. aged 64, William Clowes, esq. of the Middle Temple.

At Heavittree, Devon, Jane, dau. of the late Rev. John Hoblyn, Vicar of Newton St. Cyres.

At Southampton, Isabella-Caroline, wife of Lient.-Gen. Roderick Macneill.

At Uffculme, aged 87, Richard John Marker, esq.

Thomas Alfred Mayo, esq. formerly of Brook-st. Grosvenor-sq., youngest son of the Rev. James Mayo, late Rector of Avebury and Monkton, Wilts's.

At Brussels, aged 91, Robert Carey Michell, esq.

At Hastings, aged 18, Sarah-Jane, only surviving dau. of William Prnton, esq.

Aged 54, N. B. Rumley, esq. of Hackney.

In his 22nd year, Mr. James Savage, of St. John's college, Cambridge, the Senior Wrangler at the last examinations. His body was found in a ditch between Comberton and Madingley, and it appeared that he had been seized with a fit whilst botanising. His early education was at University college, London.

At Hierford, aged 87, George Terry, esq.

At Hatfield, Herts, aged 65, William Lloyd Thomas, esq. F.R.C.S.

April 22. Aged 35, Arthur William Byles, Major 56th Regt. youngest son of the late James Hodge Byles, esq. of Bowden Hall, Glouc.

At Moor Place, Hadham, Herts, aged 59, Thos. Stead Carter, esq.

Aged 69, William C. Fuller, esq. of Twickenham-green.

In London, aged 28, Edward, youngest son of the late Thomas Heathcoat, esq. of Pilton, near Barnstaple.

At Truro, Wm. John Fleming Langmead, esq. At Springfield, co. Cork, aged 77, James Norcott, esq.

At the Blankettes, Claines, Worcestershire, aged 78, William Stallard, esq.

At Ventnor, I.W. aged 28, Francis-Edward, fourth surviving son of the late William Venables, esq. Alderman of Queenhithe Ward.

At the house of her son, the Rev. Dr. Worthington, aged 86, Mrs. Worthington.

April 23. Aged 87, William Sandell Angell, esq. of Hornsey, Middlesex, and formerly Deputy Alderman of Cornhill Ward, as his father Mr. William Angell was before him. The gentleman now deceased was father of Mr. Angell the architect.

Maria, wife of Geo. Martin Bird, esq. of Bromley, Kent.

Aged 68, John Brown, esq. of Dowgate Iron-wharf, Upper Thames-st.

Peter Day, esq. of Plumstead-common, Kent, and Mincing-lane.

At the vicarage, Freshwater, Wilts, aged 83, the widow of Capt. Eammonson.

At the residence of his sister, Mrs. C. Hare, Plymouth, aged 29, Benjamin P. Heather, esq. late Paymaster H.M.S. Sampson.

At Cheltenham, aged 75, Manley Hulke, esq. formerly agent victualler, at Gibraltar.

In London, aged 46, John, eldest son of the late Daniel Redden, esq. of Cork, formerly student at the Royal Academy of that city, and grandson of the late Patrick O'Sullivan, esq. of Bantry.

Aged 80, John Roumien, esq. of Regent-sq. and Lincoln's-Inn.

At Holly Lodge, Campden-hill, Lieut. Horatio George Gordon Shaw, 3d Regt. Bombay Europeans, second son of T. A. Shaw, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.

April 24. In St. Helen's-place, suddenly, aged 47, George De Bosco Attwood, esq. secretary of

the Bank of British North America. He fell down dead while reading over to the board of directors some minutes connected with the affairs of the establishment, to which he was for so many years attached.

At Exmouth, Mary, wife of Isaac Burch, esq. R.N.

At Blendon, Kent, William Hodgson Cadogan, esq. of Brinckburn Priory, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Northumberland.

Aged 62, John Cooke, esq. of Bellecroft, in the Isle of Wight.

Charles Dewdney, esq. of Queen-st. May-fair, late of Kingston, Jamaica.

At Baldock, Herts, aged 70, Robt. Fitz-John, esq.

At Guildford, of consumption, aged 22, Mary, dau. of the late Thos. Goodchild, esq. of London.

At Farncombe, Surrey, Frances, second dau. of the late Rev. Robert Mayne, of Limpfield.

Aged 69, Mrs. Reeves, of Montagu-sq., relict of J. C. Reeve, esq. late of Great Cumberland-place and Michelham, Surrey.

Drowned by falling from a boat on Lake Windermere, aged 19, Reginald Henry, eldest son of the Rev. W. H. Whitworth, M.A. of St. Mary's College, Windermere, and late Fourth Officer of the E.I.S. Wellesley.

April 25. At the College, Bromley, aged 81, Ann, relict of the Rev. Edw. Mott Altree, Minor Canon of Rochester, and Vicar of Shore, Kent.

At Troneere House, near Penzance, Cornwall, John Saxton Campbell, esq. Seigneur of St. André, near Quebec, Canada East.

At Ilastings, aged 46, George Hardy Carter, esq.

At Belvedere-road, Penge, aged 62 years, John Cooke, esq.

At London, aged 45, Francis Ewart, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, third son of the late Mr. Francis Ewart, of Newcastle.

Aged 58, Wm. Harris, esq. of North Bank, Bognor's-park.

At the residence of the Rev. P. W. Jolliffe, Sturt, near Poole, aged 86, Mrs. Humphreys.

At Woolwich, aged 27, Richard Benjamin Hayes Ratcliffe, esq. Assistant Paymaster R.N. only son of Mr. Richard Ratcliffe, R.N.

At Guildford, aged 39, Fred. Smallpeice, esq.

At Wokingham, Berks, aged 44, Francis Soames, esq.

At Chippenham, aged 65, Isabella, dau. of the late Peter Steele, esq. M.D. Witham, Essex.

April 26. At Petersfield, Irlants, aged 17, Mary Isabella, youngest surviving dau. of Henry and Caroline Atkinson.

At Felmersham Grange, Beds. aged 48, Thomas Abbot Green, esq.

At Micklegate, York, aged 63, Barnard Hague, esq. magistrate for the west riding and deputy-lieutenant.

Of wounds received in front of an advanced trench before Sebastopol, Capt. Arundel Edmund Hilli, senior Capt. 89th Regt. son of the late Capt. St. Leger Hilli, 3d Dragoon Guards.

At Carnarvon, aged 46, Frank Jones Walker Jones, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, J.P. and deputy-lieut. of the county of Carnarvon.

At Godalming, aged 68, Miss Maria Keen.

At the Court, Montgomeryshire, Anne, relict of John Lloyd, esq.

Aged 87, Mrs. Sarah Parmenter, of Weatherfield.

In Montagu-st. Russells-sq. aged 70, John Ridout, esq. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Member of the Senate of the University of London.

April 27. At Beccles, Suffolk, aged 53, Martin Barry, M.D. F.R.S.

At Clayton, Fifeshire, John Young Black, esq. At Brighton, aged 13, Cecilia, dau. of the Rev. Henry Butterfield, Minor Canon of Windsor, and Rector of Fulmer.

At Content House, Ayr, N.B. aged 41, Mrs. Calvert, wife of Capt. Calvert.

At Hadley, Georgiana, widow of the Rev. Clement Cottrell.

At Everton, Liverpool, aged 82, John Cpper, esq.

At the residence of her son-in-law John Vivian, esq. Rose-hill, near Truro, aged 97, Mary Jacka, relict of John Lambbrick, esq. of Errissey, near Helston, Cornwall.

In Marlborough-place, Old Kent-road, aged 69, John Luson, esq. late of the Bank of England.

At Orford, Suffolk, aged 80, William Croker O'Grady, esq.

Gideon Rippon, of Eagle House, Edmonton, and the Bank of England.

At St. Leonard's, Lady Rose, of Hyde Park-gardens.

At Bognor, Christopher Teesdale, esq.

In Pelham-crescent, Brompton, aged 72, John Tribe, esq.

April 28. At Lee, Kent, aged 69, Mr. Robert Booth, of Budge-row, City; also on the 5th May at the same place, aged 69, Rose, his wife.

Aged 23, Thomas Henry Carr Burder, of St. Catharine's hall, Cambridge, fourth son of the late John Burder, esq. of Parliament-st. Westminster, and Norwood, Surrey.

At Sunbury, Middx, aged 71, Wm. Cobbeit, esq.

Aged 63, John Cooke, esq. Belle Croft, Isle of Wight, father of the late Mrs. Paget Blake, Beau-lah, Torquay.

At Upper Harley-st. Mary-Ann, youngest dau. of James Delmar, esq. late of Bridge, near Canterbury.

At Bath, Ida Catherine, eldest dau. of Edmund Bryan, esq. of Brighton, Sussex.

At Islington, aged 52, Henry English, esq. proprietor of the "Mining Journal," and late of Mount Alton, near Dublin, F.R.G.S. of London, Dublin, and Paris, and associated with many other learned bodies.

Aged 73, William Lawrence, esq. of Brixton.

At Harrowgate, Yorkshire, aged 74, Christopher Scife, esq.

Aged 73, James Wilkinson, esq. of Park Hall, Alabury, near Whitchurch.

April 29. At the residence of the Rev. T. N. Irwin, Rake Hall, Cheshire, aged 15, Emily-Jane, third daughter of the late G. H. M. Alexander, esq. Bengal Civil Service, and granddaughter of the late Major-Gen. James Alexander, E.I.C.S.

At Chillington House, Maidstone, aged 77, Thomas Charles, esq.

At Mariborough, Mary, wife of John Iveson, esq. At Peckfield, Yorkshire, aged 67, Christopher Paver, esq. land agent.

At Malta, aged 18, Charles Henry Sidney Raitt, Lieut. 90th Light Inf. eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Raitt.

At Dulwich, aged 80, Miss Maria Rowed, formerly of Catterham, Surrey.

At Shadow-bush, Poslingford, Suffolk, Jean, wife of S. A. Severne, esq.

At Folkestone, aged 80, Mr. John Wilson, for 32 years a member of the Incorporated Society of British Artists.

April 30. At Dorchester, Dorset, aged 91, Harriet, widow of the Rev. Charles Barton, of Rowhams, Hants, Rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 29, Mary, wife of Lieut.-Col. John Ireland Blackburne.

At Deal, aged 66, Mr. Timothy Thomas Bowring, formerly surgeon.

Aged 5, Susanna Cattermole, alias the Fairy Queen, daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Cattermole Diss; her weight was 8 lbs., and height 24 inches.

At Wood Lawn, Dulwich, aged 78, Phillip Gowan, esq.

In Holland-st. Kensington, aged 60, William Ingelewe, esq.

At Glencorse, Midlothian, aged 8, Charles-Wal-cott-Gordon, eldest son of Sir Charles M. Ochterlony, of Ochterlony, Bart.

At Orsett, Essex, aged 85, Mrs. Sackett.

At North Ockendon Hall, Essex, aged 79, William Snowden, esq.

At Sandwich, aged 75, Elizabeth, relict of John Wrake, esq.

At Kululiee, Miss Elizabeth Anne Smyth, who went out from this country to the East with Miss Nightingale. While engaged in her good work she was attacked with fever, and died after an illness of only eight days.

In South Australia, on government survey, Henry William, only son of the late Rev. Henry Thompson, Rector of Fobbing, Essex.

May 1. At the Vicarage, Wonersh, Guildford, Sarah, wife of the Rev. E. E. Body, Vicar.

In Eaton-sq. aged 82, Catherine, relict of Major-Gen. Sir Montagu Roger Burgoyne, Bart. of Sutton Park, Beds. She was the only dau. of John Burton, esq. of Owlerton, co. York; was married in 1794, and left a widow in 1817; having had issue Sir John Montagu Burgoyne the present Baronet, two other sons, and three daughters.

At Thorverton Vicarage, aged 38, Frances Anne Lovell Coleridge, youngest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Coleridge.

At Uxbridge, suddenly, aged 53, Miss Harriett Complin, formerly of New Park Farm, Herts.

At Surbiton-hill-lane, Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Sir John Conroy, Bart.

Aged 70, Edward Field, esq. of Camberwell and the Stock Exchange.

In Cadogan-place, aged 70, Anna Maria, relict of Sir Charles William Flint, Secretary of the Irish Office in London, who died in 1834. She enjoyed a pension of 26*l*.*s*.

At Torquay, Thomas Grant, esq. banker, son of the Rev. Dr. Grant, of Edinburgh.

In Park-crescent, aged 43, Maria, second dau. of Charles Hammersley, esq.

Mary Ann Frederics, widow of Jackson Perring, esq. King's Advocate at Ceylon, dau. of the late Rev. J. S. M. Glenie, Archdeacon of Colombo.

At Bath, Margaret, relict of General Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe, Bart. She was the dau. of John Coffin, esq. of Quebec, and cousin to the late Adm. Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart. She was married in 1810, and left a widow (without children) in 1851.

At Kilburn, aged 79, George Thickbroom, esq.

At Stamford-hill, aged 68, Miss Frances Fowler.

May 2. At Tunbridge Wells, late of St. Leonards-on-Sea, Ann Maria, eldest dau. of the late Nicholas Bartlett, esq. of Lower Clapton.

In Canbury-sq. aged 68, F. M. Goodliffe, esq. late of the Admiralty, Somerset House.

At Hartlepool, aged 88, Mrs. Alice Hastings.

At Lower Calthorpe-st. aged 73, William Smart, esq. of Five-tree-court, Temple, solicitor.

At Hoddesdon, aged 80, Miss Sarah Stephens.

At Flickstead, aged 82, Mrs. Wood, relict of John Wood, esq. of Ockley, Keymer.

At Hampstead, aged 24, Edward Woodward, of Emmanuel coll. Cambridge, youngest son of the late John Woodward, of Streatham, Sussex.

May 3. Aged 73, Thomas Archer, esq. late of the Treasury, Whitehall.

At Iwerne Courtney, Dorset, at the residence of her son the Rev. F. Bliss, aged 70, Mrs. Bliss, of Pensile House, Gloucester, relict of Thomas Bliss, esq. Herne-hill, Surrey.

At Hazelhurst, Lympington, Harriett-Mary, youngest dau. of the Rev. H. Bradstock, formerly Rector of Birlingham.

At Kennington, aged 70, Mary Ann, relict of Lieut.-Col. Alexander Bryce, E.I.C.

At Close House, aged 61, Watson Charlton, esq.

At Northampton-lodge, Canbury-sq. aged 55, David Dewar, esq. of Wood-st. Cheapside.

At York, aged 84, Mary Jane, relict of W. Duffin, esq. only surviving sister of the late Rev. Chancellor Marsh.

At Chelsea, aged 77, Catherine, widow of Lieut.-Col. Jacob Fordan, 60th Rifles.

At Chelsea, aged 84, D. S. Frampton, esq. At Isleham-hall, Cambridgeshire, aged 72, John Fyson, esq.

At Shepherds, in Newlyn, Cornwall, aged 21,

George-Eade, third son of the late Capt. Middleton, of East Wheal Rose Mine, in Newlyn.

At Plymouth, aged 78, **Maria**, relict of Joseph Pridiham, esq.

Aged 58, William Richardson, esq. of Bedford-row, and of Christ's College, Cambridge, M.A.

At Sotissea, aged 81, John Rodwell, esq. R.N. one of the few remaining Trafalgar officers, having been midshipman of the Dreadnought 98, to which two of the enemy's line-of-battle ships struck.

At Taunton, aged 59, John Eales White, esq. who had filled the highest municipal situations in the borough. He was a staunch Conservative, but beloved alike by both parties.

May 4. Aged 68, **Maria**, widow of John Atkins, esq. of Ashcott House, Som., and of Jamaica.

At Clementhorpe House, York, Frances, relict of John Brown, esq. 1st Dragoon Guards.

At Illington, Edward Cheeswright, esq.

At Whiteparish, aged 54, Mary Eliza, wife of Mr. James Emery, dau. of the late C. P. Milloway, esq. of King's Somerne, Hants.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Rebecca Colquhoun, relict of Major-Gen. Farquharson, Governor of St. Lucia, fourth dau. of the deceased Sir George L. A. Colquhoun Tilly-Colquhoun, Bart.

In Hunter-st. Brunswick-sq. aged 77, Stephen Henry, esq. formerly of Berkeley-sq.

At St. Margaret's, Herts, aged 64, Harriet, wife of the Rev. Charles Pratt.

At Stockwell-common, aged 76, Charles Rice, esq. late of the Paragon, New Kent-road.

At Liverpool, Elizabeth, wife of James Houlbrooke Smith, esq. and sister of the late Edward Rushton, esq. stipendiary magistrate of that borough.

At Great Bookham, Surrey, Mary-Savignac, fourth dau. of the late Rev. John Warnford, M.A., of Dorking.

May 5. Aged 75, Philip Browne, esq. of Lower Tooting.

At the Priory, Woodchester, aged 35, Georgiana Millicent, wife of Henry D. Cholmeley, esq. having given birth to a daughter on the 24th April.

At Cowbit, Linc. aged 8 months, Peregrine-Curtis, only child of Leverton Jessopp, esq. of Waltham Abbey.

At the Vicarage, Dean Prior's, aged 82, Susan, relict of the Rev. William Kitson, of Shiphay House.

At Pan, France, Charles Richard Lucas Lawrence, esq. late of Trinity Hall, Camb. third son of the Rev. Alfred Lawrence, of Sandhurst rectory, Kent, and nephew to the Earl of Winchilsea.

At Hill Lodge, Frimley, Surrey, aged 70, Elizabeth, wife of F. C. Lewis, esq. late of Charlotte-st. Portland-place.

At Cadmore-parsonage, Oxon. aged 30, Elizabeth-Fanny, wife of the Rev. F. R. Perry.

At Kelso, N.B., Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. John Pitcairn.

At Carmarthen, at her son-in-law's, the Rev. William Reed, Principal of the Training College, aged 71, Charlotte-Sarah, relict of William Gray Polson, esq. of the Inner Temple.

At Somersham, aged 91, Mrs. Lucy Royston.

In Lee-road, Blackheath-park, aged 65, James Sharp, esq.

At Kensington, aged 83, Miss Sophia Skinner.

In Stratford-pl. Kitty, relict of Wm. Thane, esq., of Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, only dau. of the late J. N. Dancer, esq. of Croydon, Examiner in the High Court of Chancery.

At Niton, Isle of Wight, aged 36, Louisa, wife of the Hon. John Cranch Walker Vivian, brother to Lord Vivian. She was the only dau. of the late Henry Woodgate, esq. and was married in 1840.

At the Charterhouse, in his 6th year, Annie Augusta, younger dau. of the late Rev. Oliver Walford.

May 6. At Northerwood, near Lyndhurst, Hants, aged 37, Mary-Isabella, wife of Sir George Baker, Bart. She was the second dau. of the late

Robert Nassau Sutton, esq. was married in 1840, and has left issue.

At Dulwich, Anne, widow of Henry Buckley, esq. of River-hill, Kent.

At Stockton, suddenly, aged 33, Esther, wife of Timothy Crosby, esq. solicitor.

At Bayswater, Samuel Dawes, esq.

At Paris, William Higginson Duff, esq.

At Brighton, aged 81, Mary, relict of Mark Dyer French, esq. of Wimpole-st. and of Tortola.

At Harwich, Mary, widow of Thos. Hammond, esq.

At Caterston, Dorset, aged 87, Catharine, relict of the Rev. William Hildyard, Rector of Wimbley, Yorkshire. She was the third dau. of Isle Grant, esq. of Ruckland, co. Lincoln; was married in 1793, and had issue that numerous and very successful family of sons of whom the late Recorder of Leicester was one (see our April Magazine, p. 426).

At Knaith, Yorkshire, aged 79, Mary-Ann, relict of William Hutton, esq. of Gate Burton.

At Leicester, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. George Legge, LL.D.

At Shaldon, Teignmouth, where she had been on a visit to a friend, Mrs. Nelson, sister of Rear-Adm. Lennox, and mother of Capt. Nelson, late Major of Brigade in Plymouth Garrison.

At Lindfield, Sussex, aged 44, Louisa-Diana, wife of R. Vincent, esq. and second dau. of the late Gen. the Hon. Fred. St. John. She was married in 1846.

May 7. In Westbourne-st. Hyde-park, Rich. Edward Wallace, youngest child of the Rev. R. W. Browne, Chaplain to H.M.'s Forces in London.

At Shanklin, Isle of Wight, aged 68, John Campbell Cameron, esq.

At Kensington-park, aged 73, Thomas Rich. Downes, esq. late of the Audit Office, Somerset House, and Upper Belgrave-pl.

At Lindley, near Huddersfield, Mr. Rob. Smith Fielding, surgeon, late of Riccall, near York.

At an advanced age, Ann, relict of the Rev. Andrew Hamilton, Rector of Knipton, Leic.

At Ripon, aged 77, John Humphries, esq.

At Lower Sydenham, Kent, aged 69, Thomas Hunt, esq.

At Stoke Newington, aged 65, Robert Pritchard Kelly, esq. of the Bank of England.

At Brading, Isle of Wight, Mary Anne Lewis, dau. of Capt. Maconochie, R.N.

At Kensington-park-gardens, aged 58, Francis Mercier, esq. F.A.S. F.G.S. of the Stock Exchange, and late of Lordship Lodge, Tottenham, formerly of the E.I.C. Serv.

In Store-st. Bedford-sq. aged 80, Susan, relict of Capt. Nevin, of Farnham, Bucks, and Sevenoaks, Kent.

At Ashfield, Taunton, aged 77, William Norman, esq. formerly of Langport.

In Westbourne-pl. aged 84, Rebecca, widow of Robert Robertson, esq. D.M. a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital.

Aged 78, Ann, widow of Abraham Elliott Salter, esq. Coombe, Ottery St. Mary.

Aged 72, Charles Webb, esq. of Streatham.

At Peckham, Surrey, aged 69, Maj.-Gen. David Williamson, Colonel of the 39th Bengal N. Inf.

May 8. At Wyld Hall, aged 82, Mary, widow of George Carr, esq. formerly of St. Petersburg.

At Oakham, Rutland, aged 68, Peter Fearnhead, esq. late of Clifford's-inn and Fulham, solicitor.

At Northawton, aged 67, John William Morris, esq. surgeon.

At Cork, Mary-Margaret, relict of Denis C. Moylan, esq. late Judge of the County Court of Westminster.

At Wimbledon, aged 92, John Sanford, esq.

At Norwich, James Tattersall, M.D. late Faculty Student of Christ church, Oxford.

In Acacia-road, St. John's-wood, aged 29, Josephine, wife of John Wise Tracy, esq.

May 9. At Paris, Leonora, youngest dau. of the late Sir John Chetwode, Bart.

At St. Mary's Convent, York, aged 18, Margue-

rite Dorothea Tichborne Hibbert, third dau. of J. H. Washington Hibbert, esq. of Bilton Grange.

At Carlton Villas, Maida-vale, aged 53, George Kidd, esq.

At Reigate, aged 25, William, eldest son of Samuel Relf, esq.

At Cliffton, Miss Salmon, sister of the late Rev. T. A. Salmon, Canon of Wells, great-aunt to the Rev. T. F. Salmon, Vicar of Waldershare.

Aged 69, Alderman Thomas Speeding, of Monken-aʊmworth.

In Selsley-st. G. H. J. Walford, esq. late of Clarendon-place, Maida-hill.

May 10. At the Barracks, Croydon, aged 57, Major William Berners, Royal Artillery, Barrack-master at the Tower of London. He entered the service in 1816.

At Launton, Oxon, aged 40, Richard Thomas Staples Browne, esq. of Launton and Bayswater, eldest son of M.W. Staples, esq. of Norwood, Surrey.

At Newcastle, aged 59, Thomas Lesslie, esq.

At Treherne House, West-end, Hampstead, aged 61, Charles Lutwyche Shout, esq.

May 11. At Greenock, aged 69, Mrs. Dickinson, widow of Joseph Dickinson, esq. of Lovelady Shield, near Alston.

At Glasgow, John Cowper, M.D. Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Glasgow.

At Camden New Town, aged 65, Frances-Louisa, wife of Charles Downes, esq. eldest dau. of the late F. H. Child, esq. of Chelmsford.

At West Farleigh, aged 37, Anthony Fitzlherbert, esq. fourth son of Sir Henry Fitzlherbert, Bart.

At Southwick-st. Hyde-park, aged 66, Anne, widow of Dr. Olinthus Gregory, of Woolwich.

At Barnstaple, aged 79, Catherine-Campbell,

widow of T. W. S. Griffith, esq. of St. Elizabeth's, Jamaica.

At Horsham-park, Eliza-Augusta, youngest dau. of Robert Henry Hurst, esq.

At Commercial-road East, aged 63, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John Keeling, formerly of Thirsk.

At Shirley, near Southampton, aged 65, Maria Wilhelmina Manners, youngest dau. of the late Robert Manners, esq. of Grantham.

Aged 79, Elizabeth, relict of Gervase Tibbits, esq. of Pooley Hall, Warwickshire.

May 12. At Wonford-hill, Heavitree, aged 57, Charlotte, eldest dau. of Capt. James Tilley Blunt, late of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Engineers.

At Marsh House, Brotherton, aged 72, Elizabeth, relict of John Bower, esq. of Smeathalls, near Ferrybridge.

Aged 38, John Crofts, esq. of the Abbots, Sompting, late Captain King's Dragoon Guards, and eldest son of the Rev. P.G. Crofts, of Malling House, Lewes.

Aged 31, Maria, wife of Joseph Gatchell, jun. esq. of Leigh House, Somerset.

At Sible Hedingham, Essex, aged 74, Mrs. Hill, widow of John Hilton, esq.

At Parnham, Dorset, Lady Maria Anne Oglander, widow of Sir William Oglander, Bart. She was the eldest daughter of George-Henry 4th Duke of Grafton, K.G. by Charlotte-Maria dau. of James 2nd Earl Waldegrave, and Maria afterwards Duchess of Gloucester. She was married in 1810 and left a widow in 1852, having had issue Sir Henry the present Baronet, the late Capt. William Oglander, and one daughter.

At Heavitree, near Exeter, aged 89, Thomas Stone Pratt, esq.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered										Births Registered.
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.		
April 28.	543	158	181	194	56	—	1132	581	551	1756	
May 5.	575	205	166	200	39	—	1185	597	588	1624	
" 12.	561	184	198	191	49	—	1183	616	567	1678	
" 19.	555	178	181	185	28	16	1143	620	523	1656	

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, MAY 25.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
76 1	32 5	27 9	44 3	44 5	42 4

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MAY 28.

Hay, 3/- 0s. to 5/- 0s.—Straw, 1/- 6s. to 1/- 12s.—Clover, 4/- 10s. to 6/- 0s.

SMITHFIELD, MAY 28. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market, MAY 28.
Mutton.....	3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts..... 3,955 Calves 148
Veal.....	3s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.	Sheep and Lambs 20,470 Pigs 330
Pork.....	3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.	

COAL MARKET, MAY 25.

Walls Ends, &c. 16s. 9d. to 23s. 6d. per ton. Other sorts, 15s. 6d. to 17s. 9d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 50s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 52s. 6d.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From April 26, to May 25, 1855, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.								Fahrenheit's Therm.								Weather.	
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	o	Noon.	o	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	o	Noon.	o	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.		
Apr.	o	o	o	o	in. pts.			May	o	o	o	o	in. pts.				
26	41	51	41	30	19			11	42	59	41	29	62			cldy. heavy rzn.	
27	40	53	43	30	16			12	42	50	41	28	60			do. do. do.	
28	45	53	42	30	5			13	43	44	39	24	57			do. rn. constat	
29	40	52	43	30	16			14	40	47	42	24	58			do. fair	
30	40	52	41	30	16			15	40	48	41	24	57			do. do. rain	
M 1	40	49	34	29	3			16	40	55	45	24	56			do.	
2	41	59	41	29	24			17	45	51	44	24	59			do.	
3	40	59	41	29	24			18	50	59	46	24	55			fair, cloudy	
4	40	47	31	24	6			19	55	64	45	24	59			do. do.	
5	40	56	41	24	6			20	55	64	49	24	55			cloudy	
6	53	60	41	24	6			21	45	55	47	24	54			do.	
7	49	58	51	24	6			22	49	57	50	24	54			do. fr. cldy. rn.	
8	41	52	41	24	6			23	50	59	54	24	54			do.	
9	49	58	48	24	6			24	55	65	54	24	57			do. rain	
10	47	58	48	24	6			25	55	74	59	24	73			fair, cloudy	

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Apr. and May.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills. £1000.
26	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		230	15 pm.	5 16 pm.
27	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			13 pm.	5 8 pm.
28		87 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$			12 pm.		4 1 pm.
30	210	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	82					4 1 pm.
1									
2	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			12 15 pm.	4 7 pm.
3	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			12 15 pm.	4 7 pm.
4	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$		12 15 pm.	4 8 pm.
5	211	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$					5 10 pm.
6	211	82	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			13 16 pm.	5 10 pm.
7	209	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		231	17 pm.	5 8 pm.
9	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		230	15 17 pm.	5 8 pm.
10		87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		230	14 pm.	5 8 pm.
11	209	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		230 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 17 pm.	5 8 pm.
12		89 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		231		5 pm.
14	210	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$				5 pm.
15	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$				18 20 pm.	5 pm.
16	202	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			17 20 pm.	5 pm.
17	208	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$				5 pm.
18	203	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		229 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 pm.	5 pm.
19		89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		229	18 20 pm.	5 pm.
21		89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$			229		4 pm.
22	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		231	12 15 pm.	9 pm.
23		91	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			231		18 19 pm.
24		90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			233	12 21 pm.	6 7 pm.
25	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$					10 15 pm.
26		91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$				18 pm.	12 15 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Share Broker,
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INDEX

TO ESSAYS, DISSERTATIONS, AND HISTORICAL PASSAGES.

* * * *The Principal Memoirs in the OBITUARY are distinctly entered in this Index.*

- Abdy, Dr.* error concerning 114
Aberdeen University, Lord Rector of 392
Adams, Maj.-Gen. H. Wm. memoir of 191
Addison, anecdote of 114
Aesica, Roman tile found at 622
Affleck, Sir Gilbert, memoir of 188
Alabaster Tablet, of St. John's head, &c. 63
Alley Cathedral, vault the largest in Europe 68
Alexander L. Pope, discovery of his tomb 52
— Lt.-Col. C. memoir of 87
Algeria, French Conquest of 18
Alnwick Castle, Siege of 405
America, glimpses of the olden time in 346
American War, Letter respecting 121
André, Major, melancholy fate of 5
Angelo, Michael, medal of 61
Anglo-Saxon reliquies 59, 284, 291, 505, 608
— grants of Land by Frithwald 629
Antiphony, illuminated 290
Antiquaries, Society of, proceedings of 57, 284, 402, 504, 508, 616
— Conservation Fund 285, 616
Antiquary, The, in his Cups 33
Apis, the tomb of, discovered 52
Apodacus, unpublished coins of 621
Arabia, the Old Church in 339
Archaeological Association, divisions 42; proceedings of 64, 289, 509, 619
— Institute, proceedings of 61, 286, 508, 618
— Frauds, 289
Archbold, Robert, esq. memoir of 419
Architectural sculpture, On the use of Colour in 513
Architects, Institute of, prizes 392
Architecture, Early Domestic, 385
Arctic Discoveries, proposed Medal for 606
Argos, Temple of Juno at, excavations at 390
Army Brevet 72
Arnold, Lt.-Gen. J. Robertson, memoir of 190
Art Manufactures Library, Catalogue of 604
Art Union of London, prizes 277; meeting of 605
GENT. MAG. Vol. XLIII.
- Arthur, Vice Adm. Richard*, memoir of 191
Artists' Benevolent Fund, meeting of 502
Arts, Society of, prizes offered by 277
Ascoi, Greek vessels formed of skins 64
Ashfield, Sir Richard, family of 338
Assyrian Excavation Fund 390, 504
— Antiquities, arrival of 606
Australia, news from 407
Bagot, Dr. Bp. of Bath and Wells, obituary of 450
Baily's Statue of Lord Mansfield 606
Bakewell Church, sculpture at 509
Baltic, The, news from 71, 514, 634
Banks, Mr. Thos. Christopher, memoir of 206
Bansfield Hall, Wickhambrook, relics of St. Mary's Chapel 292
Barbauld, Mrs. imitated by Macaulay 601
Barbour, John, Notices of 178
Barmouth, remarkable impressions on the rocks at 508
Barnard, Gen. Sir Andrew, memoir of 309
Barnum, P. T. Life of 365
Barrington Court, architecture of 509
Barrow Monument at Ulverston 143
Barry Hill fort, stone patera found 405
Barth, Dr. and Mr. Henry Warrington, reported Loss of 50
Bartlett, Mr. William Henry, memoir of 212
Bascinet, temp. Edw. III. 290
Basset, Baroness, memoir of 304
Bath, Roman remains at 61; sculptures of the temple found there in 1790, 285
— Roman inscription found at 287, 288, 508
— School Medals 168
Battle Bridge, inundations in 1809, 28
Bavaria, English Convents in 499
Baynard's Castle, bridge at 554
Baynton, Comm. Benjamin, memoir of 193
Beach, Sir Michael Hicks, memoir of 81
Beckford of Fonthill, anecdote of 121
Beethoven, statue of 606
Belford Castle, relic found at 621
Bell, Mr. cartoons by 167
Belshazzar's Feast, Picture of, injury to 168
Benbow, John, esq. M.P. memoir of 642
Beowulf, the MS. of 394
Berengarius II. rare coin of 620
Berkenhout, letter of 595

- Berlin, news from 70, 297
Bernal Collection of Antiquities, sale of 275, 391, 606
Berzelius, statue of 606
Betchworth Church, ancient reliques found 269
Bewcastle, sculptured cross at 619
Bewick's Works, collection of 293
Bicester, fibula found at 619
Bireh, Charles, esq., sale of pictures of 276
Bishop, Sir Henry R., memoir of 632
Bishops, arms borne by various, required 2
Blackbourne, Mr. John, memoir of 543
Black Sea, news from 70
Blair, Lt.-Col. James Hunter, memoir of 87
Blakiston family, effigy of one of 618
 — Capt. Thomas, memoir of 646
Blenheim, proclamation for victory of 57
Bloomsbury Baptist Chapel, building of 635
Boar's Head in Eastcheap, 504
Bonham, Gen. Pinson, memoir of 642
Booksellers' Provident Institution, prosperity of 502
Boppard, town of, seal of the 505
Bornheim, Dominican Convent of, foundation of 63
Boyd, Sir John, memoir of 308
Boyne, Lord Viscount, memoir of 521
Breadalbane, the Black Book of, 178
Breck, Daniel, letter on the American War 121
Brecon, rare coins found near 63
Bremeni, Roman remains at 292, 622, 626
Brereton, Sir William, letter by 284
Bricks, old, found at Newcastle, 63, 1643
Brickwork in Gothic Architecture, 67
Bridge, Maj. Thomas, memoir of 312
Bridge, error respecting the term 554
British Coins inscribed Bodovic, 61
 — gold coin, 292
 — coins unpublished 621
British urn and mediæval jewelled ornament 287
British Museum, King's Pamphlets at 167
 — and Mr. C. Roach Smith 276, 391, 606, 619
 — new Reading-room 501
 — recent acquisitions to 603, 606
Brodrick, Hon. and Rev. W. J., medals presented to 164
Broke, Capt. Sir Philip Vere, memoir of 523
Bromhall Nunnery, suppression of 397
Bromhead, Sir Edw. Tho. Ffrench, memoir of 523
Brooke, Sir Arthur Brinsley, memoir of 188
Brough, near Hull, coins found 554
Browne, Lt.-Gen. Sir Tho. H., memoir of 421
Brownbyburn, near Lanchester, Roman altar found 626
Buchan, Mr. Peter, memoir of 103
Buckingham, J. Silk, autobiography of 581
Bullock, Edward, portrait of 617
Burdett, Sir Francis, epitaph on 278
Burke and Fox, rupture between 227
Burnett Prizes 166
Bury St. Edmund's Abbey Gateway, view of 291; silver rings dug up at 403; lead tokens 617; leaden crosses 505
Byzantine sculpture in ivory 63
Caerwent, Roman tomb discovered 63
 — Roman pavement discovered at 617
Caithness, bronze sword dug up at 295
Cambridge, British urn and jewelled ornament from 287
 — the *Wrestlers' Inn* at 377
Cambridge University Scholarships 165, 500; prizes 165; reform 500, 602
Cambridgeshire, Anglo-Saxon antiquities 287
Camden Society, anniversary of 603
Campbell the Poet, statue of 605
Campion, William John, esq., memoir of 313
Canterbury, *Chequers Inn*, oak carving at 289
 — *Cathedral*, memorial window in 393
 — *St. Dunstan's*, figure of *Lenton* found 617
Canute's Barrow, explored 59
Capel, Gen. Hon. Tho. Edward, memoir of 305
Caracalla, coins of 404, 554
Carlisle, recent discoveries at 65
Carlisle Cathedral, ancient cross at 288
Carpenter, Richard Cromwell, memoir of 538
Castle Hedingham, tomb of John Earl of Oxford 287, 509
Cathcart, Lt.-Gen. Sir George, memoir of 81
Caxton, specimens of the press of 289
Chalon, John James, esq., memoir of 211
Champion, Lt.-Col. John George, memoir of 421
Charles I, reliquary and portrait of 289
Charles II, gold coins of 618
Charter Oak of Connecticut 456
Chatham and Grattan, comparison between 9
Chaucer, Head of, in ivory 512
Chertsey Abbey, decorative pavement found 287, 618, 628
Chertsey, residence of Cowley at 629
Chessboard, Antique, inlaid with ivory 405
Chess-piece of 12th Century 509
Chester, Greek inscription lately found at 511
Chesterford, excavations at 289, 302

- Chester-le-Street, monuments of the Lumleys at 67
 Chevton, Lord Viscount, memoir of 78
 Chichester, silver ring found at 63
 Chickands Abbey, seal of 63
 China, news from 635
 China-ware, Fish-hook mark on 2
 Chinese Empire, The 463
 Chordetes, gold objects found at 285
 Christian Art, Lectures on 390
 Christie, Capt. Peter, memoir of 645
 Christina, Queen of Sweden, character of 451
 Christmas, Rev. Henry, Lectures by 390
 Church Restoration 393
 Civil Service, Education for the 601
 Classical Writers, Popular Lectures on 353
 Clay Tobacco-pipes, specimens of 290
 Clement's Inn Field, building on 596
 Clock, Cylindrical Table 403
 Clothes-brush, temp. Charles I 510
 Clubs of London, changes in 278
 Cockburn, Lord, sale of Library of 50
 Coins and Medals, Collection of, sale of 504
 Coleraine, hoard of silver found at 62, 981
 Coleridge and C. Lamb, Sonnet to the memory of 263
 Colerne, Roman villa found at 286
 Cologne, certificate of legitimacy from 821
 Colour as applied to Sculpture 513
 Complutensian Polyglot, The 380
 Condorcet, Madame, remarks on the character of 116
 Connecticut, The Charter Oak of 456
 Conservation Fund, The proposed 285, 616
 Constantine, brass coin of 286
 Constantinople, news from 179
 Mosque of St. Sophia at, decorations of 286
 Coombe Down, Som., Roman antiquities 284, 290
 Coombe, Kent, Anglo-Saxon antiquities at 58
 Cooper, Mr. Richard, artist, anecdote of 573
 Copyright, Foreign 165
 Cork, City of Articles of surrender of 130
 Cormorants in St. James's Park, Keeper of 600
 Corry, Rear-Adm. Armar Lowry, memoir of 643
 Corsbie Tower, bronze sword and spear-head 58
 Cother, Lt.-Col. Charles, memoir of 311
 Cottenham, Roman standard found at 619
 Cotton, Lady, memoir of 522
 Court of Exchequer in Ireland, 37
 Cowley the Poet, residence of 629
 Crichton, Rev. Andrew, memoir of 654
 Crimea, The, news from 69, 176, 298, 407, 514, 633
 Crimea, Letter of John Howard from the 411
 Crimean Medal, presentation of 635
 Croker, Mr. Crofton, antiquities, sale of 169
 Cromwell's Answer to the Inhabitants of the City of Cork, 130
 Croyland, St. Guthlac, knives found at 287
 Crozier of St. Moluach 177
 Crystal, example of engraving on, 619
 Cuerdale, silver treasure found at 62
 Cullum, Sir John, M.S. Books of Heraldry belonging to 292
 Rev. Sir Tho. Gery, memoir of 307
 Cuneator to the Royal Mint, office of 156
 Cuninghame, John Lord, memoir of 194
 Cunobelina, coins of 404, 610
 Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer, origin of the title of 52
 Cyprus, figure of Lucina in terra-cotta from 58
 Dagger-sheath in bronze, found in the Thames 57
 Daguerre a roelle, specimen of 619
 Danton and his wives 119
 Davies, Griffith, F.R.S., memoir of 534
 Davis, William, Esq., memoir of 437
 Dean, Forest of, Roman coins found 618
 Decies, Rev. John H. B. Lord, memoir of 415
 De la Beche, Sir Henry Tho. memoir of 530
 Delft ware, plate of 65, with portrait of Catharine of Braganza 290
 Denmark, news from 515, 634
 Dennis, Maj.-Gen. Sir James, memoir of 526
 Dennistoun, James, Esq. memoir of 647
 Devivier, Dr. letters of 506
 Diamond, Dr. testimonial to 50
 Die-graver to the Royal Mint 136
 Dineley MSS. description of 45
 Diorama converted into a Chapel 635
 Dod, Charles Roger, Esq. memoir of 411
 Domestic Life of our Ancestors, Lectures on 390
 Domitia, denarius of 177, 286
 Domitian, coins of, found at Takeley, 618
 Dover, Round church discovered at 61
 D'Oyly, Mr. Serjeant, memoir of 318
 Drayton-Basset, Monument to Sir R. Peel 217
 Dumfermline, leatheren shroud found at 404
 Dundee, Silver Reliquary found at, 179
 Dunn, William, Esq. memoir of 542
 Dunisnane, Hill Fort of, excavations at 511
 Dunvegan cup celebrated 63
 Du Plat, Brig.-Gen. George G. C. W. memoir of 191

- Durham*, episcopal seals of the diocese of 65
Dwight, Madam, character of 347
Earthenware Lanterns 509
East Budleigh Church, incised slab at 500
Eastcheap, Boar's Head in 504
Easter, custom of smiting a Jew at 326
Easton, Roman coins and arrow-head found at 65
Ebba, St. ancient church of 62
Edgefield Priory Manor, court roll of 221
Edinburgh Review, Editor of 392
Edinburgh Privy Council, 1684, 511
Education for the Civil Service 601
Edward I. and II. coins of 292
 —— *IV.* family of 218
 —— *V.* the Reign of 247
 —— *VI.* silver box with inscription of 65
Edzell Castle, carved oak panelling at 404
Egerton, Lt.-Gen. Richard, memoir of 420
Eglinton Family, ancient seals of 405
Egypt, the Old Church in old 124
Elizabeth, standard brass measure of the reign of 62
 —— Proclamations of the reign of 403
 —— vessel known as Longbeard temp. of, description of 510
 —— *Princess*, daughter of Charles I. monument to 503
Elms, The, very ancient place of execution 31
Ely, Archdeacon of, seal of the 114
Ely Cathedral, New Stained Glass at 393
Emperors and Kings of the East, list of 48
Enamelled Ornaments, 12th century 289
England, brick buildings 13th century 68
 —— 15th and 16th centuries 68
 —— in the reign of George III. 349
 —— Visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French to 516
English Martyrs, Commemoration of 278
 —— Convents in Bavaria 499
Erasmus, medal of 621
Erskine, Thos. Lord, eloquence of 2
 —— David-Montagu Lord, memoir of 592
Eustace, Gen. Sir W. Cornwallis, memoir of 525
Evans, Rev. Arthur Benoni, memoir of 100
Ewart, Lt.-Gen. John Frederick, memoir of 84, 226
Exchequer Court of Ireland, description of 37
 —— MS. on the, 1572 58
 —— Origin of Cursitor Baron of 57
Exeter, Henry Duke of, Letters Patent of 289
Eye, in Suffolk, bronze toilet implements found 617
Farley Heath, British Gold from 61
Farrer, Izzy, Christmas Eves of 241
Faucher, M. Leon, memoir of 210
Female Asceticism, Early 470
Fenwick, John Ralph, M.D. memoir of 320
Ferguson, Sir Adam, memoir of 193
Fermanagh, bronze celt found in 286
Ferrar, Nicholas, and Little Gidding 555
Ferrier, Miss, memoir of 94
Ferry Bridge, Licence to R. Hest to teach school at 292
Fielding, Mr. Copley V. memoir of 434
Field Lane, Red Lion, anecdotes of 39
Fisher, Dr. John, MS. of the Life of 395
Fitch, pedigree of the family of 618
Fitz-Clarence, Lt.-Gen. Lord F. memoir of 304
Fleawell, Seal of the Hundred of 2
Fleet River, The, course of the stream 25
Flemish Art in 1400, examples of 63
Flint celt found in the Thames 60
Flood, Harry, bail-bond of 629
Florence, Palace of Uffizi at 217
 —— Unrolling an Egyptian Mummy 284
Foley's Statue of Selden 606
Forbes, Prof. Edward, memoir of 97
 —— proposed memorial to 167
 —— Rear-Adm. Henry, memoir of 643
 —— William, esq. M.P. memoir of 646
Foreign Copyright 165
Forest Hill Church, monumental window in 607
Forfarshire, antiquities found in 404
Fothergill, John, letter of 587
Fox, Charles James, Life of 227
Fox-Strangways, Brig.-Gen. Thomas, memoir of 26
France, Scientific and Archaeological Congresses in 59, 279
 —— brickwork of 12th century 68
 —— news from 515, 631
Fréman, Miss, charitable bequests of 226
French, Emperor and Empress of the, visit to England 516
Froxfield, in Hampshire, Roman pavement found 617
Gaelic Poems and Historical Fragments, MS. vol. of 594
Gallauns, or pillar-stones 512
Gambold, Bishop John, poems of 554
Gardiner, Bishop Stephen, parentage of 495
Garland, Rear-Adm. J. G. memoir of 192
Gateshead Church, injury to 65
Gavin, Dr. Henry, memoir of 654
Geach, Charles, Esq. memoir of 89
Genoa, F. Duke of, memoir of 303
Geographical Society, prize 603

- Geological Society**, anniversary of 389
George III. England in the reign of 349
German MS. an ancient 402
Gilbert, Sir W. R. monument 504
Glossary, Gatherings for a 510
Gloucester, Roman antiquities at 60, 289
Godalming, flagon, found near 628
Godmersham, coins dug up at 292
 —— churchwardens' accounts for 1620-21, 292
Godwin, Bishop, comb of boxwood 64
Goldfinch, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry, memoir of 190
Goldie, Brig.-Gen. Thos. L. memoir of 85
Goold, Wyndham, Esq. memoir of 195
Gordon, Lord George, Riots of 1780, 4
 —— Sir W. G. C. memoir of 81
Goostfield Hall, Essex, sculptured chimney-piece from 288
Gospels, brass-bound copy of, found after the battle of Inkerman 617
Goulder's Hill, locality of 338
Gouldhurst, bronze palstaves found near 509
Grampian Hills, battle of the 293
Grant, Sir Alex. Cray, memoir of 187
Gratwick, ring bearing the arms of 284
Greece, Ancient, monetary standards of 60
Greek crosses found on Russians 505
Greenough, Geo. Bellas, Esq. memoir of 532
 —— bequests of 603
Grenville, Mr. Thomas, character of 1
Grimsby Abbey, ivory knife-handle found at 284
Guicciardini and Salviati, arms of 286
Gulliver's Travels, Swift's Letters concerning 146
Hadrian, Emperor, coins of 64, 292
Haibury College, proposed alterations at 49
Halesworth, rose-nobles found near 65
Hall, James, Esq. memoir of 90
 —— Dr. Richard, Life of Bp. Fisher by 395
 —— Robert, and Joseph Kinghorn, controversy between 398
 —— Mr. Chambers, Collections of Art. 503
Halliwell, Mr. Edition of Shakespeare 399, 553
Hamburg, new Hotel de Ville, 392
Hamerton, Gen. John Mille, memoir of 310
Hankey, Sir Frederick, memoir of 525
Hanoverian Succession, Silk Handkerchief Commemorative of 617
Hanover, Roman gold and silver coins found in 286
Hare, Robert the antiquary 114
 —— Ven. Archd. Julius C. memoir of 424
Harvey, Rev. Henry, memoir of 314
Hatton Garden, Sewerage 1661, 160
Haydon Square, Minories, ivory triptych found 64
Hedingham, monument of John Earl of Oxford 287, 509
Henrietta Maria, Queen, Letters of 114
Henry II. discovery of pennies of 59
 —— III. rare penny of 404
 —— VII. silver penny of 620
 —— VIII. Treasurer of the Chamber to, account book of 60
Herries, Rt. Hon. John Charles, memoir of 641
Hersee, Mr. William, memoir of 434
Higham Nunnery, suppression of 396
Highlanders in Northamptonshire 2
Highwaymen in the last century 10
Hildyard, John, Esq. memoir of 426
Hill, Rear-Adm. Sir John, memoir of 311
 —— Richard, Esq. memoir of 313
Holborn, Sewerage in 1661, 160
Holland, brick building in 68
Hollins, Mr. John, A.R.A. memoir of 539
Holy Loaf, 47, 114
Holyrood, antique bodkin found at 295
Holyrood Park, addition to 517
Hood, Hon. Francis G. memoir of 83
Hoop-ring, with inscription found at Salisbury 60
Hope, Capt. Hon. George, memoir of 305
Hopkins, Samuel, D.D. Letter of 530
Horkesley (Great) Church, memorial window 607
Horticultural Society, anniversary 166, 605
House Drainage in Early Domestic Architecture 385
Housesteads, Roman altar discovered at 293
Howard, the Philanthropist, Letter of 477
Howe, George Viscount, death of 231
Horne, Roman vase found at 292
Hume, Joseph, Esq. M.P. memoir of 416
Hunt, Frederick Knight, Esq. memoir of 102
Huskisson, Gen. Samuel, memoir of 189
Ignatius Loyola, medallion of 619
India, news from 11, 635
 ——, Writerships, new rules for 165
Indian Graves, relics found in 512
Inglis, Sir Robert Harry, memoir of 640
Inkerman, battle of, brass-bound copy of the Gospels, found after the 617
Iona, On the Ruins of 177
Ipswich, Roman remains near 179
Ireland, Court of Exchequer in 37
 ——, Lord Ormond's Butterage of 496
 ——, memorial stones in 512
Irish Archaeological and Celtic Societies, Union of the 274
 —— antiquities and ring-money, 289

- Irish bronze Celt*, 402
Isle of Wight, excavations in the 289
Italy, news from 297
Ivory Viatorium, 505
 — Cup, sculptured and set in jewels 64
Jackson, Stephen, Esq. memoir of 536
James I. Proclamations of the reign of 403
 — II. gold coins of 618
 — VI. of Scotland, portrait of 295
Jameson, Mrs. On the writings of 132
Japan, news from 71, 635
Jay, Rev. W. Autobiography of 171
Jeffries, Henry, memorandum book of 45
Jenkinson, Sir Charles, memoir of 523
Jerusalem, description of 173
 — rings with the arms of 509
Jet ring and gold ring with inscription, 292
Jew, custom of smiting 386
Jolliffe, Colonel William, memoir of 8; 6
Jones, Rev. Richard, memoir of 316
Juno, Temple of near Argos discovered 52
Kabyles, anecdote of their treachery 22
Kamnascires, coin of 621
Katharine of Arragon, the Plate of 497
Kemble, Mr. Charles, memoir of 94
Kempt, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir James, memoir of 188
Kent, Anglo-Saxon relics from 284
Kenyon, George Lord, memoir of 415
Keston, Roman villa at, explored 59
Kilkenny Archaeological Society, meetings of 405, 512, 629
Kilkenny Militia, Ancient, on the origin of 405; ancient ordnance discovered at 629
King, Mr. J. C. sale of Library of 50
King's Pamphlets at British Museum, 167
Kingsholme near Gloucester, bronze lamp found 64
Kinghorn, Joseph and Robert Hall, controversy between 398
Kitto, Rev. John memoir of 425
Knight, Robert Esq. memoir of 313
Landmann, Lt.-Col. George Tho. memoir of 422
Langdon Priory, Kent, seal of 63
Larpent, Sir George, memoir of 524
Last Supper, by Leonardo da Vinci, restoration of 503
Law, Mr. collection of autographs, sale of 502
Leach, Lt.-Col. Jonathan, memoir of 311
Leckhampton Hill, Saxon head-piece found at 64
Ledwich and the Monasticon Hibernicum 162
Le Grice, Rev. C. V. sonnets by 263, 376
Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society 166, 392
Leitrim, Nathaniel, Earl of, memoir of 187
Leominster, Old Town Hall, removal of 630
Leugeric, discovery of Roman coins near 177
Lewes, gold coins discovered 618
Lewis, Rt. Hon. Sir Tho. Frankland, memoir of 306
Lifford, Viscount, memoir of 639
Lille, Cathedral of, proposed new 279
Lilleshall Church, Norman font in 62
Lilleseton, Manor of, tenure of 156
Limerick, Franchise in 496
Linnean Society, anniversary 604
Lismore, Dean of, Book MS. 294
 — Irish inscriptions at 630
Liston, Mrs. J. memoir of 213
Literary Fund Society, annual festival 605
Literary preferments 278
Little Gidding Church, history of 556
Liverpool, St. George's Hall, medal of 51
Llandough Castle, iron spur found 289
Loan negotiated 517
Lockhart, John Gibson, Esq. memoir of 91
Londesborough's, Lord, numismatic conversation 608
London, antiquities found in 62, 64, 927; Mr. C. Rach Smith's collection 276, 391, 606, 619
 — Remains of Mediaeval 359
 — ancient inns, description of 360
 — Wall, destruction of 363
 — clubs of, changes in 218
 — Lord Mayor of, duties of, 1574, 506
 — Library, annual meeting of 604
 — Pageant by Taylor the water poet 338
Longbeard, Greybeard, and Bellarmine vessel known as 510
Long Melford, tradesmen's tokens dug up at 292
Lorton, Robert Edw. Viscount, memoir of 18
Loscombe, C. W. Esq. collection of coins and medals, sale of 504
Loveden, Pryse, Esq., memoir of 526
Lovells, at Purcell's Inch, 1755, murder of 630
Low, Right Rev. David, memoir of 423
Lowe, Adm. Abraham, parentage of 2
Lowestoft new Fish-market 615
Lubeck, ancient buildings of 69
Lumley Castle, inventory of moveables at 66
Lumley, John Lord, historical notice of 66
Lumsden, Andrew, memoir of 572
Luther, Martin, wedding-ring of 64
Lynn, rent-roll temp. Henry IV. at 201
Lyons, the canon counts of 163
Macaulay and Mrs. Barbauld 609
Macdonald, Wm. Russell, Esq. memoir of 211

- Mackenzie, Thomas, esq.* memoir of 102
— — — *Sir J. W. P. M.* memoir of 523
M'Lellan, Archibald, esq. sale of the library of 502
Macnab, flint arrow-heads from 295
Macro, Mr. Thomas, description of the house of 292
Madeley, remarkable sun-dial at 62
Mahan, Lord, *History of England* 3
Mai, Cardinal, memoir of 96; library of 168, 606
Majolica ware, date 1525, 286
Malcolm III. of Scotland, tomb of 404, 511
Malvern Holy Well, cruciform channel at 64
Manby, Capt. George William, memoir of 208
Manilla money, manufacture of 288
Mapline sands, inquiry concerning 554
Marcella, foundress of female monasticism 470
Marcus Aurelius, mould for brass coin of 61
Markbeech Church, stained glass at 169
Markham, Rev. David Fred. memorial window to 607
Marlborough, Sarah Duchess of, *Letter of 373*
Marquesas islands, club from 619
Marshall, W. Calder, statue of Campbell 605
Marsland, Thomas, esq. memoir of 90
Martin's Balthazar's Feast destroyed 168
Martin, Sir Roger, memoir of 187
Mary d'Este, Queen, the seal-ring of 290
Mary Queen of Scots, seal-ring attributed to 90
Masquerier, John James, esq. memoir of 540
Mayence Museum, establishment of the 288
Mecklenbourg, Baron de, sale of the Picture Gallery of 51
Medusa, Head of, at Bath 285
Melrose Abbey, coloured glass from 295
Melville, Capt. H. Beresford, death of 554
Memorial Buffetings 386
Memphis, exploration of the ruins 52
Merle, Gibbons, esq. memoir of 654
Merrington Church, stall-end from 66
Mexican Antiquities, collection of 167
Middle-Temple Gardens, ancient spurs found 289
Middleton, Maj.-Gen. Charles, memoir of 84
Milan Cathedral, candelabrum at 287; restoration of da Vinci's Last Supper at 503
Miller, Mr. Hugh 50
Milner, Sir William M. Sturt, memoir of 639
Minto Church, coins found 292
Mint, hereditary officers of 156
Mitford, Miss Mary Russell, memoir of — — — *Rev. John*, *The Seasons* by 262
Monasticon Hibernicum, Compilation of 162
Monetary Standards of Ancient Greece 60
Monmouthshire, St. Wollo's Church, leaden plate found 64
Montacute and Grandison, arms of 60
Montague, John, memoir of 458; pension to the widow of 501
Montcalm, Louis Joseph de, death of 231
Montmorillon, M. de, Mechanical skill of 163
Monza, sculptures in ivory from 64, 287
Moore the Poet, unpublished letter of 594
Morgan, Lady, re-issue of Works of 50
Morgan, John Minter, esq. memoir of 430
Morris, Sir John 523
Motte, Benj. Letters of Swift to 258
Moyne's Court, Bishop Godwin's comb found 64
Munich, Statues cast at 606
Murillo, picture by 554
Mynors, Mr. ancient mansion of 631
Nantwich, battle before 284
Napier, Sir Charles, the Hero of Scinde, testimonial to 503
Naples, eruption of Vesuvius 634
Napoleon III. Literary Works of 50
National Gallery, Secretary to 168; Director appointed to 502
Naylor, Mr. destruction of paintings belonging to 51
Neuchâtel, Lake of, habitations discovered in 505
Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, meetings of 65, 292, 621
— — — old bricks found at 65
Newport, Monmouthshire, ancient plate found at 509
Nicholls, Mrs. Arthur, memoir of 534
Nimbus, On the 64
Nimroud, Palace at, Collection of Ivories found at 504
Nineveh, antiquities from 606; curious coin of 621
Nisbet, James, esq. memoir of 211
Nolan, Capt. Lewis Edward, memoir of 88
Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, meeting of 392
Norman Privilege of Retraction 386
Northampton, Wm. Marq. of Stall-plate 285
Northamptonshire, the Highlanders in 2
North-West Passage, proposed medal for discovery of 606
Norton Church, co. Durham, Memoir of 618
Norton, Mr. Thomas, memoirs of 506, 507
Norwich Cathedral, memorial window 274, 385
Numismatic Society, meetings of 60, 177, 286, 404, 620
Numismatic Conversazione 608

- Nuremberg Museum*, establishment of 288
Oberflacht, Graves of the Alemanni at 402
Obituary, Sonnet on the 376
O'Brien, John, esq. memoir of 647
O'Conor, Rear-Adm. Sir Rich. memoir of 310
odo Duke of Burgundy, coins of 59
Odoarer, coins of 177, 286
Offord Abbey, gold ring dug up at 403
Ogham in the Oratory of St. Declan 406
Olbers, bronze medal in honour of 404
Old Kent Road, Roman leaden coffin found 509
Old Sarum, paten and chalice found 59
Oliver, Dr., Lord Clarendon's Tutor, epitaph on 278
O'Neill, John B. R. Visc. memoir of 521
Orkney, Antiquities, Description of 294
— Picts' House at, explored 177
Ormonde, Lord, Butterage of Ireland, 496; commission issued by 1598, 630
Otterington, South, seal found at 226
Oulston, Roman Villa at, excavations at 60
Ouseley, Sir F. G., Oratorio of St. Polycarp 50
Owens College, Manchester, new professorship at 50
Oxford Architectural Society, meeting of 67, 513
Oxford, Sir F. G. Ouseley's Oratorio 50
— University Scholarships 500
— Reform, progress of 500, 602
— Museum 165, 602
— Taylor's Museum at, donations to 503
— John Earl of, tomb of 509
Oxfordshire Archaeological Society, meeting of 608
Oxlee, Rev. John, memoir of 203
Padlocks of iron, singular 510
Paintings, destruction of ancient 51
Palmerston, Lord, Administration of 298
Papworth, George, esq. memoir of 537
Paris, news from 11, 297
— Geographical Society of, prizes 603
— Imperial Library of, donations to 502
— Industrial Exhibition 392, 632
Parliament opened by her Majesty, proceedings in 71, 72, 298
Partridge, Dr. anecdote of 348
Pateshall, Rear-Adm. N. memoir of 192
Patriotic Fund, Contributions to the 503
605
Peel, Sir Robert, monument to 277
Pembroke, Dorset and Montgomery, Anne Countess of, memoir of 626
Petersfield, Roman building discovered near 618
Peto, Sir Samuel Morton, created a Baronet 278; munificence of 635
Pheasantry in St. James's Park 600
Phillimore, Joseph, esq. memoir of 319
Photographic Views in England, Scotland, and Wales 58
Pickering, Mr. William, sale of MSS. and Autograph Letters of 51
Pictures, Amateur Exhibition of 605
Pilgrimage of Grace, Eve of the 625
Pilgrim's tokens, found 60, 287
Pine cones, used as an emblem 66
Pitt, the Elder, remarks on character of 351
Pittencrieff, Die of a Scotch coin found near 294
Ponsonby, John Lord Viscount, memoir of 414
Pope the Poet, box presented by 178
— Letter of, to C. Bathurst 261
— Rev. Alex. of Reay, anecdote of 178
Portland Isle, Roman ware found at 519
Powers, Hiram, statues by 168
Powney, Capt. John, memoir of 644
Prayers, Illuminated MS. Book of 61
Prendergast, Gen. Cha. O'Neil, memoir of 526
Processional Banner, specimen of a 403
Proclamations of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. 403
— against new buildings 596
— of Cromwell 617
Pulteney's, Sir William, lease, 1686, 591
Queen's Speech 21
Queen, statue of the, colouring of 606
Quincy, Mrs. of Cambridge, Diary of 346
Rack, on the use of the 507
Raikes, Rev. Chancellor, memoir of 192
Ramsgate, St. George's Church, monumental window in 607
Raphael's picture of Apollo and Marsyas 608
Rattee, Mr. James, memoir of 539
Ravensworth, Thomas Henry Lord, memoir of 415
Rees, Rev. William Jenkins, memoir of 317
Rendlesham Manor, Court roll of 291
Repton School in the 17th century 516
Rheims, History of the municipality of 233, 478
— dart-head found at 284
Richard II. Seals for Serfs temp. of 338
— III. usurpation of 255
Richborough, bronze Roman eagle found at 64
Richmond Park, terra-cottaring found 289
Riots in 1780, 4
Robertson, Lord, memoir of 194
Robespierre and his female admirers 120
Robinson, Sir Geo. Best, memoir of 524
Rodney, Adm. victory over the French 10

- Roe, H. O.* charitable bequests of 226
Rogers, Major Robert, of Dunbarton 231
Roland, Madame, incidents in the life of 118
Roman Wall, survey of the 223
 —— altar to Jupiter Augustus 293
 —— inscription found at York 295
 —— Swords, remarks on 404
 —— and Saxon rings, collection of 509
 —— Edition of the Septuagint 263
 —— At, specimens of 620
Rome, news from 71
Rose-noble of Edward IV. 65
Roper, John Bonfay, esq., memoir of 419
Routh, Rev. Martin Joseph, D.D. memoir of 196, 278
Routton, Frederick, esq. memoir of 634
Royal Society, anniversary 49. Auto-graph letters presented to 603
Royal Scottish Academy Report 277
Ruskin, Mr. his Conservative Fund 285, 616
Russia, news from 71, 407, 634
Russia, Nicholas, Emperor of, memoir of 411
Russian Manners and Customs 136
Rutherford, Lord, memoir of 194
 —— sale of his Library, 391, 502
Ryvers, Lord, family of 248
Sainte Aulaire, Comte de, memoir of 414
St. Declan's oratory, Ogham discovered in 406
Sainthill, Mr. Numismatic crumbs 605
St. James's Park, Pheasantry in 600
St. John, ivory figure of 64
St. John's Head, alabaster tablet of 63
St. Maurice, reliquary from, date 1460 64
St. Moluach, Crozier of 177
St. Wenantius, Opening the Great Tumulus at 630
Saladin and D'Urfe, Families of 163
Salisbury, antiquities from 60
Sardinia, M. A. Queen of, memoir of 303
 —— Queen dow. of, memoir of 303
 —— news from 515
Sassanian gems, inscription on 510
Savary and the Arab chief 24
Scharf, Mr. Geo. lectures by 390; paper on Roman sculptures at Bath 285
Schools and school inspectors 13
Scotland, Industrial Museum of 392
 —— Regalia of, keeper of 392
 —— Society of Antiquaries of, meetings of 177, 294, 404, 511
 —— during the Commonwealth 450
Scottish croziers, preservation of 177
Screddington, bronze ampulla found at 284
Sculpture, on colour as applied to 513
Seaford, gold seal ring found at 284
 GENT. MAG. VOL. XLIII.
- Seal of the Hundred of Flaxwell* 2; of Christina de Werting 65; of Robert Finley, archdeacon of Ely 114; for serfs temp. Ric. II. 338; of the town of Boppard 505
 —— found at South Otterington 226
Seal-ring of Mary Queen of Scotland 290
Seasons, the, by the Rev. John Mitford 262
Sebastopol, panorama of 605
Sens Cathedral, carved ivory box at 289
Septuagint, Roman edition of 263
 —— Complutensian edition 153
Setterson, or shoe-horn, inscribed 507
Shakspere, seal-ring attributed to 169
Sherborne, statue of an abbot found at 62
Sheriffs for 1855, list of 299
Shetland, antiquities from 509
Shirley, near Croydon, weapons, &c., found 59
Shoe-horn of 16th century 507
Shropshire, various weapons and relics found 62
Shute, Tho. Deane, death of 554
Sidon, sarcophagus at, inscription on 618
Sidmouth, figure of a centaur found near 509
Signet Rings engraved with Jerusalem Crosses 509
Silver Ingots, stamped with Roman inscription 62
Sistine Chapel Ceiling 277
Skynner, Vincent, MS. by 58
Smith, Mr. Roach, Collection of Antiquities 276, 391, 606, 619
 —— Rev. Jeremiah, memoir of 202
 —— Richard John esq., memoir of 322
 —— William, illuminated grant of arms to 1640 405
Somersetshire Archaeological Society meeting of 167
Sompting Church, restoration of 607
Sonnet on Coleridge and Lamb 263
 —— on the Obituary 376
Southacre, enamelled badge found 64
Southey the Poet, Correspondence of 50
Southey and Arnold, comparison between 134
South Sea House, sale of 517
Spain, Don Carlos of, memoir of 414
Spain, news from 71, 297, 634
Spalding Club, Report 167
Spanish medio peseta, 510
Spencer, Rev. John Leigh, death of 226
Spitalfields, Russo-Greek triptych found 289
Spon, Disinterestedness of 164
Stained Glass Windows 607
Stall-plate of Marq. of Northampton 285
Stanley Memorial Window, at Norwich 274, 385
Statistical Society, anniversary of 390
Steinsberg Castle, representations of 509
Stracey, Rev. Sir George, memoir of 308

- Strange, Sir Robert, Memoir of* 572
Strasburg MS. Chronicle of 402
Strasburg Cathedral, building of 403
Stratford-on-Avon Church, new Window in 607
Stuart, Lady Arabella, Historical Facts concerning 561
 —— *Prince Charles, Watch said to have belonged to* 512
 —— *Lord Dudley, memoir of* 19
 —— *Henry, esq. memoir of* 89
 —— *Gen. Hon. Sir Patrick, memoir of* 305
Suabia, antiquities of 285
Suffolk Institute of Archaeology, meeting of 291
 —— *Anglo Saxon relics found in* 291
 —— *antiquities discovered* 617
 —— *broadside of Edw. Bullock* 617
Sullivan, John, esq. memoir of 312
Surrey Archaeological Society, meeting of 166, 628
Swanscombe, penny of Henry VII. found at 620
Swift, Dean, Original Letters of 146, 258
Swift's Notes on Clarendon 467, 589
Sword found in an Anglo-Saxon grave 58
Sword, engraved steel pommel of a 620
Sylvester Daggerwood 114
Synge, Colonel Charles, memoir of 86
Takeley, Roman reliques found at 618
Talbotype and Collodion processes 168
Taxation, additional 517
Taylor, Jeremy, Biography of 376
 —— *Museum at Oxford, donations to* 503
 —— *Tom, and Charles Read, plays of* 563
Teddington, barrow opened and relics found 59
Termessus, unique coin of 621
Tewkesbury, Field of, Battle at 403
Thackeray's female portraits 135
Thalia, alabaster figure of 64
Thames, antiquities found in the 57, 284, 619
Thierry's History of a French Commune 233
Thimble of filigree work 512
Thomson, James, M.D. memoir of 64
Thornbrough, dagger found near 284
Thornhill, Sir James, memorial of 486
Ticonderoga, Battle of in 1758, 230
Tiles, pavement, Chertsey 287, 618, 628
Tinley, Robert, Archdeacon of Ely, seal of 114
Tobacco box of brass, engraved 620
Tobacco Pipes, collections of 169, 290
Tom Thumb, Barnum's account of 370
Tothill Fields, Westminster, notices of 47, 387
Tower of London, carvings by prisoners on the walls 60
Townsend Worcestershire MSS. 45
Training Schools at Westminster 15
Treago, a castellated mansion of 14th century 631
Treasure Trove, the liberality of Government concerning 619
Tricolor on the Atlas 18
Tucker, Mr. William, memoir of 543
Tuisco, the fourth son of Noah 403
Turkey, news from 179, 515, 633
Tylden, Brig.-Gen. William Burton, memoir of 85
Tyndale, George Booth, esq. memoir of 428
 —— *Maj. Charles W. memoir of* 318
Tynemouth Monastery, burial place of Malcolm III. 511
Uleybury tumulus, examination of 61
Ulverston, Barrow Monument at 143
United States, news from 71
Upton, Colonel, memoir of 88
 —— *Gen. Hon. Arthur Percy, memoir of* 306
Upton, Berks, singular epitaph at 296
Upton-on-the-Hill, Song on 226
Vacarius' Epitome of the Roman law 45
Valpy, Abraham John, esq. memoir of 204
Veasey, Charles, esq. memoir of 654
Venetian salver, with enamelled escutcheon, 289
Venice, Lion of St. Mark at, Runes found 512
Vespasian, coins of, found at Tapeley 618
Vespasianus, Cesar, coin of 65
Vidal, Dr. Bishop of Sierra Leone, memoir of 314
Vienna, news from 10, 179, 297, 401, 515, 632
Vinci, L. da, Last supper, restoration of 503
Vineta, City of, Remarks on the submerged 504
 —— *Remarks on* 506
Vivian, John Henry, esq. M.P. memoir of 646
Walbrook, leaden penny of William the Conqueror, found at 404
Wallace, Robert, esq. memoir of 527
Wallop, tumulus explored at, 59
Walpole, Sir Robert, character of 350
Walsham-le-Willows, earthen pot 14th Century found 291
Waltham Abbey, steel pommel of a sword engraved, found at 620
Walton le Dale, churchyard, crucifix 14th Century found 59
War, Illustrations of the 51
Ward, Miss Mary de, family of 499
Warneford, Rev. Sam. Wilson, memoir 528
Warrfords and Fettiplaces, not Royalists of 273
Washington, statue of 606
Watson, Joshua, esq. D.C.L. memoir of 648

- Wellington College*, site of 50
 —— Duke of, Inscription for a bust of 218
Wells, names of ancient 32
Welton Church, new windows in 607
Wertingg, Christine, seal of 620
Wesley, Wardship of Valerian, of Dangan, 491, 598
Westminster, St. Stephen's Hall, New statues in 606
 —— *Abbey*, Statue of Wordsworth 51
 —— *Play*, performance of 169
 —— Great Fair, origin of 450
Wheatley, tile of red terra-cotta from the Roman villa at 289
Whitelocke's Embassy to Sweden 451
Whittington Club House destroyed by fire 72
Wilkes, John, character of 352
William the Conqueror, penny of, leaden piece similar to 404
Williams, William, esq., memoir of 527
Wilson, Edward John, esq., memoir of 321
Wiltshire, South, antiquities found in 403
Wimbledon Common, round perforated brick found 289
Winchester, Parentage of Gardiner, Bishop of 495
 —— Roman inscription to the Deae Matres found at 288
 —— Roman altar discovered at 510
Windham, Wm. Howe, esq., memoir of 195
Windmill Fields, Dogg Fields, and Sohoe 597
Windus, Thomas, esq., F.S.A., memoir of 432
Wine Trade in London, temp. of James I. 36
- Wine, its use and taxation* 570
Wingham, Anglo-Saxon burial ground at 59
Winstanley, Clement, esq., memoir of 420
Winston Church, Font in 65
Woffington, Mrs. the Actress 563
Wolsey, carvings from Palace of 628
Wolverhampton, St. James's Church, new window 607
Wombwell, Sir George, memoir of 308
Women of the Revolution 115
 —— *On the Employments of* 488
Woolpit, Roman encampment at, relics found 291
Worcester Chapter Library, MS. of Vacarius found 46
Worcester, discovery of Henry II. pennies at 59; Gilt brass spur from 510; lock of the tricker firelock found at 620
Worcestershire MSS. 45
 —— Curious names, Hermitages, and Caves in 271
Wordsworth, statue of 51
Wren, Sir Christopher, book of pen sketches by
Yarepol, Grant of lands 1283 at 291
Yates, Lt.-Gen. Jonathan, memoir of 190
York, Roman inscription found at 295
 —— destruction of an ancient gateway at 504
 —— Duke of, and the Privy Council of Edinburgh 1684, 511
Yorke, Thomas, gent. licence to build houses 596
Yorkshire Philosophical Society, meeting of 391
Youghal, St. Mary's Church, relics discovered 406
 —— ecclesiastical antiquities at 630
Zoological Society, anniversary 605

INDEX TO BOOKS REVIEWED.

- Anabasis of Cyrus* 399
Anglo-Saxon Poems of Beowulf 393
Annotated Paragraph Bible 56
Archæologia Cambrensis, Third Series 391
Autobiography of the Rev. W. Jay 171 — of James Silk Buckingham 581
Ayton, E. Words by the Wayside 283
Barnum, P. T. Life of 365
Bede, Cuthbert, Photographic Pleasures 282
Bell, R. Annotated Edition of the English Poets 174
Beowulf, Anglo-Saxon Poems of 393
Berger, Dr. Historical Pocket Annual for 1855, 283
Bigg, J. S. Night and the Soul 56
Blue Ribbons, The 53
- Bonaparte Family, Catalogue of Drawings, Miniatures, &c.* of 283
Bohn's Antiquarian Library 175
 —— British Classics 125
 —— Classical Library 54, 399, 613
 —— Hand-book of Proverbs 115
 —— Standard Library 115
Bouterwek's edition of Cædmon 611
Buckingham, James Silk, Autobiography of 581
Burke, Edmund, Works of 175
Business and Pleasure 56
Cædmon's des Angelsachsen bibliothek 611
Calderwood, H. Philosophy nite 56
Carlisle Cathedral, Histori 281

- Chatelain, M. de, La Fleur et la Feuille* 177
Chinese Empire, The 463
Christian Annotator, or Notes and Queries on Scriptural Subjects 54
Christianity and its leading Aspects 176
— and Modern Infidelity 615
Christmas, H. Memoir of Napoleon III. 612
Church and State, Official Handbook of 52
Codex Montfortianus, The 399
Coming Man, The, or True Deliverer 398
Common-place Book of Thoughts, Memories, and Fancies 132
Cowie, M. Hulcean Lectures, 1854, 615
Craig, Rev. J. History of the Protestant Church in Hungary 613
Curiosities of London 291
Davies, R. Mints and Coinages of York 280
Davis, Rev. G. H. The Coming Man 398
Dennistoun, J. Memoirs of Sir Rob. Strange and Andrew Lumisden 572
Derby, Guide to 282
Discontented Children 53
Dobbin, O. T. The Codex Montfortianus 399
Dod, C. The Parliamentary Companion 53
Drury, A. M. The Blue Ribbons 53
Dwarris, Sir F. The Widow's Rescue 614
Education, Minutes of Committee of Council on 13
Egypt, Monumental History of 124
Ellwood, Thomas, Life of 616
England, History of, from 1713 to 1783, 3
— during the Reign of George III. 349
England's Sacred Synods 609
Englishwoman in Russia 136
Ennemoser's History of Magic 175
Evangelical Life, 282
Exposition of Epistle to the Hebrews 614
Ferrar, Nicholas, Life of 555
Fisher, Bishop John, Life of 394
Florence of Worcester, translation of 175
Fly Leaves, 1855, 400
Foot, Rev. A. Christianity and its leading Aspects 176
Forbes, Prof. E. Literary Papers 283
Fox, C. J. Memorials and Correspondence of 297
Fraser, R. W. The Kirk and the Manse 612
Geography of Strabo, Translation of 55
Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire 175
Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield 54
Grave Thoughts for a New Year 401
Gurney, J. H. Grave Thoughts for a New Year, 401
Hand-Book of Proverbs 175
Hebrews, Exposition of Epistle of 614
Historical Pocket Annual 283
Hospitals and Sisterhoods 488
Howitt, W. Ennemoser's Hist. of Magic 175
Huc, M. The Chinese Empire 463
Hulcean Lectures, Scripture Difficulties 615
Infidelity, its Aspects, Causes, and Ages 176
Inspiration of Holy Scripture 176
Jackson, Dr. Bp. of Lincoln, The Witness of the Spirit 176
James's Life of Cœur de Lion 175
James J. Evangelical Life 282
Jameson, Mrs. Thoughts, Memories, and Fancies 132
— Sisters of Charity 488
Jewitt, L. Guide to Derby 282
Joyce, J. W. England's Sacred Synods 609
Kinghorn, Joseph, Memoir of 397
Kirby, M. E. The Discontented Children 53
Kirk and the Manse, The 612
La Fleur et la Feuille 177
Lamb, C. Specimens of English Dramatic Poets 175
Lea, T. Biog. Sketch of R. C. Taylor 400
Lee, Mrs. R. Playing at Settlers 53, 283
Lee, W. Inspiration of Holy Scripture 176
Lewis, Rev. J. Life of Dr. John Fisher 394
Literary Papers 283
Locke, John, Works of 175
London, Timbs's Curiosities of 281
Mahon's, Lord, History of England 3
Mandelgren's Monumens Scandinaviques 611
March Winds and April Showers 283, 401
Mariden's Travels of Marco Polo 175
Massey, W. History of Reign of George III. 349
Matthew of Paris, translation of 175
Mayer, J. Catalogue of Drawings, Miniatures, &c. of the Bonaparte Family 283
Mayer, J. E. B. Life of Nich. Ferrar 555
Memoir of Old Humphrey 399
Mental, Moral, and Social Progress of the present Century 615
Michelet, J. Women of the Revolution 115
Miller, E. The Second and Third Seals 176
Miller, J. Fly Leaves, 1855, 400
Mints and Coinages of York 280
Montague, John, of the Cape, Memoir of 458
Monumental History of Egypt 124
Moor of Venice 176
Morbida and other Poems 398
Morgan, Rev. R. W. Christianity and Modern Infidelity 615
Napoleon III. Memoir of 612
Newman, W. A. Memoir of John Montague of the Cape 458
Nicholson, Corn. Lecture on the Mental,

- Moral, and Social Progress of the present Century 615
Night and the Soul, Poem 56
Notes and Queries on Scriptural Subjects
 54
Odessa and its Inhabitants 54
Official Handbook of Church and State 52
Old Chelsea Bun House 54
Osburn, W. Monumental History of Egypt 124
Parliamentary Companion 53, 283
Pearson, Rev. T. Infidelity 176
Philo-Judeus, Works of 398
Philosophy of the Infinite 56
Photographic Pleasures 282
Playing at Settlers 53, 283
Poets, annotated edition of 174
Prior's Life of Edmund Burke 175
Protestant Church in Hungary, History of 613
Proverbs, Handbook of 175
Psalms, Essay towards a New Version 126
Pulszky, F. The Tricolor on the Atlas 24
Redford, G. Autobiography of Rev. W. Jay 171
Rose and Ring 53
Russell, Lord John, Life of C. J. Fox 227
St. John, J. A. Works of John Locke 115
Second and Third Seals 176
Seven Poor Travellers 53
Seven Mile Cabinet 616
Sisters of Charity at Home and Abroad 488
Statistics of Coal 400
Stories for Village Lads 401
Strabo, translation of 55
Suetonius, translation of 613
Sweden, Embassy to, in 1653 and 1654, 451
Tait, Very Rev. A. C. Historical Sketch of Carlisle Cathedral 281
Tait, W. Exposition of Epistle to the Hebrews, 614
Taylor, J. E. Moor of Venice 176
 —— R. C. Statistics of Coal 400
 —— Tom, and Charles Read's Plays 563
Tennent, Sir J. E. Wine, its Use and Taxation 570
Thorpe, B. Translation of Beowulf 393
Timbs, J. Curiosities of London 281
Tilmarsh, M. A. The Rose and Ring 53
Tonna, Mrs. What Aunty saw in Scotland 283
Travels of Marco Polo the Venetian 175
Tricolor on the Atlas 24
Turner, T. Essay towards a New Version of Psalms 176
United States and Canada, Vacation Tour in 609
Vacher's Parliamentary Companion 283
Vicar of Wakefield, new edition of 54
Waldensian Church, History of 279
Watson, Rev. J. S. Translation of Xenophon 399
What Aunty saw in Scotland 283
Whitelocke's Embassy to Sweden 451
Widow's Rescue, The 614
Weld, C. R. Vacation Tour in United States and Canada 609
Wilkins, M. H. Memoir of Joseph Kinghorn 397
Willyams, J. L. History of the Waldensian Church 279
Wine, its Use and Taxation 570
Witness of the Spirit 176
Women of the Revolution 115
Words by the Wayside 283
Xenophon's Anabasis of Cyrus 399
Yonge, C. D. Translation of Works of Philo-Judeus 398
York, Mints and Coinages of 280

INDEX TO NAMES.

Including Promotions, Preferments, Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—The longer Articles of Deaths are entered in the preceding Index to Essays.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Ab Adam, E. 299 | Adam, C. W. 217 | Affleck, Mrs. J. D. 217 | Akers, A. 659 |
| Abbey, M. C. 659 | Adams, A. 550. B. 75 | Alcock, R. 72 | |
| Abbotson, T. 445 | 105. B. H. 638. | Agar, L. 550 | Aldam, W. 441 |
| Abbott, E. H. 110. | C. 73. 638. Col. | Ager, Capt. H. 444 | Aldersey, L. A. 185 |
| E. S. 182 | H. 73. C. A. 325. | Agnew, Comm. J. de, C. A. 77 | Alderson, E. 76. J. 299 |
| Aberdeen, G., Earl of, 299 | E. 441. G. 301. | Maj. A. K. 546 | Aldrich, S. M. F. 590 |
| Aberdein, M. E. 76 | L. 76. M. 219. | Ainslie, A. C. 182. | Alexander, E. J. 666, |
| Abershon, M. H. 302 | Miss 545 | 302. E. V. 409. F. 218. | H. 182. H. 182. |
| Abud, H. 518 | Adamson, Maj. J. S. 74 | Lt.-Col. F. 409. Lt.-Col. Sir | G. 182. Lt.-Col. Sir |
| Ackerson, J. 440 | | G. 106. Lt.-Col. H. E. 181 | J. E. 180. T. 181 |
| A'Court, C. H. W. 518 | Mrs. W. W. 25 | Aitken, A. M. 302 | Alford, R. 440 |
| Acres, J. 102 | Addison, E. C. 109 | Aitkens, J. 441 | Allan, W. 106 |
| Aeton, E. 330 | Adkins, E. 657 | Airy, Col. R. 73 | Allardyce, G. 638 |
| Aeworth, S. E. 184 | Adler, J. 637 | Akerman, J. Y. 603 | Allen, B. T. 76. E. 518. F. 551. F. S. |

- 218, Lady C. 408.
S. 656. W. H. 333
- Allfree, A. 660
- Allfrey, M. 445
- Allinson, Miss D. 544
- Allison, T. 221
- Allnat, R. H. 519
- Alms, M. 548
- Alston, Mrs. C. 183
- Althans, H. 446
- Ambler, G. 438
- Amesbury, S.C. 186
- Amos, J. 333
- Amphlett, C. 636
- Anderson, Capt. W. H. H. 73. C. G. 219. H. 186. J. 443. Surg. D. 105. W. A. 328, 438
- Andrew, J. 549
- Andrews, C.H. 409. E. B. 299. J. 446. L. 222. Maj. M. 180. S. 442. W. 109
- Andriot, M. C. 546
- Angell, W. S. 660
- Angelo, Lt.-Col. R. 438. W. H. 332
- Annersley, M. 519
- Annesley, Mrs. A. 408
- Ansley, J. H. 184
- Anstey, W. R. 658
- Antrobus, E. 518
- Applebee, S. 184
- Apps, W. 108
- Arango, J. 438
- Arbutnott, Hon. C. M. 183
- Archer, Lt.-Col. E.C. 443. M. 301. Miss 324. S. 545. T. 661
- Argyll, Duke of, 501
- Arkwright, T. 550. P. 299
- Armitage, F. 183. W. 659
- Armstrong, D. M. 73. J. H. 182. J. W. 73. R. 435. W. 440. W.H. 221
- Arnold, E. 302. H. 103. H. H. 333. T. G. 445
- Arnott, J. 110. N. 302
- d'Arrochella, C'tess, 220
- Arrowsmith, W. 109
- Arthur, L. 446. Lady, 331
- Arthurs, W. G. 182
- Ash, D. 302
- Ashburnham, C'tess of, 518
- Ashby, E. Q. 302. E. D. 444
- Ashe, R. 436
- Ashton, C. M. 221
- Ashwin, F. 409
- Askew, J. 656
- Aspinall, A. 109
- Aspinwall, T. 409
- Aspland, E. 301
- Asplen, W. 182
- Astell, Mrs. J. H. 518
- Astley, H. Lady, 331
- Aston, E. M. 75. Lt.-G. F. 658
- Atherton, C.B. 520. Mrs. W. 300
- Atkins, M. 662
- Atkinson, E. J. 301. J.M. 446. J.R. 328. M. 182. 186. M.T. 660. S.A. 75. T. D. 77
- Attree, W. W. 518
- Attwood, C. 329. G. De B. 660
- Auchmuty, Capt. J. 180. 917
- Audley, Miss R. 107
- Aufreire, A. J. 546
- Austen, E. T. 182. Miss S. 545. R. 325
- Austin, C. A. 302. J. 109. M. 327. 551. P. B. 301
- Avery, J. 447
- Awdry, C. H. 520
- Aycough, T. 442
- Babb, G. 182
- Babington, C. E. 435. J. 546. W. P. 182
- Bache, J. 222
- Bacon, H. 182. Mrs. H. 518
- Badcock, A. 638
- Baddeley, Capt. W. H. C. 73
- Bagot, G. 518. Hon. Mrs. 518
- Bagshawe, Mr. 180
- Bailey, J. H. 445. L.A. 327. T.B. 327
- Bailie, J. 545
- Baillie, E. B. M. 519. G. 76. Mrs. J. 75
- Baily, A. 520
- Bainbridge, Lt.-Gen. 657
- Baines, Rt. Hon. M. T. 407
- Baird, D. 212. R. 548. W. C. 442.
- Baker, B. 410. C. 221. C. E. 638. G. M. 186. J. 331. 445. 638. T. W. 520. M. A. 109. Maj. R. 544. M. T. Lady, 662. Mrs. J. L. 636. Mrs. J. P. 218. R. 215. S. J. 77. S.T. 637
- Baldwin, M. 329
- Balfour, F. 110. J. 655. J. L. 215. L. 518
- Ball, J. 518
- Ballard, P. 444
- Bally, S. 183
- Bamford, E. S. 302. T. 329
- Bampfylde, C. F. 437
- Band, D. 110
- Bangor, E. Vise. 181
- Bankes, E. S. 74
- Bannerman, E. A. 409
- Barber, E. 106. J. 109. T. 107
- Barclay, A. 518
- Barker, E. 329. E. M. 409. J. 332. 334. Mrs. 321. W. G. M. J. 551.
- Barlee, F. P. 180
- Barlow, J. M. 186
- Barnard, E. 329
- Barnes, Adj. D. 335. C. 183. J. R. 104. T. 326
- Barnett, Lt.-Col. 445
- Barnwell, Mrs. H. L. 408
- Barrett, E. 329. J. 220. J. M. 638. W. 181
- Barron, F. B. 76
- Barrow, A. M. 76. Capt. T. W. 446. G. N. 182
- Barris, E. 327
- Barry, A. L. 545. M. 660
- Barsbham, M. A. 660
- Bartlemore, W. 443
- Bartlett, A. M. 661. F. A. 185. M. C. 548. R. L. 638
- Bartley, T. H. 181
- Bartliff, R. 544
- Barton, C. J. 300. H. 661. J. 445. R. 107
- Baskett, J. 436
- Baslin, Comm. R. 217
- Bass, J. 440
- Bastard, Mrs. W. J. W. 331
- Batchelor, F. T. 410
- Bateman, A.M. 109. S. B. 301
- Bates, Mrs. J. 443
- Batley, W. 659
- Batt, B. 334. F. C. 327
- Batten, E. 657
- Battersby, J. 637. R. 181
- Battle, Capt. D.W. 181
- Bandot, E. 73
- Baumgardt, L. E. H. 77
- Bansfield, G. B. R. 410
- Bavaria, T. Queen dow. of. 321
- Baverstock, J. 74
- Bax, J. S. 520
- Baxter, Dr. A. H. 333. E. M. 331. L. C. 520. W. E. 408
- Bayles, P. 437
- Bayley, E. 410. E. J. S. 636. M. A. 544
- Bayly, A. 550. B. E. 518. F. W. 184. Hon. Mrs. R. L. 75. Rear-Adm. 299
- Beach, M. M. 71
- Beadle, C. N. 328
- Beak, Mrs. 218
- Bealy, T. 435
- Beardshaw, Mrs. F. 439
- Beatty, M. 441
- Beaufort, Duchess of. 300
- Beaumont, J. 333
- Beauvais, M. 331
- Beazley, Miss E. 550
- Beck, R. L. 110. W. 637
- Becket, A. 520
- Becket, W. 445
- Beckett, W. 166
- Beckham, Capt. H. 443. H. 444
- Beckwith, G. L. 638. M. 445. T. 635
- Beddone, J. 105
- Bedford, Capt. G.A. 410. C. J. 441
- Bedwell, T. 185
- Beer, Miss S. 446

- Beesly, J. 396
 Beetham, J. 655
 Beetsou, E. 441
 Beevor, Capt. H. C. 103, 111
 Begbie, M. 76
 Belcher, T. 437
 Belfield, J. M. 184
 Bell, A. M. 185. C. A. 548. Dr. C. W. 77. E. 330. E. W. D. 73. H. J. 329. J. 14. Lt. M. 548. Lt. M. W. 329. S. S. 299
 Bellis, J. 548
 Belsen, J. 442
 Bendyshe, S. 637
 Benjamin, M. 544
 Bennet, J. 105
 Bennett, W. F. 520. J. 110. M. A. 551
 Bentinck, Lady M. 16. Maj. A. C. 13. Maj. Gen. H. J. W. 73
 Bentley, A. 444
 Berdmore, S. H. 440
 Beresford, G. J. 181
 Bergeur, E. 638
 Berkeley, C. A. 299. Rear - Admiral M. F. 407
 Bernal, E. 547
 Bernard, W. D. 407
 Bernays, H. 185
 Berners, Maj. W. 663
 Berresford, Mrs. M. 107
 Berrey, J. A. 328
 Berry, G. 547
 Bertram, E. 657
 Besley, R. 331
 Best, J. 182. Mrs. 439
 Bethune, Capt. D. M. 180
 Bettie, J. 107. S. 345
 Bevan, F. E. 301
 Bever, Capt. S. J. 658
 Bew, C. 517
 Bewicke, C. 184. Mrs. R. C. 518
 Biddulph, C. E. 302. Lt.-Col. T. M. 12. R. S. 302
 Bielfeld, A. H. 334
 Bigge, A. 299
 Bignold, Sir S. 181
 Billington, Miss M. A. 329
 Bingham, Maj. C. 181. M. H. 106
 Binney, D. B. 302. H. 302
 Binns, B. J. 74
 Birch, E. 109. 300. G. 445. H. M. 185
 Birch, S. 501
 Birchall, M. A. 334
 Bird, A. 183. C. F. 519. C. J. 215. 638. E. E. 520. F. 410
 M. 334. 660. Mrs. A. M. 441.
 Bishop, J. C. 110. M. A. 301
 Bitton, J. 519
 Black, A. S. 109. J. Y. 660. R. 182.
 Blackburn, J. E. 334. M. 661. P. 408
 Blackburne, E. A. 186. H. I. 182. T. 519
 Blacker, L. 16
 Blackwell, S. H. 445
 Blackwood, J. S. 75
 Blair, A. A. 301. Lt. W. H. 333. M. A. E. 77. N. F. 518
 Blake, A. E. 657. C. 919. 445. H. H. 659. Mrs. H. 442
 Blakeney, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir E. 181. Rt. Hon. Sir E. 299
 Blanchard, J. 518
 Blanckley, Lt. H. D. 917
 Blandy, J. 438
 Blane R. 13
 Blanchard, Col. T. 181
 Blatch, A. 550
 Blenkarne, C. M. 638
 Bligh, Lady L. 75
 Bliss, M. 302. Mrs. 661
 Block, A. J. 183
 Blofield, T. C. 436
 Blocmfield, Col. H. K. 636
 Blount, Capt. H. 120
 Bluett, E. 660
 Blundell, C. 446
 Blunt, C. 653
 Blurton, Comm. G. 217
 Blyth, E. 292. E. G. 216
 Board, J. 549
 Boardman, J. H. 76
 Boddy, C. V. 328
 Bode, G. 184
 Boden, Miss S. 221
 Bodle, M. 219
 Bodley, J. 443
 Body, S. 661
 Boland, M. K. 185
 Bolton, Col. D. 181
 Bond, S. A. 547
 Bone, W. 438
 Bonnell, J. 77
 Bonner, S. 446
 Bontine, W. C. 181
 Bouwens, Lady J. 636
 Booker, W. H. 301
 Boom, R. 329
 Booth, C. S. Lady, 331. Mr. R. 661. R. 661. Sir W. 299
 Bootlby, Lady. 183
 Boreham, J. 219
 Borradale, E. F. 332. L. F. 185
 Boughton, F. C. 550. J. H. 326
 Boulbee, G. C. 302. L. F. 301
 Bourke, Lady L. 331
 Bourne, E. 330. H. B. 439
 Bousfield, R. 543
 Boutell, M. E. 106
 Bouvier, Hon. E. P. 517. Mrs. Capt. 408. Rt. Hon. E. P. 518
 Bouzell, W. 109
 Bovill, Miss. 332
 Bowater, G. 301
 Bowden, W. 181
 Bowdler, P. 108
 Bowen, A. 290. S. 222. Bower, E. 663. E. C. 302
 Bowers, F. 184
 Bowly, M. 107
 Bowles, C. A. 301
 Bowling, J. 329. T. T. 661
 Bownas, E. 445
 Bowreman, E. 76
 Bowyer, F. E. 637. H. G. 519. Lt.-Col. C. 443
 Box, A. 547
 Boyd, Miss. 549. W. 444
 Boydell, T. 215
 Boyle, E. A. 410. Hon. W. G. 73. J. 109
 Brackenbury, B. 332. J. 104
 Braddon, M. A. 438
 Bradford, G. 551
 Maj. W. H. 180
 Bradley, R. C. 327
 Bradshaw, C. 407
 Hon. Mrs. 182
 Bradstock, H. M. 661
 Brady, C. 109
 Bragard, A. A. de. 299
 Braginton, W. D. 638
 Braikenridge, M. 547
 Brand, Hon. H. B. W. 518. Hon. Mrs. 636
 Brandram, S. T. 437
 Brandt, H. 299. K. 410
 Branton, E. C. 440
 Bratt, L. M. C. 519
 Breeks, R. 408
 Bremridge, E. 328
 Brenchley, M. R. 329.
 Brereton, Col. W. 181. Mrs. 331. W. W. 104
 Breton, Maj. Gen. H. W. 181
 Brett, M. 105
 Brice, A. A. 444
 Bridger, E. 638. W. 330, 332
 Bridges, E. C. 184. H. E. 183
 Bright, M. 108. R. 520. W. O. 109
 Brinkman, Ens. F. J. 544
 Brisbane, E. S. H. 659. M. 549
 Briscoe, W. 439
 Broadbent, F. B. 74
 Brock, A. 544. Capt. S. T. 14. L. 637. J. S. 185
 Brockett, H. 518
 Brocklesby, C. 548
 Broderip, W. 109
 Brodie, A. O. 519
 Brodrick, Hon. W. J. 107
 Brogden, H. 334
 Bromley, J. 638
 Brooke, J. 548
 Brooks, C. 546. F. B. L. W. 123. F. W. 76. H. D. 109. J. 109. J. A. 439. J. H. 436
 Brooksbank, W. 14
 Broucker, M. A. F. 184
 Brougham, R. 74
 Brown, A. 183. A. E. 446. Capt.

- Hon. J. L. 180.
 D. J. 329. E. P. Mrs. W. E. 636
327. E. S. W. 551.
F. 662. G. B. 658.
G. F. 636. H. 105.
J. 299, 408, 657.
660. J. D. 548.
J. L. 216. J. W. 74. Lt.-Col. Hon.
J. 442. Lt.-Gen. Sir G. 181, 636. M.
658. M. C. 302.
M. E. 110. Miss A. R. 551. Mrs. G. J. E. 408. R. G. 636. S. 110.
290, 440. Surg. G. 120. T. 299. W. 74. W. B. 439.
 Browne, C. A. 330. Capt. B. 180. Hon. C. 657. J. 221. J. E. 302. J. S. 547. L. G. 102. J. W. 301. Lt.-Col. F. 76. M. A. 550. Maj. Lt. J. T. 180. Mrs. C. 335. P. 662. R. C. 301. R. E. W. 662. R. T. S. 663. T. 548. W. 218.
 Brownlow, M. 409. Maj. 328. R. 409.
 Brownrigg, R.G. 590.
 Bruce, Capt. H. 409. C. B. 216. Lady F. 519.
 Brühl, G. Count de, 441.
 Brummell, W. C. 110.
 Brunel, S. Lady. 329.
 Brunton, M. 220.
 Bruton, Capt. J. 330.
 Bruyeres, C. M. 520.
 Bryan, C. 661.
 Bryans, R. 519.
 Bryant, J. R. 410.
 Bryce, M. A. 661.
 Buchan, J. 107.
 Buchanan, F.K. 218. J. S. 221. W. C. 443. W. O. B. H. 546.
 Buck, G. S. 408. W. H. 75.
 Buckingham, J. 326.
 Buckle, Adm. M. 550.
 Buckley, A. 662. E. 230.
 Budd, E. 302.
 Bull, A. S. F. 330. H. E. 548. J. 410.
 Bullen, L. 443.
- Buller, Col. G. 73.
 Bulley, B. 408. F. 182, 637.
 Bullock, Miss L. 220.
 Bulmer, F. 545.
 Bulteel, Mrs. J. 300.
 Bunbury, Maj. H. W. 73. Mrs. 183.
 Bunee, J. B. 655.
 Bunny, A. 302.
 Bunsten, G. 186.
 Burbidge, T. 548.
 Burch, M. 660.
 Burchell, S. A. 185.
 Burd, J. 104.
 Burdekin, M. 410.
 Burder, J. 547, 549. T. H. C. 661.
 Burfoot, H. 442.
 Burge, M. 334.
 Burgess, Dr. 109. T. 545.
 Burghersh, Lord, 73.
 Burgoyne, C. Lady. 661. Lt.-Gen. Sir J. F. 181, 636.
 Mrs. C. 108.
 Burke, J. H. 73. Lt. J. 180. R. C. 518.
 Burland, L. B. H. 410.
 Buriton, L. G. 301.
 Burmester, C. W. 546.
 Burn, R. 181.
 Burnaby, H. 107. L. 439.
 Burnand, J. H. 103. W. E. 637.
 Burnard, E. 301.
 Burnes, S. 546.
 Burnet, Capt. J. 638. E. B. 17. Miss A. 332.
 Burnett, T. 109.
 Burney, H. S. S. 13.
 Burr, G. D. 547. H. 184.
 Burrell, F. 637.
 Burroughes, H. N. 185. R. 518. R. R. 520.
 Burrowes, L. W. 443.
 Burrows, E. H. 184.
 Burslem, Ens. R. 657.
 Burt, J. 182.
 Burton, A. W. D. 13. L. F. 638. M. 111.
 Burtt, F. 440.
 Bury, Visc. 181.
 Busby, S. 25.
 Busfeild, S. F. 299.
 Bushe, C. 327. Lady L. 659.
- Butler, Capt. C. G. 327. C. E. 548. E. 183. F. J. 409. Hon. Sir E. 299. Hon. Z. A. 330. P. 75, R. R. 637. Butt, J. W. 325. Butterfield, C. 660. Butterworth, Mrs. G. 75.
 Buxton, G. P. 213. H. 335.
 Byles, A. W. 660. Byne, E. 520. P. C. 301.
 Byng, Capt. Hon. H. W. J. 13.
 Byrne, T. E. 183. Cadogan, W. H. 660. Cain, W. 299. Caird, T. W. 302. Calamy, W. 72. Calcraft, Capt. G. H. 438. Caldecot, M. 77. Caldwell, H. S. 439. Call, Maj. G.F.S. 180. Callaway, M.A. 549. Calley, H. 637. Calmady, C. B. 329. E. 329. Calthrop, J. 185. Calvert, Mrs. 660. Camden, Most Hon. H. Marchioness of, 221. Cameron, G. T. 77. J. C. 662. Mrs. 498. Campbell, A. 658. Capt. D. 180. Capt. N. 221. Col. J. 180. Col. Sir J. 73. E. G. 182. J. A. 302. J. K. 447. J.M. D. 549. J. S. 660. Lady 15. M. 442. Maj. A. 657. Maj.-Gen. F. 72. Maj.-Gen. Sir C. 73, 181. Maj. R. D. 180. Maj. W. P. 180. Miss N. 545. W. G. 518. W. P. 73. W. R. 183. Campbell - Melfort, Miss. 441. Campion, E. 440. R. 544. Candler, M. 547. Cane, Dr. W. H. 443. Cannon, J. S. 409. M. 636. Capel, Hon. W. R. 215. Mrs. J. 438. Capes A. 333.
- Capper, S. J. 631. W. C. 408. Capron, G. H. 409. Carbonnell, E. 409. Carew, A. 442. H. 333. Mrs. R. B. 636. Mrs. R. H. 182. W. H. 299. Carey, H. 299. Carlisle, Earl of, 518. G. Earl of, 299. Carlyle, T. 335. Carmichael, F.G. 547. Carnegie, Capt. Hon. S. T. 74. J. H. 185. Lady C. H. 544. Carpenter, Gen. G. 439. Carr, A. 446. B. 330. E. 302, 410. E. D. 302. E. E. 638. J. 409. J. T. 443. M. 335, 662. Mrs. 330. R. 331. S. M. 638. Carrington, M. 102. W. 110. Carruthers, Maj. G. 520. Carson, E. 102. Carter, Capt. F. 109. E. 333. G. H. 660. J. 106, 184. J. A. 302. R. 330. T. S. 660. W. A. 182. Cartew, C. 301. Cartier, E. 73. Cartwright, L. H. 218, 327. Cary, J.W. 660. Lt. Col. L. 290. Case, E. 321. J. 656. P. J. 548. Cass, T. 518. Castle, Capt. 220. Cater, T. D. 77. Catlin, Mr. T. 547. Cathcart, Hon. A. M. 73. R. A. 443. Cattermole S. 601. Cattley, H. E. 109. M. 77, 637. Caulfield, J. 299. Cautley, W. G. 635. Cavan, C'tess of, 183. Cavendish, Lady E. 636. Cayley, S. Lady. 11. Chads, Capt. W. J. 73. Chadwick, J. W. 322. Chamberlain, Miss C. 109. Mrs. E. 106. Chambers, Capt. 410. S. A. 302. W. 442.

- Chambre, A. **184**
 Chamney, R.M. **301**
 Champion, E. **659**.
 J. **107**, Lt.-Col.
 J. G. **218**, Maj.
 J. G. **73**
 Chapman, B. **109**.
 D. **444**, E. **443**.
 J. **186**, **299**, **301**,
 409. K. **520**. M.
 333. M.G. **104**. R.
 P. **331**
 Charles, M. J. **76**.
 T. **661**
 Charlesworth, L. **330**. T. **441**
Charlestowm, W. **445**
 Charley, J. **659**
 Charlton, E. **301**.
 Mrs. T. B. **408**.
 R. **547**. T. **333**.
 W. **661**
 Charteris, Lady L. **301**
 Charters, E. **329**
 Chase, T. H. **409**
 Chasemore, A. **660**
 Chater, Lady, **75**
 Chatfield, E. M. **105**
 Chatterton, H. **218**
 Chauncey, J. **186**
 Chaytor, L. Lady, **221**
 Cheap, J. **410**
 Cheap, H. **334**
 Cheesewright, E. **662**
 Chesney, Col. F. R. **181**. G. T. **636**.
 W. M. **440**
 Chester, A. M. **222**
 Cheswick, Lt. C. **217**
 Chetwode, L. **662**
Chevalier, M.M. **602**
 Cheveley, M. L. **105**
 Chichester, Mrs. R. **H. 109**. W. **182**
 Childe, G. F. **300**
 Childers, Capt. S. P. **J. 104**. F. **102**
 Chilton, J. **547**
 Chipchase, R. **106**
 Chippendale, J. **329**
 Chippindale, C. **107**
Chisholm, M.A. **328**
 Chibity, E. **301**. Lt.
 W. T. **408**
 Cholmeley, G. M. **662**. Mrs. H. **518**
 Cholmondeley, C.G. **183**
 Chorley, W. F. **184**
 Christie, Prof. **50**
 Christmas, H. **278**,
 300
 GENT. MAG. VOL. XLIII.
- Chubb, M. **442**
 Church, C. M. **299**
 Churchill, F. **435**.
 H. M. L. **637**. J.
 B. **184**
 Churchward, H. **548**
 Chute, Mrs. W. W. **183**
 Clack, E. R. **443**
 Clagett, E. H. **220**
 Clairat, Mons. L. E. **186**
 Clark, G. **445**. J.
 M. **182**. Lt. E.
 G. **636**. M. E. **301**
 Clarke, F. **331**. H.
 A. **545**. J. **72**.
 409. J. B. **435**
 Lt. H. **441**. Mrs.
 W. G. **518**. R.
 444. S. **547**. T.
 328. T. F. **77**
 Clay, E. C. **331**. W.
 D. **638**
 Clayton, J. **328**. Lt.-
 Col. E. **76**
 Cleare, H. **74**
 Cleaveland, F. D. **181**. Lt. G. **438**.
 M. **446**
 Cleaver, W. **215**
 Cheesewright, E. **662**
 Clemens, J. **519**.
 J. M. **183**
 Clemson, M. **108**
 Clendou, Lt.-Col. **W. 181**
 Clerke, B. **219**
 Clias, Capt. **327**
 Clibborn, E. **446**
 Cliffe, Dr. **439**
 Clifford, Capt. R. **104**
 Clifton, H. M. **636**.
 Maj. H. **299**. T.
 H. **73**
 Clive, Lady M. **518**
 Close, C. L. **185**.
 F. **301**. M. E.
 R. B. **301**
 Cloutt, G. T. **548**
 Clowes, W. **660**
 Clubley, C. W. **658**
 Clutterbuck, C. E. **186**. Mrs. T. **75**
 Coates, Mrs. S. **333**
 Coats, Maj. J. **180**
 Cobbett, W. **661**
 Cochran, M. **408**
- Cochrane, A. **409**.
 Lady, **408**
 Cockayne, W. **218**
 Cockraft, A. La T. **216**. M. **302**
 Cockerell, Miss. **410**
 Cockle, J. **111**
 Codrington, O. C. **541**
Coe, M. **547**. W. **659**
 Coffin, M. **547**
 Cogan, C. C. **184**
 Coghill, S. K. **77**
 Cohen, J. H. **659**
 Coke, Hon. H. **518**
 Coker, C. L. **409**
 Colborne, Hon. F. **73**. J. **74**. Rt.
 Hon. C. Lady, **444**
 Colburn, E. S. **185**
 Coldwell, F. S. **218**
 Cole, H. **278**, **302**.
 Col. Hon. H. A.
 75. F. S. **222**. L.
 M. **548**. Lady M.
 L. **440**. Maj. A.
 L. **185**. R. P. **445**
 Colebrook, W. **548**
 Coleridge, F. A. L. **661**
 661.
 Coles, G. G. **437**. L.
 221. Maj.-Gen.
 W. C. **520**
 Coley, J. B. **435**
 Collard, M. **107**
 Collett, E. **185**. H.
 P. **548**. Miss A.
 107
 Collette, Capt. H. **181**
 Colley, J. **443**
 Collicott, F. **110**
 Collier, M. **75**
 Collins, E. **658**. F.
 331. L. **185**. N.
 551. W. **299**
 Collingwood, J. F. **77**
Collison, F.W.P. **409**
 Collyer, J. D. **330**.
 R. **446**
 Colquhoun, Mrs. R. **662**
 Colston, A. **107**
 Colthurst, Comm. **N. 111**
 Colton, A. M. **518**
 Colvill, Maj. R. **180**
 Colwell, J. B. **126**
 Combauld, R. **109**
 Commeine, Lt.-
 Col. C. **548**
 Complin, Miss H. **661**
 Compton, C. **547**
 Comrie, A. **330**
- Congreve, Col. **G. 73**
 Conolly, J. **73**
 Conroy, E. **661**
 Constable, J.C. **551**
 Conway, Capt. G.
 W. C. **74**. Mrs.
 S. **300**
 Cook, F. S. **182**
 Cooke, H. P. **299**.
 638. J. **660**, **661**.
 Maj. J. H. **181**.
 Mrs. E. **541**. Sir
 W. R. C. **637**. T.
 A. **219**. W. **182**
Cookson, H. W. **409**
 Coombe, J. R. **656**
 Cooper, A. **659**. E.
 446. E. A. **182**.
 L. **76**. Lady, **334**.
 M. **551**, **638**. Maj.
 C. **519**, R.J. **443**.
 T.W.B. **106**. W.
 549
 Coote, J. E. A. **301**
 Cope, W. R. **182**
 Copeland, S. **408**
 Copleston, Mrs. E.A.
 518
 Copley, Hon. Miss,
 186
 Corbet, Capt. W. R.
 546
 Corbett, C. H. **299**.
 Mrs. E. **75**. S. **330**
 Cordeaux, J. **301**
 Corder, F. E. **545**
 Corfe, A. T. **182**
 Corke, C. **331**
 Cornwall, E. E. **331**
 Corrie, Dr. J. **328**
 Corte, N. **180**
 Coster, R. **L. 328**
 Cosway, S. M. **222**
 Cotterell, M. **L. P.**
 547
 Cottrell, G. **660**
 Couch, Comm. D.L.
 217
Coulson, E. **331**. T.L.
 R. **446**
 638
 Coupland, W. **216**
 Court, E.H. **409**. C.
 T. 333. M.A.G. **77**
 Courtenay, C.B. **658**
 Courtney, A. **328**
 Cousins, C. **110**. S.
 278. T. **546**
 Coote, J. **446**
 Coventry, J. **301**
 Covington, J. **551**
 Cowan, R. L. **409**
 Coward, Mrs. J. H.
 183
 Cowell, W. A. **108**
 Cowen, J. **14**

- Cowie, B.M.** 182. C. **Cruickshank, A.** Dashwood, Hon. G. 636. Her. Mrs. R. 300
A. 520. **B.** 107. **Mrs. G.** 75. **H.W.** **Mrs. G.** 636. Her.
Cowley, E.A. 409. W. **Crumpe, M.G.S.** 76. **S.658.M.K.** 77. **S.** **Mrs. R.** 300
D. 519. **Cubitt, B.G.** 76. M. **C.** 183. **Dennis, Capt. J.F.**
Cowper, F. 636. F.H. **445.** **Daubeny, M.** 637. **120.** Lt.-Col. J.
76. J. 663. **Cullen, S.** 444. **Maj. H.C.B.** 73. **L.** 180. S. E.
Cox, Capt.J.W. 73. J. **Cumberland, E.** 638. **Dauglish, W.** 442. **302.** W. 220
A. 410. Mrs. R.S. **Cumming, E. M.O.** **Davenport, L.S.** 301
518. **R.H.** 441. S. **327.J.G.** 182. **L.L.** **Davies, M.** 329
109. T. 74. 300. **331.** **David, M.** 186
Coxe, J. 518. **Cundell, S.** 108. **Davidson, E.** 408. **H.**
Coxon, Mrs. J.S. 75. **Cunningham, A. A.** **302. J.** 73. **K.** 548
Coxwell, T. 215. **546. G.L.** 546. L. **De Schmieden, C.**
Coxworthy, F. T. **P.** 546. **Cunliffe, R. E.** 549. **638.** **638.**
181. **Cunningham, M.R.** **Cuppage, B.** 181. **De Symons, A.** 230
Craigie, Capt. A. D. **Cure, A. F.** 410. **DeVerdon, M.E.** 184
545. **Curling, J.** 106. **Davies, C.A.** 550. D.
Crambe, M. 107. **Curre, W.** 444. **C.444.J.216.J.L.**
Craswell, J. 517. **Currie, C. R.** 550. **402.L.C.77.** Lt.F.
Craufurd, Col. J. R. **Currie, E.** 109. **B.105.** Mrs.T. 548
181. J. 181. **Cursham, F. L.** 182. **Davis, J. B.** 104.
Crawford, Col. A.F. **E. 442.** **Maj. T.** 657. T.
72. S. F. 636. **Curtis, C.G.** 327. E. **13.**
Crawford, Capt. R. **105.** M. 442. **Davison, G.** 185
H.P.445. H.C.C. **Curwin, E. L.** 107. **Davenport, Mrs. S.**
519. **Cust, Lady E.** 518. **107.**
Crawhall, T. W. 637. **Davy, C. W.** 326. **Davis, J. B.** 104.
Crawley, Capt. T.R. **446.** **W. L.** 72. **Maj. T.** 657. T.
410. **Curtis, C.G.** 327. E. **13.**
Creasy, Mrs. 75. **Dawkins, Capt. W.** **105.** M. 442. **Dawson, C.** 545. H.
Cregoe, J. G. 328. **Curzon, Rev.** 299. **105.** H. E. S.
Creighton, D.H. 655. **Cust, Lady E.** 518. **409.** J. 326.
Cremorne, Lady. 636. **Cutcliffe, M.** 550. **Dawson-Damer,**
Crespiigny, M.A. 548. **Dagg, S.** 551. **Capt. L. S. W.**
Crewe, L. M. 105. **D'AgUILAR, F.J.** 408. **637.** E. M. S.
Crichton, C.G. 447. **Dakeyne, A.** 545. **637.**
Cripps, W. H. 299. **Dalbiac, Mrs.** H. 75. **Day, Comm. J.** 218.
Critchett, E. 330. **Dale, R. W.** 519. **E.** 330. H. G.
Cristian, H. 332. **Dallaway, Mrs.** H. 75. **184.** J. J. 637.
Crocker, J. 109. **Dalrymple, L. M.** **M.545.** Miss M.
Crott, C.E. 520. C.L. **520. Mrs. G.** 334. **322. P.** 660. W.
105.E.108.H.106. **Dalton, G.F.** 221. L. **409.**
P. J. 74. **Debenham, R.** 222. **Deacon, M. A.** 106.
Crofton, E. C. 545. **Maj. Hon. C.** 180. **W. W.** 334.
Maj. E. W. 73. **Dalzell, Maj. Hon.** **Dealtry, A.** 330. T.
Crofts, J. 663. **R. A. G.** 13. **638.**
Crombie, Lt.-Col. T. **Dames, Miss L. E.** **Dean, J.** 442.
181. **Crompton, J.L.** 301. **Deane, E.** 107. G.
Crookes, J. 186. **Dampier, M.C.** 332. **107.** G. H. 436.
Croote, T. 334. **Daniel, A.** 222. E. **J.** W. 110. T.
Cropper, J. 661. **655. C.H.76.** R. **550.** W. H. 214.
Crosby, E. 662. **301. T.** 299. **Deare, E. W.** 439.
Crosley, C. D. 636. **Daniell, A.** 659. E.J. **Deasy, R.** 636.
Crosse, A. B. 184. **302.F.447.** L.H. **Deaven, E.** 445.
Capt. J. G. 519. **M.639.** **Deck, A. J.** 182.
Mrs. A. 518. **Darbshire, S.D.** 299. **Dene, H.** 520.
Crosthwaite, W. M. 216. **Darby, Capt. C.** 637. **Denecke, A.** 410.
Crouch, C. 334. W. **R.** 636. **Denham, F. J.** 543.
R. 104. **Darling, C.** H. 408. **Denison, M.** 443.
Crowdie, C. M. 302. **636.** **Maj. Sir W. T.** 181.
Crowther, W. 637. **Darroch, Maj. D.A.** **Mrs. C. C.** 300.
Croxtton, J. 645. **G.** 180. **Mrs. W. H.** 300.
Crozier, J. A. 182.

- Don, M. M. 327
 Donaldson, Mrs. Dr. 636
Doneraile, Visce.636.
 Viscountess, 75
 Donkin, B. 445
 Donnet, W. H. 106
 Dopping, J. 657
 Duran, A. T. P. 103
Dore, Maj. P.L.547
 Dormer, J. 445
 Dorrien, Maj. R. A. S.73 Mrs.S.518
 Doughty, K. 17
 Douglas, A. 441.
 A. D. 410. E.
184 Hon. A. G. 299, 637, K.544,
R.K.333, S.G.218
 Dove, A. 409
 Dover, G. 655
 Doveton, E. M. 333
 Dowbiggin, P. E. 77
Dowdeswell, W.299
 Dowdney, D. A. 182
 Dowling, E. 519
 Downman, M. 446
 Down, Rear-Adm. E. A. 333
 Downes, Capt. W. J. 330. F. L. 663,
R.437, T.R.662
 Downing, H.J. 551. S. P. 410
 Downshire, Most Hon. M. dowager Marchioness of, 530
 Dowson, F. R. 520. S. 105
 Doyle, W. H. 299
 D'Oyly, Mrs. C. J. 408
 Draffen, Comm. F. 110
 Drake, C. 335. E. 102. Mrs. T. T. 518. S. A. 333. W. 659. W. H. 181
 Drayton, J. 440
 Dremel, M. A. 77
 Drew, G. S. 74
 Drinkwater, H. J. 185
 Drummelow, S. 107
 Drummond, Capt. Hon. J. R. 74. W. 548
DaBois, E.F.H.105
 Duckett, W. 302
 Du Croz, L. M. 441
 Duff, J. 181. J. A. 409. Maj. 520. W. H. 662
 Dufferin and Clane- boye, Lord, 72
 Duffield, Miss M. 551
 Duffin, M. J. 549, 661. W. 105
 Duffy, Lt. Gen. J. 73, 546
 Duggan, M. 545
 Dulcken, H. 519
 Duley, G. 442
 Duncan, J. M. 549. Visce. 407, 408, 518
 Duncombe, P. D. P. 299
 Dundas, Col. W. B. 72. Rear-Adm. Hon. R. S. 299. Vice-Adm. J. W. D. 636
 Dundonald, Earl of, 299
 Dungannon, Visct. 299
Dunlop,J.520. Miss H. 332
 Dunlope, G. 326. J. 326
 Dunn, E. A. 222. F. C. 444
 Dupre, E. 302
 Dorand, F. H. 108
 Durant, E. 332, 547
 Durden, J. 445
 Durnford, Maj. E. W. 181
 Durrant, E. S. 410. H. 300
 Dusantoy, A. 186
 Dwarris, H. P. 656
 Dyer, M. Lady. 220
 Dyke, Lt. P. H. 659
 Dykes, L. 410
 Eales, W. 325
 Eamonson, Mrs. Capt. 660
 Earl T. 108
 Earle, M. C. 447
 East, H. 518
 Eastlake, Mrs. W. 300
 Eastwood, T. F. 183
 Easty, E. 221
 Eaton, G. E. 410. N. 658
 Ebden, J. W. 299
 Ebrington, Lord Visc. 74
 Eccles, E. 302
 Eckley, E. 656
Eckermann, Dr.439
 Eddowes, J. 184
 Ede, R. 441
 Eden, Rear-Adm. H. 402
 Edenborough, H. 441. S. 219
 Edge, Miss M. R. 105. W. J. 14
 Edgeworth, E. 441
 Edkins, R. P. 106
 Edmonds, A. M. 334. C. 439. R. 332
 Edmunds, E. 74
 Edmundson, E. A. 546
 Edwardes, Hon. G. 222. H.K.H. 220
 Edwards, A. W. 299. B. 518. C. F. 637. E. M. 302. R. 301. T.G. 446
 Egan, J. B. 547
 Egerton, A. 638. Col. G. 659. Lady M. 518
 Eglington, F. 76. J. S. 519
 Echo, Lord. 299
 Eld, F. 329. Lt.-Col. F. 181
Elderton,A.E.J.518
 Eley, J. 445
 Eliot, E. K. 329. L. D. 547
 Elliott, Miss B. M. 219
Ellacombe, J.J.299
 Ellesmere, F. Earl of, 299
 Ellerton, E. 110
 Ellicombe, Mrs. G. B. 75
 Elliot, Capt. 76. Hon. G. 13. Lady A. G. 442
 Ellis, C. 520. J. 551. W. W. 182
 Ellison, C. G. 73
 Elmslie, A. F. 77
 Elphinstone, J. 638
 Elrington, Capt. P. R. 180. F. R. 13
 Elston, W. 108
 Elton, Mrs. F. 518
 Elwes, H. 299. J. M. 545. Mrs. R. C. 657
 Elworthy, E. J. 519
 Elyas, L. 331
 Emanuel, Maj. J. 13
 Emery, Miss. 333. M. E. 652
 England, Lt.-Gen. Sir R. 13
 English, H. 661. L. 546
 Enniskillen, C'tess of, 636
 Ensor, E. 544
Errington, R.299
 Erskine, Capt. J. 330. M. A. M. 637. W. 637
 Escott, R. K. 109
 Esdale, A. 108
 Essex, R. H. 544
 Estcourt, Cob. J. B. B. 73
 Etough, Comm. H. G. 217. E. P. T. 443
 Evans, E. 299, 326. G. 302. J. 220. Lt.-Gen. Sir De L. 517. Mrs. R. 438
 Eve, H. W. 222
 Every, H. F. 410
 Ewart, F. 660. J. A. 73. J.C. 518. Maj. J. A. 180
Ewbank,W.W.655
 Ewing, J. E. 17
 Ewsters, M. 105
 Exeter, Mrs. M. 108
 Exton, Mr. 549
 Eyre, C. C. 443. Col. W. Z. J. 550, 437. M. 291, 334. M. A. 545
 Faber, Lt.-Col. W. R. 181
 Farington, Maj. R. A. 549
 Fagan, H. S. 182. S. 105
 Fagg, B. 330
 Fairbanks, F. 658
 Faithfull, F. J. 214
 Falkner, J. S. 183. M.B. 183. W. 327
 Fallows, E. 110
 Falmouth, Visce'tess, 636
 Fane, A. 122
Fanshawe,A.A.638. C. S. F. 299. F. 500, 602. F. D. 291. Mrs. H. D. 518
Farbrother,E.R.75
 Farewell, E. J. 183
 Farquhar, Hon. Mrs. H. 408
 Farquharson, Miss C. 548. Mrs. R. C. 662
 Farr, T. 435
 Farrand, R. 440
 Farrar, J. M. 519
 Farrell, C. 331, 656. J. 333
Farren,Maj.R.T.73

- Farrer, M. 409
 Faulconer, W. 334
 Fauquier, G. L. W. 299
 Faux, R. 545
 Fearn, J. G. 444
 Fearnhead, P. 662
 Featherston, S. R. 326
 Feeney, P. M. 549
 Fegen, C. 72
 Fielding, Hon. P. R. B. 73
 Fell, W. H. 520
 Fellowes, B. 545 M. 183
 Fellows, E. 73
 Feltham, J. 544
 Fenn, A. 109
 Fennell, Capt. 438
 Fentiman, E. 76
 Feniton, W. 659 W. C. 656
 Fenwick, C. R. 185 H. 181 M.A.S. 110
 Ferguson, E. 77 Sir J. 181
 Fergusson, Sir J. 636
 Ferks, F. 186
 Festivities, C'tess A. 636 Mrs. 333
 Fewtnell, Mrs. 333
 Ficklin, B. 110
 Field, A. E. 107 E. 661 E. J. 548 S. P. 410 W. 328
 Fielding, R. S. 662
 Fife, J. A. 410
 Finch, M. 221
 Finley, Mrs. 335
 Finniss, J. H. 180
 Finucane, L. 77
 Fish, J. 440
 Fishbourne, M. 637
 Fisher, A. 184 C. 407, 408, E. 440
 Fitzgerald, J. E. 408 Lord O. 518 M. F. 333
 Fitz-John, R. 660
 Fitz-Herbert, A. 663
 Fitzherbert, Mrs. A. 183
 Fleeming, W. 659
 Fleetwood, G. 545
 Fleming, E. 445 H. W. W. 440
 Maj. J. 333
 Fletcher, G. 440, 657 J. L. 165 Miss M. 110
 Flinders, E. 77
 Flint, A. G. 219 A. M. Lady. 661 J. T. E. 442
 Flood, Mrs. 658 H. 658 J. 185
 Flowers, W. B. 435 J. P. 655 M. 335 W. W. 658
 Floyd, R. P. 302 Fluder, E. 332 Flynn, T. 437
 Ffollott, F. M. 545 Foley, A. 446 G. M. 546 H.J.W.
 Folkestone, Viscountess. 300 Follett, Mrs. S. 408 Fooks, W. K. 637
 Foot, S. P. 445 Foquette, Mrs. M. 108
 Forbes, Capt. W. 180 F. C. 301 H. L. 301
 Ford, A. 77 Capt. C. E. 181 C. E. 181 E. T. 181 H. A. 544 I. 217 J. 436 S. 334
 Forde, C. 661
 Fordham, S. A. 334 S. 334
 Forman, E. A. 111 Formby, Mrs. M. 636
 Forrest, E. 221
 Forrester, L. E. 301
 Forster, A. 439 E. C. 184 F. 106 J. 186 Mrs. G. B. 636 S. 108
 Forsyth, R. G. 103 Fortescue, C. S. 299 R. 407 E. 329 R. H. 182
 Foskett, C. 333 J. E. 183
 Foster, M. 186, 328 S. C. Q. 544 W. S. 333
 Fothergill, F. P. 637
 Foulks, Miss E. M. 446
 Powell, Mrs. 518
 Fowkes, E. 638
 Fowlds, M. C. 76
 Fowler, J. 330, 437
 Fox, C. 438 C. N. 547 E. 328 E. B. 222 F. W. 549 Lt. 651 M. E. 186 T. 181
 Gahagan, T. E. 186
 Gaisford, Capt. T. 76
 Gaja, S. de. 185
 Galbraith, W. F. 220
 Gale, J. A. 302
 Gall, Capt. L. H. H. 103
 Gallais, A. le. 184
 Gallaway, A. 221
 Galton, R. C. 184
 Gambie, M. A. 184
 Gambier, G. M. F. 410
 Gamble, E. 545
 Gantillon, E. J. 446
 Garden, A. S. H. 330 E. M. 111 J. 337
 Mrs. 327
 Gardiner, Sir R. W. 77
 Gardner, H. F. 432
 Garforth, W. F. W. 409
 Garland, J. 187, 302
 Garmston, S. 72, 546
 Garnier, B. F. 330
 Lady C. 636
 Garrard, M. 409
 Garrett, E. C. 410
 Garrow, E. 186
 Garstang, F. 106
 Garton, J. 635
 Garvagh, Lady. 183
 Garvoch, Lt.-Col. J. 181
 Gascoyne, Miss 440
 Gaskell, S. 518
 Gason, L. M. 440
 Gass, D. 108
 Gatchell, M. 663
 Gatecombe, R. 440
 Gathorne, H. 335
 Gaye, C. H. 638
 Gayfare, A. F. E. 409
 Gayleard, J. 518
 Gayler, J. 332
 Gaynor, Capt. H. D. 520
 Gaze, C. A. 183
 Gearring, Mrs. S. J. 222
 Geary, J. S. 216
 Gee, W. 182
 Geere, M. S. 111
 Gell, G. R. 329
 Gem, R. W. 549
 Geneste, S. C. 409
 Gent, G. W. 546
 Gerard, Sir R. T. 181
 Germon, S. J. 637
 Gervis, Lady. 408
 Gethin, M. 519
 Gex, J. H. 520
 Gibb, Mrs. A. J. 104
 Gibbard, M. 658
 Gibbon, E. 331 E. H. 74 M.E. 543
 Gibbs, A. 186 S. A. 639
 Giblin, C. 547
 Gibson, Capt. 551
 Capt. C. F. 181
 D. 441 E. 76 G. C. 299 J. 108 J.

- B. 407. S. 545.
T. 331. T. U. 656.
Gibson, B. W. 300.
Lt.-Col. J.C.H. 73.
Gifford, C. 408, 441.
Earl of, 408.
Gilbert, H. 659. Maj.
W. R. 180.
Gilham, A. 109.
Giles, W. G. 325.
Gill, G.M. 449. W. 74.
Gilliat, A. 301.
Gillespie, H. J. 72.
J. P. 330.
Gillingham, D. 441.
Gilmore, Maj. M.W.
77.
Girdlestone, E. 14.
Gisborne, F.W. 185.
T. M. 519.
Gist, M. W. 302.
Gittens, M. E. 110.
Gladstone, Rt. Hon.
W. E. 299.
Glanville, E. 220.
Glascott, M.A.L.C.
184.
Glass, R.A. 184.
Glazebrook, Capt. C.
S. 220. C. S. 73.
Maj.C.S. 74. Mrs.
300.
Gleadlow, T. W. 442.
Glennie, A.M. 636.
Glenny, M. 109.
Gloster, S. 327.
Glover, C. 548. J. D.
214.
Glyn, H.G. 184. J.
A. 444. J. R. 73.
God, Capt. T.H. 104.
Goddard, A. 109. A.
S. 550. G. F. 74.
Godfrey, A. W. 218.
L. 637. Lt. A.W.
104.
Godmond, A. 548.
Godson, R. 443.
Goff, Lady A. 402.
Goldsbrough, L.
920.
Goldie, Lt.-Gen. G.
L. 181.
Goldsmid, H.E. 328.
Goodall, J. 218.
Goodchild, M. 660.
Goodenough, Maj.
A. C. 181. Ven.
W. 216.
Goodeve, C. E. 335.
Goodhart, H.M. 111.
Goodliffe, F.M. 661.
Goodman, C. 541.
T. 439.
Goodrich, O. A. 186.
- Goodwin, E. 186.
F. E. 71. H. 182.
P. 220. R. 559.
Goulden, J. 519.
Gordon, A. 221. C.
109. Col. H. W.
72. E. C. 520.
H. E. 550. I. M.
186. J. 544. J.
C. 439. J. F. 440.
Lt.-Col. Sir W.
181. P. 545. Sir
A. D. 408. T. 547.
Gore, Capt. J. 181.
C. E. 637. G. 106.
H.P. 410. M. 659.
Mrs. O. 300.
Gorton, T. 111.
Gorwyn, A. 77.
Gosset, A. 550. I. 435.
Gossip, L. 658.
Gough, C. L. 219.
F.A.M. 333. H. 74.
Goulding, E. 922.
Gover, W. G. 332.
Govett, A. F. 301.
Gowan, P. 661.
Gower, F. C. 184.
Grace, J. D. F. 409.
Graeff, M. 76.
Græme, Maj.-G. D.
221.
Graham, E. 110. F.
L. 550. L. 73. T.
181. 501.
Grange, Capt. R. 76.
183. Miss S. 659.
Grant, A. W. 330.
E. F. 181. J. 392.
Maj. J. T. 73. 74.
R. J. G. 181. T.
661.
Grantham, Col. T.
181.
Granville, G. 74. R.
D. 442.
Graves, Capt. J. W.
181. Hon. Mrs.
H. 183.
Gray, C. 216. E. F.
637. J. 445. J.W.
218. L. 442. W.
446. W. P. 300.
Greaves, R. 183.
Green, C. 409. G.E.
74. J.W. 75. Lt.
Col. G. 656. M.A.
334. T. A. 660.
Greene, Capt. H.H.
180. E. F. 631.
M. 108.
Greenhill, E. 17.
Greenhill, F. M.
519. H. 330.
Greenwell, I.A. 443.
- Gregory, A. 663. J.
G. 16.
Grollier, Mrs. M. 442.
Gresham, C. 410.
Greville, A. C. 73.
Griffin, C. L. 301.
J. H. 181.
Griffith, A. E. 301.
C.C. 663. H. 439.
J.W. 182.
Griffiths, Miss A. 447.
547.
Griggs, E. A. 184.
Grinne, A. 446.
Grissell, C. 327.
Grooby, C. M. 328.
Groomebridge, R.
440.
Grote, J. 602.
Groube, A. M. 546.
Groves, J. R. 72.
Grubb, M. 109.
Grubbe, Col. J. H.
181.
Grueter, S. H. 439.
Grundy, E. 447.
Gubbins, C.B. 75. J.
23.
Guest, Lady C. E. 520.
Guillaume, H.M.M.
520.
Guille, W. D. 104.
Guise, Capt. H. 519.
Guizot, M. 602.
Gumbleton, R. 544.
Gunning, E. H. 221.
Gurdon, B. 299.
Gurley, Lt. J. 105.
E. F. 181. J. 392.
Maj. J. T. 73. 74.
R. J. G. 181. T.
661.
Gutcher, G. 104. L. 328.
Guy, E. 184. W. 551.
Gwatkin, Gen. E.
658.
Gwynne, E. L. 184.
Gyles, H. 109.
Habershon, L. 185.
Hackett, J. 73.
Hacon, O. G. C. 544.
Hadden, A. 444.
Hadley, E. A. 183.
Hadwen, S. 440. T.
W. 545.
Hague, B. 660. Lt. G.
U. 106.
Hahn, A. 550.
Haig, M. 124.
Haines, Lt.-Col. F.
P. 74. W. C. 518.
Hake, L. 657.
- Gregory, A. 663. J.
G. 16.
Grollier, Mrs. M. 442.
Gresham, C. 410.
Greville, A. C. 73.
Griffin, C. L. 301.
Hale, E.M. 185. Lt.
G. H. 183.
Hales, H.E. 520. J.T.
109.
Halford, A. M. 409.
Haiburton, W. 216.
Halkeit, Mrs. 300.
Hall, E. 300. E. 638.
F.H. 74. I. 182. J.
14. Lt. L. F. 519.
Miss M. 219. R.
229. 332. S. 438. S.
H. 442.
Hallett, Lt.-Col. J.
438.
Hallowell, E. G. 73.
Halifax, J. 436.
Halpin, R. 407.
Halson, E. 219.
Hambly, Lt. 125.
Hames, J. 638.
Hamilton, A. 662. E.
328. F.F.C. 637. G.
184. H. 332. Hon.
A.G. 444. H.M. 73.
K. 125. K.B. 408.
Mrs. A.E.K. 183.
Mrs. O.W.H. 300.
Mrs. W. 332. W.
441. 655.
Hammersley, M. 661.
Hammet, Lt. L. U.
74.
Hammond, E. A. 76.
J.G. 105. M. 662.
Hamond, M. 442.
Hampden, S. 519.
Hanbury, Mrs. O.
636. Mrs. P. 636.
Hancock, W. 300.
Hancorne, E. 167.
Hands, J. 108.
Hanham, T. B. 77.
Haunam, C. 110. F.
182. G. 550.
Harbord, J. B. 182.
Harcourt, Mrs. M.
333. R. 302.
Hardcastle, T. 440.
Harding, A. C. 551.
E. 184. E.W. 334.
H. 74. L. 542. Maj.
F. P. 73. W. 549.
Hardinge, Hon. A.E.
73.
Hardress, M.D. 107.
Hardwicke, T.P. 436.
Hare, H. 637.
Harel, Dr. 73.
Harfield, W. H. 302.
Harford, J. B. 299.
W. H. 520.
Hargreaves, T. 409.
Harington, H. 108.
Harker, T. 658.

- Harle, G. 333
 Harman, A. 301. J.
 182
 Harmood, L. 221
 Harnage, C. H.
 Lady, 416
 Harness, H. D. 181
 Harper, E. 106
 Harries, Capt. T. 73.
 G. 182
 Harriott, A. 319. Lt.
 H. C. 218
 Harris, C. 551. Capt.
 A. J. de H. 184. E.
 550. E.D. 186. E.
 M. 520. G.C. 76. G.
 R. 330. H. 439. J.
 C. 214. W. 660
 Harrison, A. L. 520.
 B. 184. C. 108. E.
 520. E.S. 638. L.
 446. J.V. 110. M.
 A. 105. M.C. 332.
 W. 105
 Harrold, G. 332
 Harrowby, Rt. Hon.
 D. Earl of, 517
 Hart, M. G. 334
 Hartnoll, T. 446
 Hartopp, E. C. 184.
 R. P. 436
 Hartwell, M. 328
Harvey, F.A. 519. H.
 214. Mrs. H. 75. T.
 550. W. 446
 Haselden, J. 222
 Haskell, M. S. 519
 Hasgrave, S. 107
 Hassey, L. 220
Hastings, F.W. 637.
 Mrs. A. 661
 Hatchett, Mrs. J. B.
 106
 Hathaway, A. 327
 Hatton, E. F. 185.
 Mrs. R. F. 183
D'Haussez, Baron. L.
 438
Havelock, Col. H. 73
 Hawker, W. 330
 Hawkes, E. O. 335.
 G.W. 636. T. 110
 Hawkins, Comm. C.
 221. E. 222. G.C.
 300. J. 544. T. 437
 Hawkshaw, W. 326
 Haworth, E. 328
 Hay, Comm. Lord J.
 74. Maj. J. 335. W.
 104. W. L. 76
 Haydock, J. H. 547
 Haydon, W. 551
Haygarth, H.W. 519
 Hayman, M. 445
 Haymes, R. 222
 Haynes, R. 443
 Hayter, G. G. 74
 Hayward, R. 548
 Haywood, R. 447
 Hazard, M. 446
 Hazlewood, W. 409
 Healey, B. 75
 Healy, E. 545
 Heap, R. H. 182
 Heaphy, G. 326
 Heard Miss G. 441
 Hearle, Lt.-Col. E.
 Heath, Comm. L.G.
 74. Capt. L.G. 181.
 G. 519. M. 106
 Heathcoat, A. 109.
 E. 660
 Heathcote, A. 299.
 E.410, 547. G. 544
 Heather, B. P. 660
 Heblethwaite, E.
 111
 Hebden, T. 547
 Heberden, E. A. 446
 Hector, E. 922
 Hedges, F. 445
 Hedley, T. A. 215
 Heineman, J. 221
 Hemming, W.S. 74.
 637
 Henderson, Lt. R.P.
 M. 545
 Heneage, Mrs. E.
 402
Henniker, Lady, 518
 Henry, S. 669
 Hensley, C. A. 109
 Hensman, H. 221
 Henwood, F. 332
 Herbert, A. J. 77.
 Capt. 181. Lady
 E. 410. Maj. A.
 180. Hon. Mrs.
 R. 408. Maj. Hon.
 P. E. 73. Rt. Hon.
 S. 299
 Heriot, Maj. W. M.
 219
 Hermon, J. A. 108
 Hervey, Lord A.293
 Hesketh, Lady A.
 636. R. R. 437
 Heslop, G. H. 182
 Hewett, Lt. W. N.
 W. 74. W. A. P.
 550
 Hewitson, A. 335
 Hewitt, H. M. 222.
 St. J. 186
 Heyland, Maj. A. T.
 180
 Heyman, M. 104
 Heynes, R. B. P.
 548
 Heywood, E. 446.
 N.632. W.C. 108
 Hibbert, M. D. T.
 663. N. 299
 Hickey, W. R. G.
 75
 Hickie, C. 331
 Hickman, H. 443
 Hickmott, T. 546
 Hicks, J. 544. J.
 S. 76
 Higden, A. J. 218
 Higginbotham, Capt.
 C. 180
 Higgins, G. 551
 Higginson, J.M. 184
 Higgs, Dr. 638
 Highmore, E.B. 444
 Highton, E. 334
 Hildyard, C. 662.
 Mrs. H. 408. W.
 J. 437
 Hiley, C. 439
 Hill, A. E. 300. C.
 183. Capt. A. E.
 660. Capt. J. 520.
 Col. J. T. 180. J.
 77, 299, 436, 446.
 Maj. P. 180. M.
 E. Lady, 333.
 Mrs. A. 110. R.
 518. R. P. 410.
 T. 441
 Hills, C. R. 107. C.
 T. 109
 Hillyar, Capt. C. P.
 74. R. P. 547
 Hillyer, C. 408
 Hilton, Comm. Sir
 218. Mrs. 663.
 Mrs. W. 103
 Hincliff, Mr. J. 107
 Hinde, H. 104
 Hindle, S. 548
 Hindley, A. 220
 Hird, M. A. 544
 Hirst, E. 332
 Hiscox, J. 443
 Hitchcock, R.C. 222
 Horne, E. D. 302.
 M. M. D. 519
 Hobhouse, Hon. C.
 E.659. Mrs. H.
 518
 Hoblin, J. 660
 Hobson, W. F. 15
 Hoby, S. 109
 Hockin, P. N. 445.
 S. 445
 Hodges, S. 402. T.
 183
 Hodgson, A. 221.
 545. C. 335. F.
 M.76. H.J. 217.
 Lt.-Gen. H. 544.
 Hough, E. 333

- Houston, A. 549
Howard, F. 512. G. Mr. 328
M. 300. Lady E.F. Hutchison, H.A. 302
408. Miss 106.
Mrs. A. 219
Howden, C. J. 638
Howe, E.R.J. 335. J. 182
Howells, E. A. 76
Howlett, H. 658
Howson, M. A. 334
Hoyle, Mrs. M. 331
Hubbard, S. P. 410
Hubbersty, N. 184
Hudson, J. 636
Huet, H. F. 637
Hughes, A. 443. A.C. 185. Capt. G. H. 219. H.R. 299. J. 436. J.J. 636. L.F. 110
Hulbert, A. C. 637. H. M. F. 410
Hulke, A.E. 444. M. 660
Hull, B. 217. F. 659
Hulse, M. Lady 332. Sir E. 185
Humby, G. 26
Hume, Maj. H. 73
Humphreys, Mrs. 660. O.J. 548. S. 656
Humphries, J. 662
Humphry, F. 219
Humphrys, G.E. 445
Hungary, Archiduchess M. D. of 549
Hunloke, Miss 658
Hunt, B. 410. E. 316. F. 104. H.L. 637. M. 334. 547. 548. T. 662
Hunte, E. 333. J. 19. 300. Lt.-Gen. G. 106. M.G. 443. Mrs. M. 332
Huntingford, T. 436
Huntley, A. 445. A. Lady 548
Hunziker, E.S. 109
Hupsman, M. 547
Hurd, A. 17
Hurrell, E. R. 659
Hurst, E.A. 663. M. 302. T. 657
Husband, C. 75. G.R. 409
Hussey, T. H. 519
Hustler, E. J. 410. Mrs. S. W. 183
Hutchins, E.C.G.S. 637
Hutchinson, A. 442. A.R. 329. Col.G. 331
I 107. J. 444. 547. Mr. 328
Hyde, A. 441
Imlach, A. 544
Ingleton, Miss J. 549
Inge, J. E. A. 301
Ingelow, W. 661
Ingestre, Visc. 410
Ingilby, R. W. 447. Lt.-Col. W. B. 73
Inglewood, C. J. D. 302
Inglis, Capt. W. M. 106. W. 73
Ingen, Mr. A. 104
Inman, J. 219
Innes, H. 102. Surg. J. H. K. 181
Iremonger, E.S. 334
Irvine, A.C. 638. H. C. J. 221
Irving, L. 222. Maj. A. 180. M.H. 520. S. 327
Iron, W. J. 301
Irwin, Col. F. C. 74. Lt. 657
Isaacs, A. A. 71
Isaacson, A. A. A. 184. M. L. 546
Iveson, M. 661
Ivory, J. 520
Izod, J. W. 551
Jackson, A. M. 549. Comm. J. 329. Capt. L.T. 74. Col. W.D. 181. E.M. 108. F.J.W. 660. J. 109. 301. L. 550. M. 441. Maj.-Gen. R. 72. R. 546. W. 550. 656. W.C.H. 185. W. G. 181
Jago, F. H. 331
James, A.M. 221. A. R. 330. Capt. D.W. G. 73. H. 74. Lt.-Col. W. 550. Maj. H. 181. M.M. 332. Mrs. P.M. 110. R. 300. R.L. 182. Sir W. C. 299. W.N. 922
Jameson, W. 520
Jameson, H.A. 402
Jaques, M. 334
Jarmain, A. 443
Jarratt, R. 300
Jarvis, A. 442
Jee, J. 105
Jefferson, J. 550. Lt. F. 331
Jeffery, H. 549
Jeffreys, Mrs. G. 408
Jeffs, G. 547
Jellard, J. 327
Jenkins, E. 328. R. D. 410
Jenner, Mrs. T. 514
Jennings, J. K. 182. M. 108
Jenyns, R.L.G. 443. S. G. 73
Jephson, W. H. 181
Jervis, Hon. Mrs. R.J. 518. Mrs. St. V. 408
Jervoise, J. C. 519
Jessop, C.S. 75. Mrs. C. S. 636
Jessopp, P. C. 662
Jobling, B. 444
Jocelyn, Capt. Hon. J. S. 73
Jodrell, S. 216
Johnson, A. E. E. 77. Capt. 447. E. M. 218. G.B. 108. H. S. 77. I.E. 658. J. A. 638. J.M. 408. S. 332. T. 330. W. W. 444
Johnston, G. 181. Maj. J. 180.
Johnstone, B.W. 74. 409. G.F.R. 218. J. C. 519. V. B. 637
Jolly, Comm. A. D. 920
Jones, A. 182. 335. Capt. L.T. 74. Col. W.D. 181. E.M. 108. F.J.W. 660. J. 109. 301. L. 550. M. 441. Maj.-Gen. R. 72. R. 546. W. 550. 656. W.C.H. 185. W. G. 181
Jordon, E. 518. J.K. 439. Lt. W. W. 657
Josselyn, J. 299
Jourdan, F. 185
Jowett, W. 436
Joyce, C. A. 409
Julius, A. E. 300
Karslake, T. H. 105
Kavanagh, A. 519
Keall, H. 327
Keats, M. Lady 446
Keays, Ven. R.Y. 655
Keele, F. O. 648
Keeling, E. 663
Keen, Miss M. 660
Keene, G. 185
Keith, E. A. 12. G. 331
Kekewich, L. 444
Kell, R. P. 662
Kellett, J. H. 409
Kelly, Col. R. 546. K. D. 181
Kemball, A. B. 518
Kempay, E. 106
Kempson, G. 446
Kempthorne, C. 75
Kendall, J. 410. S.A. 110
Kenderdine, E. H. 186
Kennaway, S. 445
Kennedy, D. 407
Lady G. 636. Maj. J.C. 73. Sir E. 77
Kennett, A. 441. E. 329
Kenney, A. H. 435
Kenrick, S. 109
Kenworthy, J. 301
Keogh, Miss 220. W. 408
Keppel, Hon. T. R. 74
Kerr, Lt.-Col. Lord M. 74. Lord J.M. H. 334. M. H. J. 326
Kershaw, A. 108. J. 519
Kettle, W. A. 183
Key, F. 519. M. S. 330
Keyes, Mrs. S. 328
Keys, E. 443. Lt. F. 408
Kibblewhite, E. 444
Kidd, G. 663
Kildare, Marchioness of 183
Kilwick, M. A. 328
Kinder, H. 327
King, B. 445. Capt. 74. E. 442. E.E. 637. G. 76. H. 181. J. 409. J.S. 215. R. 110. S. 182. W.A. 548. Z. 638
Kingdon, G. T. 638
Kingsale, Rt. Hon. Lord 519
Kingseote, L. C. L. 185. R. N. F. 73
Kingsford, E. 544
Kingston, A. 105. J. S. 440
Kinnear, F. 301
Kinnersley, T. 441
Kirby, Capt. C. F. 181. Capt. W. H. 180. Lt. F.K. 444. R. 441
Kirk, T. B. 546

- Kirkland, J. 215. J.A.
V. 73
Kirkpatrick, J. 77.
Miss 291
Kitching, W.V. 301
Kitson, S. 562
Knapp, S. M. 549
Knatchbull, A.M.E.
328
Knight, C. R. 165.
E. 545. H.H.
182. M. 110. 302
Knighton, J. F. 520
Knoblock, T.A. 549
Knox, E.J. 446. F.
185. Maj. R. 73.
R. 105. V. 334
Kortright, C. 636.
Kough, E. T. 221
Kramer, Miss E. 333
Kynaston, Comm.
A. F. 181
Kyrtle, Mrs. M. 183
Laferre, Le Vicomte
de 183
Laing, C. L. 409. J.
520
Lake, S. 547
Lalaing, Count de
637
Lamb, J. 218. R.
410. 186. 301
Lambert, E. C. 547
Lambrick, M.J. 661
Lamplow, A. 548
Lamprey, G.W. 325
Land, H. G. 105
Lane-Fox, A. H. 73
Lane, J. 331. M.
105. Mrs. 549. N.
J. 77. T. H. 328.
W. 77. W. R. 180
Lanfear, W.F. 74, 182
Langdon, S. 110.
T. 106. W. 332.
Langham, E.S. 328
Surg. 441
Langley, Capt. G.
C. 74. Lt.-Col.
G. C. 73
Langmead, W. J. F.
660
Langton, D. 222.
Lady A. G. 182
Lardner, L. J. 76.
Maj. J. 120
Large, S. 332
Larios, E. P. 183
Larke, J. C. S. L.
D. 657
Larkin, E. 110
Lateward, L. J. E.
H. 548
Latham, J. 77. M.
220
- Latimer, J. 186
Latter, Gen. R. J.
Laurence, E. 544
Laurie, A.C.E. 445
658. H.J.O. 520.
J. F. 409
Law, F. H. 74. J.
E. 410. M. 107.
Maj. C. E. 181.
Mrs. M. 659
Lawrence, C. R. L.
662. T.302.W. 661
Lawson, G. G. 215.
Surg. R. 73
Lawton, E. 334. S.
409
Laxton, F. W. 301.
Layard, H. 392. 501.
Maj. W. T. 181.
Lea, A. 441. H.321.
J. H. 548
Leach, B. A. 332.
E. C. 441. J. 299.
T. 547
Leathes, L. M. 330
Leathley, F. M. 519
Le Blanc, Dr. 657.
E. 546. L. 439
Lecomte, Mrs. M.
C. 108
Leder, F. A. 333.
G. 217
Lee, H. W. 550. J.
E. 334
Leete, A. O. 105
Leeves, F. A. J. 659
Legard, C. E. 321
Legare, J. 73
Legerton, T. 548
Legge, E. 662. H.A.
520
Leischfeld, J. 108
Leigh, J. S. 299
Leighton, C.B. 657.
Col. T. 440
Leir, E. F. 77
Le Meaurier, E. 442
Lempriere, C. 438
Capt. A. 659
Lennep, J.H. van 302
Lennon, E. L. 108
Lennox, Lord A. 73
Leslie, A. 546. G.638.
T. 105
Lesslie, T. 663
Lethbridge, J.C. 77.
Mrs. T. B. 636
Levick, J. 439
Levin, F. A. 103
Lewin, H. A. 439
Lewis, B. 435. C.218.
E. 106. 410. 662. H.
76. J.656. L.182.
R. 445. R.O.218.
Rt. Hon. Sir G.C.
407. 408. 518. Sir
G.C. 999. 501. W.
412. W. W. 299
Ley, J. S. 330. L.638.
Mrs. H. 636
Leycester, G.R. 330
Leysen, Surg.W. 104
Liddiard, Capt. 548
Lidgett, J. 445
Light, J. 410
Lindgren, J. 544
Lindon, H. 638. T.A.
74
Lindsay, C. 656
Lines, Mrs. S. 549
Ling, J. S. 333
Lingham, T. 331
Linton, M. A. 334
Linzee, M. 105
Lipscomb, F. 219.
W. 638
Lisle, Lady 551
Lister-Kaye, L. 658
Liston, Capt. J. T.
108
Little, D. 302. E.409.
Littlechild, Mrs. 328
Litton, E. A. 602
Llewellyn, L.A. 183
Lloyd, A. 660. Col.
104. H.181. J.D.
437. Lt. H.74. Maj.
E.T. 181. Mrs.102.
T. B. 74
Locke, D. 519. G.
443
Lockhart, W. E. 104
Lockwood, Col. G.
H. 73. F. D. 638
Lockyer, Mrs. L. L.
106
Locock, S. 548
Loder, A. 544. Mrs.
R. 518
Lockwood, F. 520
Loftus, E. 302. Lady
408. Miss S. 658
London, G. 74
Long C. 220. E.S.
631. G. 186. H.
W. 182. S. H.C.
519. W. 106. W.
D. 182. W.E. 332
Longman, Mrs. J.J.
H. 75
Longmore, E. J. 77.
M.S. 410. W. H.
329. W.S. 77. 655
Lonsdale, J. J. 299.
S. 107
Lopes, Lady, 408
Loring, G. F. 438
Loscombe, C. W.
442. K. B. 410
Lousada, E. 220
- Louth, Lt.-Col. L.
J. 74
Love, L. P. 106
Loveday, A. 332
Lovegrove, J. 441
Lovekin, C. 542
Low, Maj. A. 73. J.
436
Lowe, J.C. 75. Mr.
300. Mrs. J. 331
Louis, C. W. 332.
J. M. 76
Lowndes, R. 74
Lowry, E. 77. J.
221. 442. J.S. 333
Lowth, A. 183
Lowther, Capt. A.
443
Luard, Mrs. O. 55
W. C. 186
Lucas, E.M. 520. J.
300. P. 220. R. 220
Luce, J. P. 181. M.
638
Lucet, Prof. J.S. 658
Luckock, T. G. 409
Lucombe, T. 441
Ludlow, E. 108. H.
637
Lumley, J. R. 519
Lundb, Maj. C.A. B.
520
Lupton, J. 546
Luscombe, A. H.
333. Com.-Gen.
T. P. 546
Lushington, M. 444
Luson, J. 661
Lutman, A. M.S. 301
Luxmoore, E. 123
Lyde, C. 546. E. 440
Lye, Capt. R.L. 218
Lyndon, J. 301
Lynn, J. 326
Lyon, E. E. 519.
Hon. Mrs. C. 408.
J. 74. W. 636
Lyons, Rear Adm.
Sir E. 636
Lys, M. 547. M.A. 331
MacAdam, T.S. 307
Macan, M. 550.
Mrs. 108
McArthur, D. 331.
Lt.-Col. J. 181
Macartney, A.S. 109
Macaulay, A. 441.
G. 108. S.J. 520.
T. B. 602
Macbean, D. 441
Macbeth, Lt.-Col.
13
McCall, Capt. W. 180
McCann, Mrs. J. 338
McCormack, J. 517

- McCourt, Capt. J. Maguire, H.C. 107
 407 Maide, F. 549
 McCullagh, J. H.T. Maine, Lt. A.F. 218
 183 Maingay, W.H. 110
 McCulloch, J. 407 Mainwaring, E. 442
 McCutcheon, J. 441 E. V. 439. Mrs.
 McDonald, A.M. 73 C. H. 636
 McDonald, Capt. D. Mair, R. 440
 Macdonald, Dr. J. Maitland, A. 334
 327. Maj. Hon. E. 658. E. F. 299.
 J.W.B. 73. Maj. F. 329
 J.D. 438 Malcolm, G. 656
 Macdonnell, A. 73. Mrs. J. 333
 Maj. 74 Malden, Visc. 73
 MacDonnell, G. R. Male, H. 215
 546 Malet, M. St. Lo. 544
 M'Dougall, F.T. 636 Mallaby, A. 518
 Macfarlane, Mrs. 75 Mallet, H. 518. J. 331
 M'Geath, P. 657 Mallock, A. 548. M.
 439 Malone, P. W. 656
 McGee, M. 332 Manby, A. 76. 638
 M'Intire, T. 638 Manchester, Duch.
 M'Intyre, L. 104 300
 Mackay, A.D. 638. Baron, 109
 Mackenzie, A. 221 Mackenzie, C.F. 74
 D. 334. E. 222. F. L. 546. K.D.
 73. T. 181
 McKie, S. 184 Mackintosh, L.C. 77
 Mackenzie, Lt. D. G. C. 218
 Maclean, Capt. L.H. G. 180. E.M. 346
 McLeod, A.M. 108 MacLeod, E. 8. 110
 MacMahon, Capt. W. 180
 M'Mahon, Lt. Col. T. W. 74
 McMahon, Maj. T. W. 73
 M'Morris, N. 219
 Macnamara, T. P. 334
 Macneil, L. C. 660
 Macnocabie, F. B. 917. M.A.L. 662
 M'Pherson, Capt. P. 76. R. 544
 Macpherson, Maj. J. C. 180. Miss M. 444. Mrs. 332.
 Serj. J. 442
 M'Quige, T. 220
 Madan, C. 104
 Maiden, E. 658
 Maddison, K.M. 638
 Maddy, W. 335
 Maffey, G. F. 658
 Magee, T. P. 325
 Magnay, Lt. C. 104
 GENT. MAG. VOL. XLIII.
- Maguire, H.C. 107
 407
 Maine, Lt. A.F. 218
 Maingay, W.H. 110
 Mainwaring, E. 442
 E. V. 439. Mrs.
 C. H. 636
 Mair, R. 440
 Maitland, A. 334.
 E. 658. E. F. 299.
 F. 329
 Malcolm, G. 656
 Mrs. J. 333
 Malden, Visc. 73
 Male, H. 215
 Malet, M. St. Lo. 544
 Mallaby, A. 518
 Mallet, H. 518. J. 331
 Mallock, A. 548. M.
 439
 Malone, P. W. 656
 Manby, A. 76. 638
 Manchester, Duch.
 300
 Mandeville, Vis-
 countess, 183
 Manesty, E. 106
 Mangles, E. 76
 Manico, M. 108
 Manners, F. E. 519.
 M. W. 663
 Manning, A. 333.
 C.R. 410. J.S. 334
 Mansfield, C. F. 220
 Mansel, H. L. 602
 Mansergh, J.C. 302
 Mansfield, E. 184.
 Mrs. A. 445. W.
 219. W. R. 183
 Mant, C. 110
 Marchant, M.D. 548
 Marchison, R. 518
 Marke, S. B. 442
 Marker, R. J. 660
 Markett, S.A.K. 439
 Markham, Col. F. 72
 Marley, M. 106
 Marriott, E. 544.
 Mrs. F. A. 636.
 T. B. F. 181
 Marryat, C. 219. 300
 Marsack, C. A. 519
 Marsh, C. E. 410.
 E.W. 441. J. 435.
 Mrs. H. 443. T.
 547. W. 638
 Marshall, C. J. 331.
 E. M. 638. F.
 219. J. 76. L.
 A. 77. M. E. 110.
 M. F. 327. Surg.
 T. 181
 Marsham, R. 548
 Martelli, T. C. 410
 Martin, A. 327. A.
 Mello, M. 550
- M. 545. C. 76.
 D. 108. E. E. 219.
 G.L. 301. J. 185.
 J. R. 75. Mrs. P.
 W. 408. Mrs. W.
 659. R. B. 658.
 W. E. 638
 Martineau, F. 446
 Marvyn, W. S. 214
 Marwood, G. 125
 Mason, A. R. 658.
 E. L. 334. G. R.
 544. H. 183. H.
 408. J. P. 105.
 S.C. 182. W.L. 75
 Massingberd, H. A.
 439
 Massy, Rt. Hon.
 Lord, 302
 Master, M. S. 443
 Matchett, H. 182
 Mathew, J. 548
 Mathews, M.H. 437
 Mathias, Mrs. L. 183
 Mathieson, P. 110
 Matson, E. 222. P.
 184
 Matthews, E. 920.
 G. F. 182. W.M.
 Milder, Col. H. R.
 546
 Maturin, E. L. 186
 Maude, J. M. 659.
 T. M. 446
 Maudslay, E. 446.
 T. H. 76
 Maughan, L. F. 184
 Maule, Adj. A.D. 107
 Maurice, M. 655
 Mavius, C. 104
 Maxwell, Capt. 220.
 E. H. 13. Maj.
 G. 181. Rev. 182
 May, J. 441
 Maydwell, Maj. H.
 L. 73. S.A. 183
 Markett, S.A.K. 439
 Markham, Col. F. 72
 Marley, M. 106
 Marriott, E. 544.
 Mrs. F. A. 636.
 T. B. F. 181
 Marryat, C. 219. 300
 Marsack, C. A. 519
 Marsh, C. E. 410.
 E.W. 441. J. 435.
 Mrs. H. 443. T.
 547. W. 638
 Marshall, C. J. 331.
 E. M. 638. F.
 219. J. 76. L.
 A. 77. M. E. 110.
 M. F. 327. Surg.
 T. 181
 Marsham, R. 548
 Martelli, T. C. 410
 Martin, A. 327. A.
 Mello, M. 550
- Mellor, H. 410
 Melville, Capt. H.
 B. 335
 Mence, J. W. 325.
 S. 440
 Menzies, Lady 408
 Mercer, E. 410
 Mercier, F. 662
 Meredith, E. 330.
 F. 410
 Merevale, Mrs. J. L.
 408
 Merriman, C.O. 302.
 Miss E. 107. T.
 H. 410
 Metcalf, Mrs. J. 550
 Metcalfe, C. J. 444.
 S. 328
 Meyrick, Mrs. E. 75
 Michell, Comm. R.
 C. 212. Maj. C.
 E. 181. R.C. 660
 Middleton, A. 445.
 G. E. 662. J. 105
 Miles, A. L. 330. F.
 C. 222. G. 330.
 H. B. 77. H.E.
 302. T. 182
 Mathews, E. 920.
 G. F. 182. W.M.
 Milder, Col. H. R.
 120
 Mildmay, Lady H.
 St. J. 183. Mrs.
 A. St. J. 300
 Milford, R. N. 184
 Millard, J. W. 182.
 P. 332
 Miller, C. 300. Capt.
 G. C. 181. C. W.
 B. 637. G. 638.
 H. 50. J. F.
 110. J. K. 656.
 M. 110. Mrs. M.
 222. M. S. 409.
 R.B. 520. T. 550
 Millett, S. R. 302
 Milligan, M. 332
 Millington, T.S. 186
 Mills, A. T. 222.
 Capt. F. 181. F.
 A. M. 658. H.
 M. 659. K. 300.
 Lady L. 300. S.
 S. 301
 Milne, Capt. A. 407
 Milner, Dr. J. 447.
 Medhurst, A.I. 657.
 E. M. 550
 Milnes, C. G. 105
 Milton, Visc'tess 300
 Minton, J. 106
 Melbado, E. H. 409
 Melhuisk, Mrs. J.
 300
 Meller, H. J. 636
 Mellish, E. 302
 Meek, Capt. J. 74
 Meers, H. 74
 Melbado, E. H. 409
 Melhuisk, Mrs. J.
 300
 Gen. J. 72
 Mitford, F. 441
 Moffatt, E. 547
 Moilliet, A. 184
 4 T

- Molesworth, C. 17.
J. E. N. 183
Molineux, G. 334
Moller, Maj. J. O. 327
Molyneaux, Lady C. 548
Molyneux, J. W. H. 182
Monck, Visc. 518
Moncrieff, J. E. S. 637
Moncreiffe, Lady L. 182
Monk, C. J. 299.
Visc. 407, 408
Monro, C. J. H. 519.
Lt. C. 328.
Lt. L. 183
Monsell, Lady A. M. C. W. 329.
Lt. T. B. 414
Montagu, B. A. W. 75.
Hon. H. L. 637.
Lord F. 327,
437
Monteith, A. E. 518
Montgomery, Corn. H. 104.
J. C. 302.
R. 409
Montresor, Capt. H. E. 73.
Mrs. Capt. 408.
W. 442
Moody, R. C. 181
Moon, I. 659.
J. 332.
Rt. Hon. F. G. 636
Moorcroft, R. 547
Moore, Capt. I. 181
G. 547.
H. 332.
H. T. 441.
J. 222.
J. M. 658.
M. 658.
M. J. A. 110.
Mrs. T. J. 183.
T. 300
Morant, A. H. 638
Mordaunt, M.F. 519
Morel, C. C. de 73
Morice, A. J. 637
Morier, A. 545
Morgan, A. 107.
A. 8637.
D. L. 430.
E. O. 409.
F. H. 76.
H. 300.
J. 827.
Lt. R. 222.
Lt. T. K. 519.
M. A. 105.
R. 436.
R. B. 544
Morison, A. 439.
J. W. 17
Morley, D. J. E. 186.
G. 409
Morrell, H. 220
Morris, C. W. 108.
J. W. 662.
L. T. 545.
Maj.-Gen. A. 110.
M. L. 185.
R. 218.
W. 73
Morrison, Miss 545
Mortlock, E. 409
Morton, C. 109.
W. 446
Mose T. 444
Moseley, H. 182
Montgomery, Lady 111
Mouat, Lt. C.A. 104
Mould, A. 221.
Maj. T. R. 181.
J. 74.
W. 302
Moultrie, G. 182
Mounsey, S. 547
Mount, C. M. 656.
Capt. C. A. 519
Mourilyan, J. 445
Mousley, W. M. 638
Moylan, M. M. 662
Mudford, R. 108
Muggeridge, H. 636
Mulse, P. 638
Muller, H. E. 445.
Lt.-Col. E. A. G. 180.
Lt. Col. E. A. G. 181
Müller, M.G.P. 105
Mulling, E. 11
Mumford, A. M. 77
Mundy, G. V. 13.
Mrs. R. M. 300.
Lt.-Col. G.V. 180
Munro, G. 446
Munster, Earl of 637
Murton, G. C. 520
Musgrave, T.O. 327.
W. 217
Myers, J. D. 636
Mylrea, F. T. 181
Myntes, E. B. 519.
T. H. 77
Nangle, W. C. 519
Napier, Mrs. A. 183.
W. J. 105
Nash, C. L. J. 220.
D. 333.
J. E. 182.
Miss M. 219.
Mrs. 443.
W. H. 550
Nasmyth, J. 546.
Maj. 73
Naylor, Maj. 103
Neal, R. 444
Neale, E. F. 446
Neame, S. 333
Neate, F. S. 548
Maj. 110.
Neave, E. 27.
J. 445.
Mrs. S. 183
Needham, S. 332
Neill, G. J. 15
Nelson, Lady F. C. 183.
Mrs. 662
Nesbitt, Capt. A. 658
Neville, E. 73.
Hon. G. 106
Nevin, S. 662
Nevins, R. 106
New, Mrs. C. 548
Newcomb, Miss L. 439
Newell, P. S. 182
Newington, M. 329
Newland, R. 221
Newman, G.H. 300.
J. 74
Newmarch, C. H. 410
Newnham, M. 104.
W. 219.
W. O. 301
Newsam, E. H. 548
Newton, J. 438.
W. 219
Nias, Capt. 409
Nice, W. 443
Nicholetts, F. 520.
Maj. W. H. 337
Nicholl, H. 301
Mrs. F. 300
Nichols, Miss D. 446
Nicholson, C.J. 185.
Lt. F. C. 327.
R. 548.
W. J. 220
Nickole, J. M. 445
Nicoll, Surg. C. R. 180
Nicolls, A. M. 520.
E. 72
Nihill, S. M. 440
Nind, M. 334.
M. W. 331.
P. P. 184
Nisbet, A. 301
Nisbett, L. 302
Niven, J. 124
Nixon, C. F. 216.
E. 185.
W. 300.
410
Noble, H. 658
Noel, G. 410
Nokes, M. E. 76
Nolloth, Lt. C. 329
Norcott, J. 660.
Lt. Col. W. S. R. 74.
Maj. W. S. R. 73
Norcross, J. 107
Norford, A. 550
Norman, S. 222.
W. 662
Normanby, C. H. 183.
Marq. of 14
Normans, S. A. 520.
R. 637
Norris, E. 76
Nosworthy, H. 637
North, J. 339.
Lady 636.
W. 109.
Northcote, E. 183.
G. B. 299.
Sir S. H. 408
Norton, Capt. E. 180.
J. 110
Norwood, T.W. 519
Notcutt, E. H. 105
Notley, C. 108
Notly, W. 108
Nott, G. 328.
R. W. 183
Nottidge, H. W. K. 519.
Lieut.-Col. J. B. 550
Nouaille, J. 326
Noyes, Miss M. 331
Nugent, E. 332
Nunn, I. 445.
T. 325
Oakes, C. E. 166
Oates, J. H. 330
O'Brien, Capt. 330.
Maj.-Gen. E. J. 548.
Maj. W. 76
Sir L. 77
Ochterlony, C.W.G. 661
O'Connell, M.J. 302
O'Connor, J. 320.
T. 544
O'Conor, E. E. 302
Ogilvie, H. 543.
M. 659
Oglander, Lady M. A. 663
Ogle, L. H. 408
O'Grady, Hon. W. 182.
W. C. 661
O'Hara, Mrs. 221
Oldfield, C. 549.
R. A. 17
Oldham, D. P. 302.
Oldmixon, G. 76.
W. H. 186
Oliphant, M.E. 76.
S. 438
Oliver, G. 107.
S.M. 184.
T. N. 659
Olpherts, Capt. W. 74
O'Malley, E.M. 637
Omanney, A. 520.
E. 410
O'Neill, E. St. L. 520.
O. L. 182
Norfolk, A. 550
Onge, M. L. 183
Onslow, G. A.C. 658
Ord, E. A. 519.
R. M. A. 550
O'Reilly, D. 518

- Oriel, R. H. 105
 Orme, G. 638
Or, Lt.-Col. M. 181.
 S. 217
 Orrise, W. 334
 Osborne, C.W. 301.
 Miss, 333. T. 551
 O'Shaughnessy, Dr. 501
 Oslo, M. L. 520
 Otter, W. B. 299
 Otway, Mrs. A. 518
 Outreau, H. 548
 Outseley, Sir F. G. 632
 Ouvry, F. C. 108
 Ovens, E. 185
Owen, F. 214. J. 74.
 182. J. R. 444
 Oxenham, M.E. 220
 Oxley, Mrs. R. D. 636
 Ozanne, R. J. 182
 Pace, H. H. 409
 Pack, Maj. A. J. 74
 Paddon, J. L. 111.
 Miss C. 329
 Page, C. 108. Capt. P. 107. E. 215
Paget, Lady H. 545.
 Maj. P. L. C. 73.
 Mrs. 518. Mrs. L. 300
 Pain, S. 547
 Pakenham, A. H. 14. Maj. Hon. W. E. 13
 Park, C. M. 217.
P.A.V. Lady, 443
 Palliser, C. G. B. 410. Col. H. 180.
 J. G. 108
 Palmer, A. L. 636.
 Brig.-Gen. T. 438.
 C. S. 184. E. E. 520. H. 77. 437.
 J. 74. 519. M. 218.
 T. M. A. 639
 Palmerston, Vis. 299. 407. 518
 Paltullo, Capt. R. 327
Pangalos, M.V. 446.
 Parish, M. 110. M. C. 330
 Park, S. 106
 Parke, Capt. W. 73
 Parker, A. 76. C. 105. 182. 302.
 Capt. C. A. 103.
 Capt. E. 181.
 Capt. H. D. 333.
 E. 636. F.M. 220.
 M. A. 328. T. 180.
 H. S. 72
 Parkes, C. 110
 Parkinson, J. 439
 Parks, T. 436
 Parmenter, Mrs. S. 660
 Parminter, J. 110
 Parther, C.H. 105
 Parr, Lieut. F. 657
 Parrott, G. L. 440
Parry, H. 325. I. 109.
 L. 637. W. 440.
 W. B. 220
 Parsons, G. 655.
 658. L. J. 75. S. 638
 Partridge, J. 520.
 Mrs. R. 329. R. 219. W. L. 638
 Pascoe, G. Mc G. L. 544
 Pasley, C. 518
 Passy, Lt. Col. E. W. W. 181
 Pate, Mrs. R. F. 220
 Partridge, A. S. 550
 Pathinson, S. 659.
 W. J. 74
 Patton, Lt.-Col. W. D. P. 638
 Patullo, Maj. J. B. 73
 Paul, Mrs. G.W. 520
 Paulet, Col. Lord W. 181
 Paul, H. 216
 Paxton, L. 330. Sir J. 74
 Payne, F. 183. T. 444
 Peach, M. 185
 Peacock, B. 447. T. 520
 Peacocke, G. M.W. 181
 Pearce, H.S. L. 184
 Pearl, Lady, 105
 Pearce, A. 107. S.T. 185. T. 300
 Pearson, G. 328. J. 186. Hon. Lady, 518
 Peart, W. 635
 Peel, E. E. 299. F. A. 125. G.H. 216.
 Sir R. 407. 408
 Peers, J. 436
 Pelham, Hon. Mrs. J. H. T. 104
 Pellatt, J. A. 546
 Pemberton, A. A. 186. C. 105. H. 105. Mrs. S. 300.
 R. L. 184
 Penfold, E. G. 651
 Penleaze, J. S. 658
 Pennefather, J. 550
 Maj.-Gen. J. L. 73. 181
 Pennington, A. R. 74. 410. Miss J. 545
 Penruddocke, Mrs. C. 408
 Pepper, A. M. 330
 Peppercorn, M. A. 510
 Pepys, H. G. 74. P. H. 299. Mrs. J. 222
 Perceval, Mrs. H. S. 408
 Percival, W. 219
 Pereira, R. 106
 Perigal, C. 215. G. 549
 Perkins, H. 658.
 W. 106
 Perring, M. A. F. 661
 Perritt, Mr. 659
 Perry, E. 73. E. F. 662. R. W. 545. W. H. 110
 Perry, Lady A. 71
 Peters, H. 182
 Peto, S. M. 299
 Petracchi, Count 409
 Petre, Hon. Mrs. C. E. 636. J. 110.
 Lady 300
 Pettet, H. 331
 Pettigrew, S. T. 300
 Phayre, M. 410
 Phillips, R. 437
 Phelps, A. 549. C. 447. H. 301. W. R. 186
 Phibbs, J. 301. Lt.-Col. W. H. 181
 Philbrick, M. 221
Phillimore, R.J. 299
 Phillips, C. 659. H. 110. 445. Hon. J. H. 329. S. 331.
 551. T. 413. W. C. 637
 Phillipson, W. W. B. 183
 Phillott, Mrs. A. 439
 Philpott, Miss 228
 Picard, J. 220
 Pickering, K. 549
 Pickersgill, H. 444
 Piddocke, T. 332
 Pierce, E. M. 186
 Piercy, G. H. 656
 Penfold, E. G. 651
 Penleaze, J. S. 658
 Pennefather, J. 550
 Maj.-Gen. J. L. 73. 181
 Pennington, A. R. 74. 410. Miss J. 545
 Pilcher, C. 659
 Pile, N. J. 180
 Pilkington, M. M. S. Lady 219
 Pine, C. 544
 Pinero, T. W. 106
 Pinnoek, E. A. 546
 Piper, T. 544
 Pitcairn, E. 662
 Pitman, S. 443. W. 109
 Pitt, W. G. 637
 Pittis, E. 441
 Platten, A. L. 547
 Playfair, Dr. L. 278
 Plevins, C. H. 185
 Plommer, T. J. 184
 Plowes, M. 301
 Plowright, Miss A. 919
Plumbley, C.T. 445
 Plumptre, Mrs. C. J. 300
 Plunkett, R. 446
 Pole, M. 77
 Polinac, Count M. de 446
 Pollen, Mrs. R. H. 300
 Polson, C. S. 662
 Ponsonby, Lady M. 518. Maj. H. F. 518
 Poole, E. J. 184. M. J. 546. R. H. 74
 Pooler, J. G. 182
 Pooley, W. 219
 Pope, C. D. 638. C. L. 328
 Porten, S. J. 214
 Porteous, J. 518
 Porter, C. 182. E. K. 546
 Portsmouth, Earl of 410
 Post, J. 549
 Postlethwaite, J. A. 442
 Potter, A. J. 108
Poulton, W. 182, 300
 Powell, E. 519. G. A. 74. J. H. 443.
 Maj. C. T. 104.
 Maj. T. S. 73. S. 658. T. 444
 Power, C. 330. H. 186
 Powlett, Hon. Mrs. A. C. O. 15
 Powys, Mrs. Capt. 6. 6
 Prance, C. C. 409

- Pratt, C. 300. Capt. R. 180. D. 222. E. B. 106. H. 662. Hon. Mrs. C. 636. J. 544. T. S. 663
 Prebble, J. K. 519. T. 440
 Prendergast, H. L. 184. R. K. 181
 Prentis, E. 221. 656
 Prescott, A. G. 659. Maj. A. 519
 Preston, E. J. 185. J. 331. R. M. 77. T. 75
 Pretious, M. A. 302
 Prevost, Baron 549
 Priaulx, E. 410
 Price, E. C. 520. F. L. 301. G. 518. Miss 550. Mrs. 330. S. 108. W. P. 518
 Prickett, G. 435
 Prideaux, W. 439
 Pridham, M. 662
 Prince, L. 107
 Princep, Mrs. C. 544
 Pringle, C. A. 108. J. H. 181
 Pritchard, Mrs. 331
 Pritchett, J. B. 520. J. P. 520
 Proby, Lady F. 548
 Procter, J. 215
 Proctor, A. S. 185. C. 442. G. H. 75. 655
 Protheroe, H. 544
 Prytherch, D. 222
 Pugb, J. A. 519
 Pullen, H. F. 302
 Pulling, Mrs. J. 408
 Purches, G. C. 300
 Purnell, Capt. W. P. 181
 Purton, S. J. 660
 Purvis, H. C. 519
 Pusey, Lady E. 107
 Pym, E. G. 520. Mrs. F. L. 636
 Pyne, J. 327
 Quartley, M. 440
 Quinton, J. 106
 Quirk, M. 440
 Rackham, K. 637. T. H. 184
 Radcliffe, J. P. 17. Mrs. R. P. 330
 Radclyffe, H. C. 300
 Radford, J. W. 438. Lt. J. 439
 Raffles, W. W. 518
 Raglan, Lord 636
 Railston, G. T. 548
 Raines, J. M. 637
 Raitt, C. H. S. 661
 Ramsay, T. W. 181
 Ramshottom, Lt. H. B. 329
 Ramshaw, J. 440
 Ranke, M. 602
 Rankin, E. 545
 Ransford, H. B. 549
 Ransome, R. C. 71
 Ransthorpe 109
 Ratcliffe, R. B. H. 660
 Ratcliff, T. W. 221
 Rattray, Capt. J. 217
 Ravenshaw, E. 216
 Raw, J. 442
 Rawdon, J. 547
 Rawlinson, W. 74. 182. W. 546
 Rawstorne, H. S. 547
 Rayley, J. 440. Miss H. 440
 Rayner, J. B. 328
 Raynsford, T. A. 111
 Rayson, A. P. 106
 Rea, W. 301
 Read, C. R. 326. H. 441. 334
 Reade, G. H. 218. Mr. 104
 Redden, J. 660
 Redman, G. C. 545
 Reece, H. 331
 Reed, J. H. 74. E. C. 186
 Reeve, H. 392. S. 183. Reeves, C. 443. J. 657. Mrs. 660
 Reid, Comm. C. 438
 Relf, W. 663
 Remington, T. 656
 Renwick, Surg. W. 544. T. 182
 Reuss-Koestritz, Count H. 331
 Reynardson, J. 444
 Reynett, J. H. 329
 Reynolds, A. S. C. 186
 Rhodes, J. 108. Q. 110
 Ricardo, S. 299
 Rice, C. 547. 662. M. S. 410. Hon. C. S. 638
 Rich, C. A. 519. F. D. 77
 Richards, A. M. H. 637. Capt. P. 401. J. 74. M. 110. T. W. 544. W. G. 186
 Richardson, D. 544. E. K. 547. H. M. 447. J. 218. 440. 550. L. 332. L. B. 101. Mrs. 107. 444. W. 652
 Richmond, S. T. 409
 Richson, C. 74
 Rickcord, J. G. V. 519
 Ricketts, J. S. P. 185. M. 410
 Rickford, T. 441
 Riddell, M. C. 108. 302
 Ridge, E. 550
 Ridley, J. W. 75. Lt.-Col. W. J. 73. W. C. 656
 Ridout, J. 660
 Riky, J. B. 637
 Riley, H. 328
 Rippon, G. 661
 Risdom, J. 334
 Rising, T. S. 329
 Ritchie, W. J. 408
 Rivas, Mrs. S. 332
 Rivaz, F. C. 443
 Rivett, J. 519
 Roberts, S. C. 547
 Robb, Maj. F. C. 333
 Robbins, E. 409
 Roberts, B. 106. E. 334. J. 408. M. 658. Mrs. B. M. 518. R. J. 182. T. 325
 Robertson, A. 105. D. B. 79. G. 301. J. A. 329. R. 662. W. 656
 Robin, P. R. 637
 Robinson, A. 301. 332. C. 326. Lt.-Col. W. 181. W. 636. W. B. 444. W. H. 181
 Roblyn, T. 442
 Robson, H. 519. L. 439. T. 328
 Roby, T. 446
 Rodd, R. R. 519
 Rodney, J. S. 222
 Rodwell, J. 662
 Roe, A. W. 659. Dr. G. 331. H. F. 182. T. 216
 Rogers, Capt. H. D. 181. E. 439. H. 111. J. 327. J. B. 182. J. E. 186. Miss S. 439. W. 407
 Rolfe, A. C. 125
 Rolland, W. R. 121
 Rolleston, R. 182. S. 300
 Rollo, Hon. R. 73. Lt.-Col. Hon. R. 181. Rt. Hon. A. Lady 440
 Rolls, S. P. 551
 Rondeau, M. 442
 Rooke, Capt. J. L. R. 180. M. 333. 636
 Rookin, O. F. 333
 Rooper, Maj. E. 106. M. E. 110
 Rooth, B. 220
 Roper, C. J. T. 185. D. R. 658. J. 438
 Roscoe, C. 71
 Rose, A. C. 657. Col. H. H. 180. H. 331. 437. H. A. 638. Lady 661. W. G. 443
 Ross, A. 402. C. W. 631. G. 182. J. 549. Lt.-Gen. Sir H. D. 72. T. 446
 Ross-Lewin, Lt. J. D. 217
 Rostant, T. 180
 Rothschild, Baron C. 545. Baroness S. de 108
 Rotton, Lt.-Col. J. R. 443
 Roumieu, J. 660
 Rousby, Mrs. E. 408
 Rout, S. 446
 Routledge, M. E. 548
 Rowan, Lt.-Col. H. S. 181
 Rowe, H. E. 76. Sir J. 518
 Rowed, Miss M. 661
 Rowland, C. G. 185. J. 445
 Rowton, F. 107
 Roxburgh, Most Noble H. Duchess dow. of 332
 Royds, F. C. 182
 Royle, W. 330
 Royston, Mrs. L. 662
 Rudge, E. 102
 Rumley, N. B. 660
 Rush, Mrs. M. 107
 Rushforth, H. 551
 Rushorth, E. E. 299
 Russell, A. E. 301

- Capt. J. G. 409.
H. 184. Hon. Mrs. 518. J. 299.
 333. Lord J. 408.
M. M. A. 76.
 Maj. Lord A. G. 180. R. J. 409.
 Rust, Mrs. G. 75.
 Rutter, S. G. 445.
 Rutledge, Capt. T. O. 180.
 Ryan, F. E. 549.
 V. W. 74.
 Ryde, J. 220.
 Ryder, Hon. Mrs. F. D. 518.
 Rye, J. 438.
 Sackett, Mrs. 661.
 Sackette, H. 110.
 Sadler, C. S. 302.
Saffery, H. 446.
 Safford, W. C. 184.
 St. Amour, F. M. 636.
 St. Lawrence, Vis. 518.
 Salis, Maj. R. de 73.
 Salisbury, Dean of K. H. dau of 185.
 Salmon, J. 518.
 Miss 663. R. C. 107.
 Salmoni, Mr. 218.
 Salt, W. H. 186.
 Salter, A. 662. C. 109. F. 300. J. 334. J. M. 107.
 M. 441. M. A. 443.
 Saltmarsh, Mrs. P. 408.
 Saltoun Lord 180.
 Salvin, Mrs. M. C. 518.
 Sampson, A. 126.
 Sandbach, H. R. 299.
 Sandby, K. E. 519.
 Sandeman, A. S. 544. H. S. 544.
 T. F. 519.
 Sanders, L. 183.
 Sanderson, R. E. 302. T. 437.
 Sandford, W. 74.
 Sandham, H. M. 300.
 Sandwith, Lt.-Gen. W. 548.
 Sandys, E. M. S. 325.
 Saner, J. J. 110.
 Sanford, J. 561, 662.
 Sankey, W. 73.
 Sargent, C. 77.
- Sarjeant, M. A. 550.
 Sartoris, F. U. 299.
 Saulez, L. N. T. 181.
 Saumarez, T. 183.
 Saunders, A. M. 659. E. A. 183.
 H. W. 409. Mrs. 636.
 Saumarez, C. B. de, 184. Hon. Mrs. H. de, 518.
 Savory, W. S. 185.
 Sawyer, J. 332, 334.
 Sawle, Sir J. S. G. 183.
 Sawyer, Miss 446.
 Saxe Meiningen, C. Princess of 549.
 Saxe Weimar, Prince E. of 13.
 Say, H. 436.
 Sayer, E. 444.
 Scaife, C. 651.
 Scard, T. 300.
 Scarth, L. 637.
 Scarlett, Col. Hon. J. Y. 13. Hon. W. F. 73.
 Schreiber, C. 520.
 Schrötigén, A. M. C. T. 185.
 Schnitter, M. E. 638.
 Schuyler, T. C. S. 544.
 Seabell, E. 549.
 Scobie, B. M. 220.
 Scott, E. 547. E. M. 221. F. 222.
 F. J. 76. G. G. 392. H. 181. J. E. W. 332. J. F. 220. J. H. 106.
 J. I. D. 77. Lady 123. Lt.-Gen. W. H. 181.
 Scrimgeour, C. J. 77.
 Scrivenor, E. C. R. 184.
Scrymgour, E. P. 302.
 Search, J. 443.
Searle, A. 220. Capt. H. R. 437.
 Sears, T. H. 550.
 Seely, A. M. L. 517.
 Senhouse, S. 659.
 Severne, J. 661.
 Seward, H. O. 218.
 Sewell, J. 332.
 Seymour, B. 73, 185.
- C. H. 184. Lady 408. Rear-Adm. M. 299. W. 545.
 547. W. D. 74.
Shadforth, Col. T. 73.
 Shadwell, L. 13. S. A. L. 301.
 Shakespear, J. J. A. 518.
 Shanley, M. 444.
 Shapland, Miss 659.
Sharp, E. 221. J. 662.
 M. 410. Maj. R. P. 13. S. 437. T. 550.
 Sharpe, C. 110, 218.
 E. 76. Maj. J. B. 180, 222.
 Shaw, A. J. 638. C. 443. Capt. 551. E. 659. F. 220. E. M. 409. E. O. 331.
 F. S. 185. J. 215. Lt. H. G. G. 660. M. B. 301. M. E. 409.
 Shawe, S. P. 299.
 Sheaffe, M. Lady 661.
 Shears, J. H. 546.
 Shedden, G. 547.
 Sheepshank, T. 222.
 Sheil, Lt.-Col. J. 299. R. T. 657.
 Shelburne, C'tess of 518.
 Sheldon, Capt. E. C. R. 302.
 Shepherd, D. A. B. 443. F. 110. M. 438.
Sheppard, G. 440. H. 107. J. 329. R. 76.
 Sheridan, G. 446.
 Sheriff, M. 547.
 Sherriff, J. 445.
 Sherwin, A. 182.
 Shield, H. 110, 302.
 Shiffner, G. C. 77.
 Shillingford, J. S. 520.
 Shingles, W. 545.
 Shipley, Comm. J. 438. Mrs. 108.
 Shirreff, C. 333.
 Short, C. 16. C. A. 186. E. M. S. 77. J. 437. Lt. C. F. 77.
 Shoubridge, R. 109.
 Shoot, C. L. 663.
 Shudham, S. 442.
 Shurlock, J. R. 182.
 Shury, D. N. 217.
Shute, H. 447. Mrs. G. B. H. 408. T. D. 222. V. 446.
 Severne, J. 661.
 Seward, H. O. 218.
 Shuttleworth, E. 638.
 Sewell, J. 332.
 Seymour, B. 73, 185.
 Sibb, J. 333.
- Sidebottom, T. R. 333.
 Sievwright, C. W. 217.
 Silvertop, Hon. Mrs. 75.
 Silvester, L. 110.
 Simeox, L. 183.
 Simmons, J. A. 410. T. F. 300.
 Simpkin, W. 299.
 Simpkinson, M. Lady 219.
 Simpson, A. 186. Capt. W. D. 551. C. F. 183. E. B. 410. G. 185. H. B. 299.
 Maj.-Gen. J. 73.
 Maj. J. 120. Mrs. E. 659. R. 109, 656. W. 334.
 Sinclair, J. 219. M. 218. Mrs. J. G. T. 183. T. F. 330. W. J. J. A. 544.
 Sirrell, T. C. 221.
 Sitwell, W. H. 299.
 Sivwright, E. C. 220.
 Skeete, M. 548.
Skene, G. 602. J. H. 517.
 Sketchley, S. 334.
Skinley, M. A. E. 302.
 Skinner, J. 637. Lt. C. H. 330. Miss S. 662.
 Skipwith, Lady 300. L. S. 301. Mrs. L. 75.
 Skipworth, G. 299.
 Slade, Col. W. H. 181. J. 409.
 Slater, Capt. M. J. 410. J. 221. M. 546.
 Slaughter, E. 110.
Slegg, Capt. J. F. 551.
 Sloggett, C. 636.
 Sloper, G. 325.
 Smales, G. 637.
 Smallpeice, E. 447. F. 660.
 Smart, J. 126. J. B. 222. W. 661.
 Smethurst, J. R. 186.
 Smith, A. 109, 181. A. H. 409. A. J. 408. B. 545. C. 182. 222. Capt. A. 656. Capt. H. 74. C. D. 444. C. S. 186. E. 219. 300, 544, 662. F. 299, 546. F. M. 106. F. W. 300.

- H. 73. H. F. 181.
H.W. 185. J. 446.
549. J. S. 638.
J. W. 180. L. 619.
Lady, 300. Lt.-
Col. T. C. 181.
M. 76. Maj.-Gen.
W. 222. Maj. J.
631. Maj. J.W.S.
180. M. H. 186.
-301. Mrs. 443.
P. 182. R. 76.
Rt. Hon. R. V.
407. Rt. Hon. V.
408. Sir C. 410.
T. 107. 185. W. 75.
109. W. A. 300.
W. G. 636. W.T.
445.
Smithe, Miss A. 329.
Smyth, Capt. J. D.
544. E. A. 661.
E. P. 186. Lt.-
Col. H. 108. Lt.-
H. E. 546. Maj.
H. 13. T. S. 214.
Smythe, G. 638.
W. 547.
Snelgar, J. B. 656.
Snell, C. 77. W. 215.
Sneyd, A. 104.
Snow, Capt. A. H.
C. 410.
Snowden, W. 661.
Soames, F. 660. J.
636.
Soane, M. 659.
Sober, A. 331.
Solaro, A.A. N.F. 75.
Solly, Mrs. E. 300.
Mrs. E. H. 518.
R. H. 323.
Somerset, A. C. S.
218. Capt. E. A. 73.
Maj.-Gen. Sir J.H.
299. Mrs. P. 183.
Mrs. W. 75. R.H.
602. V.P. H. 326.
Southby, M. 658.
Sowton, E. 410.
Spankie, H. 409.
Sparkes, J. 447.
Sparks, Lt.-Col. 520.
Speck, Col. S. 220.
Spedding, T. S. 299.
Speeding, Ald. T.
663.
Speedy, Capt. J. 73.
Speke, W. 182.
Spence, Dr. 218. E.
550.
Spencer, A. G. 518.
Hon. R. C.H. 181.
J. 334. M. 439.
Mrs. C. V. 300.
- R. F. 442. W. T.
549.
Sperling, J. H. 76.
Spicer, A. 300.
Spooner, G. 185.
Maj. W. D. 332.
Spottiswoode, J. A.
519.
Spry, A. 123. J. H.
214.
Spyer, A. 409.
Squire, Capt. C. 211.
Stabback, C. 107.
J. 177.
Stable, R. S. 410.
Stables, F. A. 441.
Stace, H. C. 181.
W. C. 181.
Stacey, M. A.E. 185.
Stack, Lt.-Col. G.
F. 545.
Stackpole, Mrs. F.
441.
Stafford, Mar-
chioness of, 636.
Staines, S. 219.
Stallard, F. 520. W.
660.
Stammers, E.N. 546.
M. A. 409.
Stamper, T. 220.
Standen, P. 109.
Stanford, C. S. 182.
Stanhope, A. 105.
R. 126.
Stanley, M. H. 637.
W. D. 410.
Stansfield, L.H. 638.
Stanton, S. F. 184.
Staples, L. H. 301.
Stapylton, J. E. 184.
Starkey, J. C. 550.
W. 217. 431.
Starling, S. 659.
Staunton, A. 110.
H. M. 217.
Staver, E. 186.
Steavert, E. 186.
Steans, W. 331.
Steed, C. D. 410.
Steele, Capt. E. 181.
T. 660. J. 442.
Steere, 439.
Stehelm, A. R. 619.
Stenhouse, T. 123.
Stephen, F. 638.
Rt. Hon. Sir J.
182.
Stephens, A. 440.
Maj. J. M. 550.
Miss S. 661.
Stephenson, Capt.
T. 181. E. 545.
E. F. 447.
Stern, Dr. A. 637.
Sterrey, C. 638.
- Steuart, H. M. 300.
Stevens, E. 550. J.
H. 72. R. 72. W. 443.
Stevenson, C.B. 301.
J. S. 444.
Stevens, W. H. 408.
Steward, M. 105.
Stewart, Gen. 327.
H. M. 104. 217.
Maj. W. L. 181.
Mrs. W. H. 183.
Sir M. R. S. 636.
W. G. 618.
Sterling, Lt.-Col. 73.
Stirling, H. J. 75.S.
H. 76.
Stirton, A. 111.
Stockdale, W.W. 75.
Stockwell, A. 410.
Stoddart, J. 216.
Stoepel, E. W. F.T.
184.
Stogdon, A. 441.
Stokes, M. 111.
Stone, A. 182. 637.
C.H. 184. W. 182.
Stonehouse, E. 107.
Stoneman, G. 107.
Stonehouse, S. 544.
Stopford, Hon. Mrs.
B. 219. Mrs. 300.
M. H. 220. Vis-
e'tess 75.
Storer, F. 186.
Storey, W. H. 332.
Storks, Lt.-Col. H.
K. 73.
Stothert, M. A. 220.
Stowell, C. S. 545.
Sloyte, Lt.-Col. 919.
Strachey, Capt. R.
301.
Starford, A. 410.
Straton, Maj. R.J. 73.
Staunton, C.O. 181.
E.C. 409. H.D. 186.
Street, J. A. 73.
Strickland, J. 436.
Maj. 632.
Strode, J. C. 444.
Strong, Capt. C. W.
73.
Stroud, J. 183.
Strugnell, A. 638.
Struthers, A. 439.
Dr. A. 333.
Stuart, Col. 74. G.
W. C. 186. Maj.
J. R. 73. 74. Maj.
W. K. 73. R. A.
W.C. 638. W. 74.
Stuart-Wortley, A.
H. P. 73.
Stubbs, B. 545.
Studd, Maj.-Gen. 518.
- Sturges, L. 638. W.
333.
Sturt, E. 408.
Suckling, J. 550.
Sugden, Hon. P. 182.
Sumner, E. S. P.
184. J. H.R. 76.
Sumption, L. 185.
Surtees, R. 292.
Suter, A. R. B. 107.
Sutherland, C. 108.
217. Y. 658. Lt.-
Col. P. 109.
Sutton, C. W. 110.
F. 637. J. 435. 545.
Swain, C. 181.
Swainson, C. 216.
T. G. 330.
Swan, J. T. A. 76.
S. M. 220.
Sweet, Mrs. 105.
W. F. 182.
Sweeting, H. 219.
Swete, E. A. 76.
Swetenham, Mrs.
C. 408.
Swinburn, A. 182.
Swinscow, J. 443.
Swinhoe, E. S. 657.
Swinton, Maj. W.
328.
Swire, M. 77.
Swyny, Mrs. Lt.-
Col. 518.
Sykes, G. M. 300.
Symes, W. 658.
Symons, S. 220.
Synge, R. F. 637.
Synnot, M. 440.
Tabor, E. 658.
Tailby, W. W. 299.
Tait, E. 327.
Talbot, E. G. 547.
Hon. W. W. C.
75. Lady A. 409.
Miss A. E. 546.
Tanner, A. 184.
Tarbutt, Capt. C.
B. 330.
Tarleton, E. W. 300.
Tarrant, T. P. 110.
Tarte, J. 651.
Tate F. 182. W. C.
549.
Tattersall, Dr. J.
662.
Tatham, L. M. 550.
Tattershill, E. B.
443.
Tatton, M. 220.
Tayleur, J. 76.
Taylor, A. 184. C.
410. C. A. 438.
Capt. V. C. 546.
C. W. 548. E.

- S.C. 410. G. 181.
444. H. 216. H.
A. 75. J. 222.
J. H. 220. J. K.
658. Lady C. W.
518. L. E. 222.
M. 658. Maj. R.
186. Mrs. E. C.
183. Mrs. S. 443.
S. W. 299.
- Teale, A. 549
Teesdale, C. 661
Teissier, Capt. H.
P. de 409
Temple, R. 182
Templer, C. C. 520.
J. S. 341. R. W.
184
Tennant, Col. Sir J.
103
Terry, C. 408. G.
660
Tessier, J. C. 657
Thackeray, M. 409.
546
Thackwell, J. E. 13
Thane, K. 662
Tharp, A. J. 75. M.
222
Theed, T. D. 331
Thelwall, L. E. 186
Thexton, T. 216
Thickbroom, G. 661
Thistletonwayte, Lt.
A. H. 106. 218
Thistletonwayte, G. 409
Thoburn, Miss E.
334
Thomas A. 442. D.
435. E. 106. 638.
E. F. 519. L. F.
C. 75. M. 544.
M. L. 510. R. J.
T. 301. W. L. 660
Thompson, C. 220.
549. Capt. R. 74.
C. T. 186. D.D.
301. Dr. 104.
E. H. J. 217.
G. 182. H. 551.
H. 656. 658. H.
W. 661. J. 658.
J. H. 182. J. W.
13. Mrs. E. 183
Thompson, A. 75. F.
R. 181. J. 302.
J. L. 409. M. C.
519
- Thorman, J. 192
Thornburgh, F. 77
Thorndike, D. 181
Thorne, Lt.-Col. P.
F. 103. W. 550
Thornton, E. 440.
Mrs. 335
- Thorowgood, S. R.
439. W. 329
Thorp, L. E. 183.
Lt. S. J. 183. M.
C. 75. W. 181
Threipland, Lady
M. 332
Thrupp, W. 300
Thurburn, F. A. V.
520
- Thurgarland, M. 442
Thurlow, C. A. 74
Thwaytes, J. 300
Tiddeman, E. S. 182
Tierney, Lt.-Col.
409
Tighe, H. U. 518
Tilley, S. L. 408
Tillman, W. T. 550
Tillot, J. 106
Tindal, A. de V. 217
Tod, J. 329. M. B.
637
Todd, C. 301. 547.
W. 517
Tombs, Capt. H. 74.
S. 102
Tomes, Lt. E. 437.
M. A. 221
Tomkins, S. 547
Tomlinson, Dr. 302.
G. C. 653
Tompkins, H. 410
Topham, H. 500.
Lt.-Col. 76
Torr, J. 441
Torrens, Col. A. W.
73
Tory, N. 444
Tothill, J. 72
Tottenham, C. P.
299. Mrs. J. F. 636
Tottie, M. B. 520
Tower, E. 520
Townley, E. 658
Townsend, E. T. 440
Townson, R. 106
Toynbee, H. 186
Tozer, J. R. 320
Tracy, Capt. J. 222.
J. 662. M. 185
Travers, H. J. 518. M.
P. 110
Trafford, Sir H. de
409
Trail, J. 444
Traill, F. R. 75
Trant, E. 222
Travers, H. J. 518. M.
P. 110
Trebeck, H. E. 637
Trelawney, C. 411
- Tremenheere, W. E.
439. W. 329
Tremlett, C. 659
Trench, Hon. C. T.
221
Treston, A. K. 185
Trestail, M. S. 550
Trevelyan, Maj. J. H.
181
Trevilian, W. J. C.
446
Trevor, E. 333. 438.
F. 122
Tribe, J. 661
Trist, R. 439
Tritton, A. 548
Trotter, L. A. 659
Troubridge, Maj. Sir
T. H. C. 73
Trower, J. 441
Truman, E. 517. S.
445
Trumper, J. 215
Trye, H. N. 100
Tryon, Capt. R. 301.
Lt. H. 218
Tucker, J. 520. W.
545
Tuckett, W. J. W.
446
Tudor, Lt.-Col. W.
L. 73
Tuke, E. K. 329. H.
446. J. B. 221
Turnbull, A. 184. J.
220
Turbutt, Mrs. G. 183
Turner, Capt. H. A.
181. Capt. M. 301.
C. E. 75. H. A. 181.
J. A. 35. J. R. 549. J.
T. 519. M. 546. 636.
Maj. Gen. G. 72.
Mrs. A. 335. Mrs.
J. 439. T. 544. W.
D. 518
Tweed, F. M. 301
Twemlow, Miss 327
Tottie, M. B. 520
Tower, E. 520
Townley, E. 658
Townsend, E. T. 440
Townson, R. 106
Toynbee, H. 186
Tozer, J. R. 320
Tracy, Capt. J. 222.
J. 662. M. 185
Travers, H. J. 518. M.
P. 110
Trafford, Sir H. de
409
Trail, J. 444
Traill, F. R. 75
Trant, E. 222
Travers, H. J. 518. M.
P. 110
Trebeck, H. E. 637
Trelawney, C. 411
- Urquhart, D. 335. H.
219. Mrs. J. 657.
Mrs. W. P. 183
Usborne, F. S. 638
Ussher, H. T. 76
Vachell, G. H. 75
Vaizey, J. 545
Vale, E. C. 76. L. A. 77
Valentine, A. C. 544
Vane, Capt. C. B. 181
Vane-Tempest, Ld.
A. F. C. W. 73
Vanneck, Hon. T.
547
Vansittart, W. 325
Vaughan, A. 301.
C. L. 301. G. L.
126. J. 186. J. W.
299. T. 216
Veasey, Mrs. A. D.
300
Venables, F. E. 660.
G. 182
Vennables, C. 638
Verner, F. 519
Vernon, F. 408. G. E.
H. 185. H. 444. H.
M. 185. W. 656
Verulam, C'tess of
123
Vesey, Maj. A. G. 180
Vibart, J. A. M. 637
Vicars, Capt. H. S.
657
Vickers, B. 518
Victor, Col. J. C. 181
Victoria, Lord Bp. of,
wife of 182
Villiers, A. L. J.
Count M. de, 76.
W. R. 76
Vincent, C. 410. E.
446. L. D. 662.
W. P. 409
Vipan, M. 547
Vivian, Hon. J. F.
A. 186. Hon. Mrs.
J. C. W. 662. J.
327
Voigt, G. 302
Vose, J. 185
Vosper, W. 550
Vowler, Miss F. 661
Wade, C. F. B. 186.
M. E. 408. R. 182
Wainwright, A. 111.
C. 222. F. A. 331.
Rt. Rev. J. M.
104. S. 550
Waites, C. H. A. W.
111
Wake, Col. W. H.
544
Wakefield, F. 328.
L. 519

- Waldo, Mrs. E. W. Washington, Capt. Westwood, J. 547
M. 300 J. 181 Wetherall, E. R. 73.
Walford, A. A. 662 Watkins, E. 547. Maj.-Gen. G.A. 73.
G. H. J. 663 O. E. L. 334. F. B. Wetherhead, E. 330
655 327. Mrs. 108. Whannel, Col. P. 217
Walker, C. 105. Mr. R. 108. T. 186. Wharton, Capt. W.
Capt. C. P. B. 73. Watson, A. 659. C. 44J. Hon. C. 329.
E. E. 75. F. 184. J. 110. H. W. 75. J. J. T. 186
G. M. 185. H. 439. 546. J. H. 520. Wheatcroft, M.D.
125. J. 186. 544. J. J. W. 76. Lady 439.
J. H. 186. Lady 408. S. 444. 520. Wheatley, L. L. 106.
636. M. A. 184. Wat. R. 546. W. 446.
M. H. 16. M. M. Watis, P. 439. Lt.-
185. P. 517. R. Col. M. 638. Wheble, J. 105.
327. R. B. 77. Waud, Capt. E. 181 Wheeler, Capt. H.
Sir G. F. R. 76. Waugh, A. S. 76. 75. 1110. T. L. 74
W. 658. Mrs. E. 548. Whichele, L.M. 332.
Wall, T. F. 181 Way, Comm. J. 110 Whidborne, L. 548
Wallace, E. N. C. L. A. M. 410. Whinfeld, W.H. 410.
75. J. 182. Maj.- Weare, H. E. 13. Whinnyates, Col. F.
Gen. P.M. 72. R. Maj. H. E. 180. W. 181.
E. C. 75. T. 436. Webb, A. F. C. 105. Whippy, B. J. 599.
Waller, F. H. 658. C. 662. E. S. 301. Whish, Lt.-Gen. R.
Wallington, J. W. J. M. 109. W. 106.
P. 299. J. W. S. Whitaker, J. 659.
73. Webbe-Weston, White, A.E. 410. C.
Lady H. E. 185. 302. Capt. 657. E.
Walpole, H. A. 333. Webber, J. 302. M. 638. F.S. 549. J.
Lady M. 219. Websdale, A.W. 111. 250. J.E. 662. M.
Walsh, G. M. 16. Webster, A. C. 327. 410. Mrs. A.S. 545.
W. 75. Wedge, A. 438. R. 108. R.W. 214.
Walsham, A. 637. Weeding, M.P. 408 V.I. 183. W. 436.
Walsingham, Lady, Weeks, H. 334. J. W. 299.
518. Walter, T. 109. W. Whiteford, E.L. 330.
333. Wegg-Prosser, R.F. Whitehead, Mrs. J.
Walwyn, A. 104. 299. 75.
Wansey, H. 547. Whitehouse, R. 110.
Ward, E. 75. 392. Whiteway, M. 184.
J. 398. 435. 445. Whitechurch, J. 328.
Maj. J. 107. S. Welch, G. A. 56. 105.
E. 659. Sir H. W. J. J. 75. Whitgrave, C. 105.
G. 407. T. E. Weld, J. 445. Whifield, E.H. 546.
221. W. M. 655. Wells, C. S. 108. E. Whiting, J. 440. T.S.
Wardell, S. 445. N. 446. G. 123. 111.
Warden, J. 519. Wemyss, H. 637. Whitmore, E.A. 73.
Wardill, D. 549. Werry, N. W. 442. E.E. 518. Maj. E.
Wardlaw, J. 185. N.W. 544. A. 180. Mrs. G. 636.
Wardle, J. 655. Wesley, Col. S. R. Whitney, T. 637.
Ware, J. 437. J. 23. Lt. Col. S. R. Whittaker, J.A. 299.
M. 182. Miss E. 74. Whitter, Dr. T. 441.
H. 221. West, C. A. 655. W. 302.
Warmsley, H. 108. C. E. 302. E. E. Whittington, T. J.
Warne, J. 442. 302. H. 302. Maj. 566.
Warnford, M.S. 662. Lord, 73. M. A. Whittle, S. J. 439.
Warre, Capt. H. J. 219. W. 550. 658. Whitworth, R. H.
13. Maj. 301. W. H. 302. 660.
Warren, E. 332. G. Wbyatt, W. 436.
H. 184. L. C. Westmacott, Mrs. Wickham, S. 106.
302. R. 75. Westhead, A. 519. Widdison, Mrs. E.
Warrender, H. 76. Westmorland, H. 334. 334.
Warry, E. T. 437. 518. Wightman, C. 545.
Washbourne, W. Weston, C. 549. Wigram, Mrs. J. R.
439. Mrs. H. 334. 183.
Wilbraham, Hon. E. B. 181. Maj.
E. B. 181. Maj. R. 73.
Wild, J. 139.
Wildegose, C. 411.
Wilding, M. 637.
Wildman, J. L. 299.
Wilkie, Maj. 71.
Wilkins, G. 544.
Wilkinson, Capt. J.
120. F. C. 107.
J. 661.
Wilks, M. 636.
Willett, Maj. A. S.
104. M. E. 408.
Mrs. C. S. 309.
Williams, A. 309.
550. 659. A. C.
519. C. 433.
Capt. A. W. 402.
Capt. S. T. 218.
Col. W. F. 73. E.
76. 182. 545. E.
C. 301. F.K. 220.
H. G. 410. J. 76.
110. 439. 443. 445.
447. J. W. 75.
Lt. P. 76. M. 330.
M. A. 518. Maj.
J. 181. M. E. 520.
Mrs. G. 75. O.
328. P. A. 184.
R. 216. 299. 518.
T. 186. W. 186.
216.
Williamson, E. M.
109. Maj.-Gen.
D. 662. Mrs. J.
549.
Willmot, J. 651.
545. T. 107.
Willing, J. 449.
Willis, E. C. 409.
F. 518. J. 107.
R. 440.
Wills, S. 331.
Willsons, A. 108.
Willson, J. 220. M.
331.
Willyams, E. A. 22.
Wilmot, Col. E. 512.
Wilmhurst, Mrs.
442.
Wilson, A. B. P. D.
519. B. 440.
Capt. C. T. 73.
Capt. H. C. 446.
C. C. 301. Col.
J. A. 180. Col.
R. G. B. 181. Dr.
G. 392. E. S. C.
77. E. W. 185.
H. 110. 435. J.
111. 181. 661.
Lady B. 183. M.
76. Mrs. M. 446.
Prof. 182. S. 107.
W. 215.

- Wilton, R. 75
Windle, J. 333, S.A. 77
 Windus, T. 226
 Wing, H. 638, W. 186, W.E. 330
 Wingrave, M. 547
 Winham, D. 75
 Winn, Hon. Mrs. R. 300, T. 328
 Winstanley, Mr. 440
 Winter, Capt. J. P. 104, V. 184
 Winthrop, M. 442
 Wintle, T. 326
 Winton, W. 110
 Wintour, T. F. 185
 Wise, Capt. H. C. 544, L. 74, R. 520
 Wiseman, M. 220
 Withington, G. R. 77, M. 520
 Witt, G. de, 184
 Woddrop, Mrs. M. H. 332
 Wolfe, S. 445
- Wollaston, F. M. 105
 Wombwell, C. 110
 Wood, C.W. 75, D. 442, J. 334, J.S. 73, M. 105, M.F. 333, Mrs. 661, Rt. Hon. Sir C. 407, 408, S. 442, 447
Woodburne, M. 331, M. A. 331
 Woodcock, R. 330
 Woodford, C. J. 73
 Woodgate, R. 109
 Woodhouse, E. 335
 Woodrow, H. 183
 Woodward, E. 661
Woolsey, O.B.B. 637
 Wordsworth, D. 334
 Wormn, R.N. 168
 Worship, H. 109
 Worsley, J. 76
 Wortham, H.Y. 181
 Worthington, A.C. 520, E. A. 77, Mrs. 560
 Woulfe, Lt.-Gen. J. 658
 Wrake, E. 661
 Wrathier, S. 221
 Wray, W. 220
 Wren, E. 410
 Wrench, J. 75
 Wrenford, J. T. 75
 Wright, Col. C. 181, J. 109, 332, M.A. 222, Mrs. J. 183, 441, M.J. 409, W. 106, 182, 435, 109
 Wroughton, J. C. 109
 Wyatt, B. 184, J. 327
 Wybrow, H. 182
 Wynde, Mrs. F. 636
 Wydenbruck, Baron 16
 Wyles, L. 334
 Wynne, Lady A. W. 183
 Wortley, Hon. Mrs. Wynne, C. B. 446, G. 181
 Wynter, J. C. 637
 Wythe, M. 329
 Yarborough, F.S.E. 369
 Yarker, F. 329
 Yea, R. H. 440
 Yelverton, J. 328
 Yeo, G. A. 410, Miss E. 334
 Yeoman, C. 186, J. 443
 Yolland, J. 300, W. 181
 Yonge, J. D. 548
 York, Capt. R. 185
 Youle, H. 440
Young, C.A. 546, C. P. 408, D. 549, F.T. 442, G. 410, H. 76
 Mrs. R. 332, Rt. Hon. Sir J. 408, T. 214, T.B. 106, W. B. 435
 Yule, Col. P. 181

LIST OF EMBELLISHMENTS TO THE VOLUME.

Those marked (*) are Vignettes.

Fac-simile of an Ancient Drawing of the Exchequer Court of Ireland	37
Monument of Sir John Barrow on the Head Hill, Ulverston	143
*Palimpsest brass shield, found in Betchworth Church, Surrey	270
*Signet Ring with a merchant's mark, found on the coast of Dorset	271
The Wrestlers' Inn-Yard, Cambridge, the presumed Birth-place of Jeremy Taylor	376
*The "Charter Oak" of Connecticut	457
Fac-simile of Swift's Notes in Clarendon's History of the Rebellion	467

THE
TOPOGRAPHER AND GENEALOGIST,
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CONTENTS:

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